

SELECTIONS
FROM
EDUCATIONAL RECORDS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(NEW SERIES)

Volume II

DEVELOPMENT OF
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
1916 - 1920

EDITED BY
SURESH CHANDRA GHOSH

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION,
1916-1920

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F O R E W O R D

This volume is in continuation of the new series, "Selections from Educational Records of the Government of India" being published by the Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. In 1963, the National Archives of India, New Delhi brought out a volume on the *Development of University Education*, covering the period from 1860 to 1887, edited by Shri J.P. Naik. The present volume covers a period of five years viz., 1916 to 1920 and deals with the events that led to the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and the Universities of Mysore, Osmania and Patna.

Judged from the point of view of historical and educational research, the development of University Education in India has remained a barren field so far, and it may therefore be hoped that these "Selections" would provide material for a better understanding and evaluation of the subject.

It is my pleasant duty to record my sense of gratitude to the members of the Advisory Committee particularly to Shri J.P. Naik, an outstanding educationist and scholar, who offered valuable advice in the publication of this volume. My thanks are also due to Suresh Chandra Ghosh who has edited this volume and to I.N. Verma, P.R. Malik, B.M. Sankhdher, Mallar Ghosh and Kusum Premi who at some stage or other were associated with its preparation.

New Delhi.

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C O N T E N T S

A B B R E V I A T I O N S

AMU :	Aligarh Muslim University
BHU :	Banaras Hindu University
MU :	Mysore University
OU :	Osmania University
PU :	Patna University

<p>Foreword</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>SECTION I</i></p> <p>ESTABLISHMENT OF DENOMINATIONAL UNIVERSITIES</p> <p>2. Establishment of Banaras Hindu University</p> <p>Document No. 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Sir J.P. Hewett, Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces, forwards to Sir Harold Stuart, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, copies of certain papers received by him from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, regarding the proposal to establish a Hindu University at Banaras; and opines that personally he does not favour denominational universities. 16 January 1909.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;"><i>Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 10-11.</i></p> <p>Document No. 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Sir Harold Stuart, points out to Sir J.P. Hewett, the undesirability of commitment regarding the Government of India's stand on undenominational universities in reply to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. 6 February 1909.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;"><i>Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 10-11.</i></p> <p>Document No. 3</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>The Maharaja of Bikaner informs S.H. Butler about Madan Mohan Malaviya's meeting with him at Bombay with a draft scheme of the proposed Banaras Hindu University and states that certain Indian chiefs and princes are anxious to take a prominent part in the movement for establishment of Banaras Hindu University provided the Government of India favours the scheme. 9 May 1911.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;"><i>Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.</i></p>	<p style="margin-top: 100px;">IX</p> <p>1-26</p> <p>27-223</p> <p>29-95</p> <p>29-31</p> <p>31-32</p> <p>32-33</p>
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Document No. 4

Sir Harcourt Butler stresses the need to ascertain the views of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and his colleagues on three different schemes put before the public by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Annie Besant and the Maharaja of Darbhanga for the establishment of Banaras Hindu University; describes impracticability of the schemes; and advises the Maharaja of Bikaner about the stand which he should take in the matter. 23 August 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

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Document No. 9

The Maharaja of Darbhanga informs S.H. Butler about the activities of Madan Mohan Malaviya for the establishment of a Hindu University, particularly his meetings at Bankipur, Muzzaffarpur and Darbhanga; says that Madan Mohan Malaviya has asked him for a minimum donation of rupees five lacs, and has warned him as a friend that his inaction would be construed in a most unfavourable manner by the entire Hindu Community and he would lose all his public reputation if he failed to head the movement and give it full financial support. 4 September 1911.

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*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 60*

Document No. 5

Mr. Venis, Principal of the Queen's College, Banaras, expresses his views on the proposed Hindu University at Banaras and desires that the proposed university should give a lead in education; criticises too much weight on knowledge of English and a system of teaching and examination which makes many a youth mentally crippled. 25 August 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

34-35

Document No. 10

The Maharaja of Darbhanga draws S.H. Butler's attention towards his difficult position in not joining the movement for the establishment of a Hindu University; suggests that instructions be sent to local Governments not to convey an erroneous impression to the public of the Government approval to the schemes for the establishment of the universities, Hindu or Muhammadan, and remarks that the Hindu movement has gone too far to permit differential treatment between the two great communities. 7 September 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 62*

Document No. 6

The Maharaja of Darbhanga seeks instructions from S.H. Butler regarding Madan Mohan Malaviya's scheme; and suggests that "some sort of counter scheme" be propounded through persons who possess the confidence of the Government. 28 August 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

35-36

Document No. 11

S.H. Butler indicates to the Maharaja of Darbhanga the necessary conditions for the recognition of the movement for the establishment of a Hindu University by the Government of India. 12 October 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

Document No. 7

Sir Harcourt Butler informs J.H. DuBoulay regarding Madan Mohan Malaviya's and Mrs. Annie Besant's statements on the Government sympathy for their respective proposals for a Hindu University, and the kindling of Muhammadans by Hindus and vice versa; and suggests that a communiqué be issued to the effect that all such statements have no foundation. 31 August 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, Nos. 1-2*

36-37

Document No. 12

Rai Bahadur Sunder Lal thanks S.H. Butler for having placed a proposal to establish a Hindu University at par with that of the proposed Muhammadan University; says that the attempt to unite Mrs. Annie Besant's scheme has resulted in a tangle; encloses his note and a draft bill prepared by Sir Gurudas Bannerji and accepts to take up any office in the proposed Hindu University. 19 October 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

Document No. 8

The Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner informs Madan Mohan Malaviya about the complex situation consequent on three distinct proposals for the establishment of a Hindu University at Banaras; stresses the need for Government's approval and unification of the schemes; and suggests enlistment of the sympathy of at least one senior Indian Chief. 31 August 1911.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
February 1912, Nos. 12-15.*

37-38

Document No. 13

The Maharaja of Darbhanga submits a draft bill and a memorandum containing the salient features of the Constitution of the proposed Banaras Hindu University to Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member, and informs him about the sentiments of the Executive Committee on name, power of affiliation, etc. of the proposed University. 30 October 1912.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 1-3.*

Document No. 14

The Maharaja of Darbhanga acquaints Sir Harcourt Butler with the financial position of the proposed Banaras Hindu University; suggests the establishment of oriental, theological, arts, science and law faculties; and states that in case of the Government's approval, he would draft the constitution and its statutes and regulations, for submission to the Government. 28 April 1913.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, Nos. 1-3.

Document No. 15

Sir Harcourt Butler expresses his regret and inability to indicate the lines on which the constitution of the proposed Banaras Hindu University should be framed, but at the same time, lays down certain conditions for the introduction of any such scheme and assures a meeting with Rai Pandit Sunder Lal in case of satisfactory progress in the matter. 2 June 1913.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.

Document No. 16

The Governor General of India, Hardinge of Penshurst and members of his Council lay before the Secretary of State for India, Marquis of Crewe, proposals for the foundation of a teaching and residential University at Banaras. 10 July 1913.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.

Document No. 17

The Secretary of State for India seeks, telegraphically, the Viceroy's views on the possibility of making the Lieutenant Governor, ex-officio Chancellor of the proposed Banaras and Aligarh Universities. 11 November 1913.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 56.

Document No. 18

The Viceroy informs the Secretary of State for India regarding a reply received from Sir James Meston on the desirability of the Lieutenant Governor acting as Chancellor of the proposed Banaras and Aligarh Universities; anticipates considerable opposition from the Hindu and Muslim communities to such a move; observes that the Government is 'killing' the schemes for establishment of the Banaras and Aligarh Universities 'by inches'; and requests for an early decision. 16 May 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 57.

Document No. 19

The Secretary of State for India approves the Viceroy's proposals for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University and informs him that final orders cannot be passed till he submits a draft bill and regulations in consultation with Sir James Meston and the Hindu Committee. 24 June 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 59.

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55-61

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Document No. 20

Sir Harcourt Butler reiterates necessary conditions for the introduction of Banaras Hindu University scheme; assures the Maharaja of Darbhanga of liberal financial grant-in-aid on the evaluation of a satisfactory scheme; and remarks that the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the local Government have only one subject viz. to assist the Banaras Hindu University Committee to start this new and interesting experiment. 18 July 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, Nos. 56-67.

Document No. 21

The Maharaja of Darbhanga informs Sir Harcourt Butler about the Hindu University Society meeting at Allahabad; submits a representation on behalf of the Society for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University; and thanks him (Sir Harcourt Butler) and Sir James Meston for inspection of the site for the proposed university. 14 November 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, Nos. 56-67.

Document No. 22

The Viceroy informs the Secretary of State for India about the strong opposition to the proposal to make the Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor of the proposed Banaras Hindu University and recommends acceptance of terms already announced in view of the political importance of removing the question from the arena of controversy. 30 November 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 62.

Document No. 23

The Secretary of State for India accepts the Viceroy's proposals for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University and remarks that essentials of control appear to be secured by the alternative proposed by the University Committee. 15 December 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 63.

Document No. 24

The Viceroy seeks the Secretary of State for India's orders on membership of Senate and nomenclature of the Governor General in relation to the proposed Banaras Hindu University, and informs him about the proposed date for introducing the University bill. 11 March 1915.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 64.

Document No. 25

The Secretary of State agrees to the immediate introduction of the Banaras Hindu University bill and agrees further with the Viceroy's suggestions regarding the Senate, and the nomenclature of Viceroy as 'Lord Rector' instead of 'Patron of the University'. 16 March 1915.

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1915, No. 66.

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Document No. 26

Act No. XVI of 1915, passed by the Governor General of India in Council to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Banaras. 1 October 1915.

Legislative Department, A Proceedings, October 1915, Nos. 59-76.

78-92

3. Establishment of Aligarh Muslim University

96-223

Document No. 1

Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, on behalf of the Government of India, seeks Sir J.P. Hewett's opinion on a Constitution of an All-Muslim University at Aligarh, contemplated by a Committee comprising Raja of Mahmudabad, Nawab Mushtaq Husain, Dr. Ziauddin and Afrab Ahmad, at a meeting in Simla. 26 May 1911.

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.

Document No. 2

Sir J.P. Hewett opposes denominational character of the proposed All-Muslim University at Aligarh and remarks that the Constitution does not provide the Government with adequate power over the University; sees strong objection to the demand for a charter, if it implies a superior position for the proposed University vis-a-vis other Indian Universities. 3 June 1911.

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.

98-101

Document No. 3

The Viceroy recommends to the Secretary of State a teaching university at Aligarh, open to all communities, and with a fully satisfactory system of control by the Government; opines that opposition to the Aligarh Muslim University movement would be in the highest degree impolitic; and emphasizes the need for legislation on the subject. 10 June 1911.

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, No. 1.

101-102

Document No. 4

The Secretary of State approves, in principle, the establishment of a university at Aligarh, subject to reservation of adequate control and provision of adequate funds etc. 18 July 1911.

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, No. 2.

102

Document No. 5

S.H. Butler forwards a note on the proposed University at Aligarh, for publication, to Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad; recommends reduction in the size of the University Syndicate and appointment of the provost and professors with prior approval of the Chancellor. 31 July 1911.

102-104

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.

Document No. 6

Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan thanks S.H. Butler on the Government's approval, in principle, of the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh; says that he has published his (S.H. Butler's) letter in order to inform the public about the intentions of the Government; informs that his (S.H. Butler's) note would be placed before the Constitution Committee; draws attention to certain minor differences; and thanks for the offer of assistance in drafting of an Act etc. for the University. 4 August 1911.

105

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.

Document No. 7

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad agrees with S.H. Butler on the necessity of imperial control over the proposed university at Aligarh but stresses the need for local Governments' assistance; endorses the view that appointment of university professors should be by previous consent of the Viceroy. 7 August 1911.

106

Education Department, A Proceedings, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.

Document No. 8

O'Moore Creagh, G.F. Wilson, J.L. Jenkins, R.W. Carlyle, S.H. Butler, and S.A. Imam submit to the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, an outline scheme for establishment of a University at Aligarh; and remark that the scheme is a product of long negotiations between the Government of India and the Constitution Committee. 2 November 1911.

106-113

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1912, Nos. 12-15.

Document No. 9

The Marquis of Crewe expresses cordial sympathy with the movement for establishment of a university at Aligarh; suggests drastic alterations in draft scheme of the university; and hopes that alterations would not lead to any insuperable difficulty in reaching an agreement with promoters of the movement. 23 February 1912.

113-117

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1912, No. 60.

Document No. 10

Hardinge of Penshurst, O'Moore Creagh, Guy Fleetwood Wilson, R.W. Carlyle, S.H. Butler, Sayyid Ali Imam, W.H. Clark, and R.H. Craddock press upon the Secretary of State, Marquis of Crewe, the absolute necessity of granting power of affiliation to the proposed university at Aligarh; and anticipate grave political embarrassment in adopting his decision. 28 March 1912.

118-121

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1912, No. 62.

Document No. 11

The Viceroy impresses upon the Secretary of State the political necessity of granting power of affiliation to the proposed university at Aligarh; and remarks that these powers may, however, be hedged in by necessary safeguards. 24 June 1912.

122

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, No. 4.

Document No. 12

The Marquis of Crewe discusses at length the question of granting power of affiliation to the proposed Muslim University at Aligarh; describes the step to create a University with power of affiliation over an "undefined area" as "retrograde" and out of tune with the educational trend of considering federal universities as a transitional form; remarks that in the highest interests of education and with due regard to the possibility of establishment of a Banaras University it is necessary to uphold the previous decision; and emphasizes the desirability of Government control over the proposed university; suggests mode of exercising such a control. 12 July 1912.

122-126

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, No. 6.

Document No. 13

The Viceroy informs the Secretary of State about consternation caused by the latter's decision regarding the proposed Aligarh Muslim University; says that the Government has exercised strongest pressure to check agitation; submits an outline and stresses the urgency of a communication to the Muhammadan community prior to the Constitution Committee meeting. 6 August 1912.

126-127

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, No. 7.

Document No. 14

The Secretary of State informs the Viceroy that except for subscription of stipulated 30 lakhs of rupees, the lines of proposed communication correctly express his views regarding the proposed university at Aligarh. 8 August 1912.

127

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, No. 8.

Document No. 15

Sir Harcourt Butler communicates decisions of the Secretary of State regarding the proposed university of Aligarh to Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan; suggests that with a view to avoid misunderstanding the Constitution Committee should consider the Constitution de novo. 9 August 1912.

128-130

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.

Document No. 16

Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan informs Sir Harcourt Butler that his letter was laid before the Constitution Committee of the Aligarh Muslim University at a meeting attended by members "in large numbers practically from every part of the country"; conveys that the decisions of the Secretary of State were "so entirely opposed to the basic principles on which the promoters of the proposed university were working" that the Committee felt that it had "no authority to accept decisions"; and that the Committee unanimously resolved, with regret, that it was unable to modify the Constitution framed by it. 13 August 1912.

130-132

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.

Document No. 17

The Viceroy recommends to the Secretary of State acceptance of the nomenclature: Aligarh Muslim University, "as a concession to Local sentiment; and election of the Chancellor by the Court; power of recognition of schools to the university; and approval by the Governor General in Council to the incorporation of colleges. 7 October 1912.

132-134

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, No. 10.

Document No. 18

The Marquis of Crewe accepts the recommendations of the Governor General of India in Council's regarding the nomenclature: Aligarh Muslim University; and points out the undesirability of insistence on annual revision of Government grant to the University; and exclusion of an Indian of distinction from appointment to the post of a provost. 29 November 1912.

134-137

Education Department, A Proceedings, July 1913, No. 12.

Document No. 19

Report published in 'the Muslim Gazette', Lucknow, on 6 August 1913, regarding the meeting of the Foundation Committee at Aligarh, for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh. The report entitled, 'The apparent victory of the National Liberal Party' discusses the views expressed by various speakers at the meeting. 6 August 1913.

137-141

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, January 1916, No. 13.

Document No. 20

R. Burn forwards to H. Sharp translation of "O Muhammadans of Aligarh, Wake up and know your Duty"—a tract, which emanated from the Young Muhammadan Liberal Party, and was circulated freely before the meetings for the establishment of the Muhammadan University. The tract appealed to the Muhammadans to wake up and to establish a separate university of their own, which could turn out "true Muhammadans", in case the Government did not concede to their demand for a Muslim University at Aligarh. The tract remarked that the Education Member's letter of 9 August 1912 had poured cold water on all their hopes. 12 August 1913.

142-144

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.*

Document No. 21

Notes of the Criminal Investigation Department of the United Provinces, regarding the meetings held at Aligarh on July 25, 26 and 27, 1913, for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh. Attended by Maulana Abul Qalam Azad, Shaikh Abdullah, Major S. Hasan Bilgrami, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali and a large number of other Muslim leaders, belonging to different shades of political opinion, the meetings discussed the questions connected with the nomenclature and character of the proposed university, such as, the right of affiliation, Senate, formation of the Court, powers of the Chancellor, and finance. 16 August 1913.

144-147

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.*

Document No. 22

Sir James Scorgie Meston regrets the delay in replying to Sir Harcourt Butler's letter regarding Chancellorship of the proposed universities at Banaras and Aligarh; opines that appointment of the Governor General as Chancellor would be politically undesirable and that it would be undignified for the head of the Government of India to be thus exposed to the risk of participation in disputes over details of university administration; suggests that the Secretary of State should announce the terms for the start of the universities; and remarks that the Government should stand by Nawab Ishaq Khan in the interest of good management of the Aligarh College. 2 May 1914.

148-150

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, Nos. 56-67.*

Document No. 23

Mohamed Ishaq Khan informs Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan that the deputation appointed by the Muslim University Foundation Committee is complete, and requests him to obtain permission of the Government of India for its waiting upon it in connection with the proposed Muslim University. 22 September 1915.

150

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.*

Document No. 24

Sir Harcourt Butler informs Raja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan that acceptance of the decisions on questions of principle, such as control etc., over which there has been prolonged discussion in connection with the Hindu University at Banaras, is an absolute condition precedent to further action; expresses inability to receive a deputation without its acceptance of the terms. 24 September 1915.

150-151

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.*

Document No. 25

Aftab Ahmad Khan requests Sir C. Sankaran Nair to receive a deputation of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, consisting of Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M.A. Jinnah, M.A. Hyderi, Raja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Mazharul Haq and others, in connection with the question of the proposed Muslim University. 12 January 1916.

151-152

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
February 1916, No. 13.*

Document No. 26

Aftab Ahmad Khan informs Sir E.D. Maclagan about the objects and position of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference deputation and points out that it has no authority to speak on behalf of the Foundation Committee of the proposed Muslim University at Aligarh. 17 January 1916.

152-153

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
February 1916, No. 13.*

Document No. 27

H. Sharp describes one of the conditions laid down by the Muslim University Foundation Committee for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh—as appearing in the resolutions published in the press—"a little sinister, though not very clear"; remarks that the Muslim demand for power of recognition of schools for the proposed university would have a reflux effect on the Hindus and is an impossible demand; and suggests to E.D. Maclagan an open letter to Raja of Mahmudabad, saying that the conditions laid down by the Committee would lead to great confusion. H. Sharp further remarks that the third of the resolutions shows an "evil spirit" and looks as if the Muslims are out for "a quarrel rather than a university." 13 April 1916.

153-154

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 1.*

Document No. 28

R. Burn forwards to Sir E.D. Maclagan copy of a letter regarding a meeting about the Muhammadan university held at Lucknow on 10 April 1916. The meeting was presided over by Raja of Mahmudabad, Mazharul Haq and subsequently by Mohammad Ali Jinnha. The resolution passed at this meeting held under the aegis of the Muslim University Foundation Committee accepted the principle of the Hindu University Act; provided for the appointment of a committee, comprising Mohammad Ali Jinnha, Mazharul Haq, Justice Abdur Rahim and Aftab Ahmad Khan to draft the regulation of the proposed university for submission to the Government; and expressed indebtedness to Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali for their services. 14 April 1916.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, May 1916, No. 1.

Document No. 29

Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan forwards copy of a resolution of the Foundation Committee of the Muslim University to Sir E.D. Maclagan expressing its readiness to accept a university on the lines of (Banaras) Hindu University and authorising its Regulation Committee to proceed further, requests Sir E.D. Maclagan for fixation of a meeting of the Regulation Committee with the Education Member at Simla. 11 April 1917.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, June 1917, No. 5.

Document No. 30

Sir E.D. Maclagan informs R. Burn, regarding the resolution Passed by the Muslim University Foundation Committee accepting the best university that can be obtained on the lines of the Hindu University and the proposed date for a meeting with the Regulation Committee at Simla. 27 April 1917.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, June 1917, No. 5.

Document No. 31

Sir E.D. Maclagan informs the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces regarding a meeting of the Muslim University Foundation Committee held at Aligarh on 8 April 1917, wherein it was resolved that the Committee was prepared to accept the best university on the lines of the Hindu University; and commenting on the draft constitution of the Aligarh Muslim University prepared by the Regulation Committee, suggests that the draft Bill of the proposed university be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council as a Government Bill on the precedence of the Banaras Hindu University Act. 19 January 1918.

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1918, No. 17.

154-158

Document No. 32

Sir E.D. Maclagan informs M. Keane about a meeting held on 26 September 1911 between the Government and Sheikh Abdullah, Dr. Ziauddin and Mohammad Aziz Mirza regarding the necessary resources or a university, and inquires if information may be obtained regarding the financial requirements of the proposed Aligarh Muslim University so that there is no unnecessary delay in bringing the Act into force after it has been passed. 26 February 1918.

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1918, No. 17.

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158-159

Document No. 33

Nawab Mohammad Ishaq Khan, enclosing a statement of the Muslim University Foundation Funds, requests Sir Edward Maclagan to move the Education Member to introduce the Bill for the establishment of the Aligarh Muslim University in the Legislative Council; remarks that the Bill was placed before the Government by the Regulation Committee of the All-India Muslim University Foundation Committee in August 1917; and emphasizes the need for early action before the sessions of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference and the All-India Muslim League. 21 September 1918.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, December 1918, No. 19.

172-174

159-160

Document No. 34

Sir Edward Maclagan expresses his sympathy at the loss of the late Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan and informs Saiyid Muhammad Ali that the Muslim University Scheme is still under consideration. 11 November 1918.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, December 1918, No. 19.

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160-172

Document No. 35

M. Keane informs H. Sharp about the views of Sir Harcourt Butler on the foundation of the proposed Muslim University at Aligarh; encloses a statement of the financial position of the proposed university; and remarks that His Honour does not think that any serious difficulty in the establishment of the proposed university would arise on account of finance, the difficulties are sectional and political. 19 December 1918.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, December 1918, No. 19.

175-177

Document No. 36

Kunwar Maharaj Singh informs the Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education, regarding a meeting of the Muslim deputation consisting of Raja of Mahmudabad, Muhammad Ali, and Dr. Wali Muhammad with the Lieutenant Governor on the question of modifications in the draft Bill of the proposed Aligarh Muslim University; states that the Lieutenant Governor opines that the Bill should be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council as a Government Bill; that the powers

178-180

of the Governor General in Council should be identical in respect of both Banaras and Aligarh Universities; that the bill should provide for a Visitor of the university with powers similar to those as laid down in the Banaras Hindu University Act; and that the Bill be modified on the Dacca model, should that commend itself to the Muslim community. 27 December 1919.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 1.*

Document No. 37

H. Sharp forwards proof of the Muslim University Bill, as drafted by representatives of the Muslim University Association in consultation with the officers of the Education Department, to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Department of Education, for the Lieutenant Governor's comments and information; states that the Bill has not been put into a proper form by the Legislative Department; and that the promoters desire that the Bill be published soon. 22 April 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

Document No. 38

In a Press-Notice, H. Sharp shows satisfaction on the complete unanimity on all outstanding points, reached by the Education Member and the promoters of the Aligarh Muslim University Scheme; states that the scheme is based largely on the Banaras University Act but contains new features suggested by the Report of the Calcutta University Commission; and that the proposals for the establishment of the Aligarh Muslim University are now under consideration by the Government of India. 4 May 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

Document No. 39

The Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces draws comparison between the Banaras Hindu University Act and the Aligarh Muslim University Bill and comments that the Bill tends to weaken the powers of the Executive Council, and the Academic Council vis-a-vis the Court, and emasculates the Visitor; and further observes that the Government of India publicly told the promoters of the Muslim University that they must accept the same degree of control as at Banaras. 8 May 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

Document No. 40

In a note, Sir Harcourt Butler gives details of a meeting at Nainital, particularly his discussion with Muhammad Shafi on 12 June 1920 regarding Aligarh Muslim University; comments that the Muslim University Committee have now produced a Bill which differs materially from the Banaras Hindu University Act; and that the universities would lose much by want of contact with the Local Government, which would consequently become "imperial enclaves" in the Province. 12 June 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

Document No. 41

Sir Harcourt Butler thanks H. Sharp for the proceedings of his meeting with Muhammad Shafi and others at Nainital and suggests some modifications in them regarding amendment in the Banaras Hindu University Act on the lines of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. 14 June 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

Document No. 42

The Viceroy makes his observations on the main features of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill and seeks telegraphic sanction of the Secretary of State for its immediate publication; and further remarks that the time has come to satisfy the expressed desire of the Muhammadans for a university and that the early introduction of the legislation in the matter is desirable, politically. 25 June 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 2.*

Document No. 43

H. Sharp forwards to the Under Secretary of State for India, a copy of the Draft Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, for the information of the Secretary of State; and informs him that a list of the foundation members of the proposed university is under compilation. 15 July 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 3.*

Document No. 44

The Secretary of State telegraphically conveys to the Viceroy his approval for the publication of the Aligarh Mohammadan University Bill; and suggests modification with regard to the powers of the Chancellor. 19 July 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 4.*

Document No. 45

H. Sharp in an official memorandum, informs the legislative Department of the Government of India, about the decision to legislate at the forthcoming session of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh; forwards a copy of the Bill, together with a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected correspondence; requests that steps be taken in the Legislative Department for the publication of the Bill; and states that a list of the foundation-members is under compilation. 24 July 1920.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

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Document No. 46

The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, passed by the Indian Legislative Council. 14 September 1920. 188-216

Department of Education and Health, Education B Proceedings, March 1921, No. 74.

SECTION II 225—286

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIAN STATES

4. Establishment of Mysore University

Document No. 1

A.C. attaches a note on the proposed Mysore University by H.V. Nunjindayya, First Councillor, Mysore State and pleads with the Government of India to consent consideration of Mysore University Scheme, to be submitted shortly; and remarks that while the Mysore State is prepared to give solid guarantees of launching the scheme on safe and cautious lines in granting permission the Government of India will not undertake any financial or other responsibilities upon itself. 11 July 1913.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, March 1914, No. 3.

Document No. 2

Lt. Col. Sir Hugh Daly informs Sir Harcourt Butler regarding the Dewan of Mysore's views on establishment of a university at Mysore, particularly his anxiety for an expeditious decision and avoidance of an elaborate and detailed scheme opposed to the views and principles of the Government. 20 February 1914.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, March 1914, No. 3.

Document No. 3

Sir Harcourt Butler makes his observations on the proposals to establish university at Mysore and remarks that the cost of maintaining a university has been considerably underestimated; inquires from Lt. Col. Sir Hugh Daly if the learned element in Mysore is sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to constitute an effective Senate; and concludes that the Madras Government, and probably the Madras University would have to be fully consulted before the Government of India were able to pronounce in any way upon the Mysore University scheme. 6 March 1914.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, March 1914, No. 3.

Document No. 4

Lt Col. Sir Hugh Daly informs Sir Harcourt Butler about his exchange of views with Dewan of Mysore and says that the Mysore Durbar has sent Principal of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, to secure information on working of the universities in Australia; and surmises that the scheme (for the establishment of a university in Mysore) will be undertaken on his return. 1 July 1914.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, August 1914, Nos. 5.

Document No. 5

Sir Harcourt Butler comments on the shadowy nature of the scheme for the establishment of a university in Mysore; hopes that the Dewan would clarify the forces which at present retard education in the State; and informs Sir Hugh Daly about his proposed visit to Mysore. 25 July 1914.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, August 1914, No. 5

Document No. 6

Conspectus of the Mysore University Scheme by Sir Henry Sharp, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. 4 August 1915.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, November 1915, No. 1.

Document No. 7

Sir Edward MacLagan, Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education forwards to the Secretary, Government of Madras, Department of Education a draft scheme for the establishment of a university in Mysore for comments; remarks that the proposal for a federated university with a centre at Bangalore as well as at Mysore is opposed to the present educational theory and to the recent pronouncements of the Government of India; and clarifies that in dealing with proposals made by an authority outside the limits of British India, it would be out of place to express disapproval of the scheme on grounds of detail. 28 February 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 75.

Document No. 8

Secretary, Government of Madras, Department of Education, telegraphically informs Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education about the views of the Vice Chancellor and the Syndicate of the Madras University on the establishment of University in Mysore; and remarks that they consider need for substantial modifications and additions in the scheme. 27 March 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 80

Document No. 9

The Registrar, University of Madras, communicates on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor, to the Secretary to the Government, Department of Education, observations on the draft scheme for a university in Mysore. The Syndicate of University of Madras concluded in its observations that establishment of a university in Mysore, free from outside control or even effective criticism will be detrimental to educational progress and efficiency in the State. 30 March 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, Nos. 80-85

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Document No. 10

Y. Srinivasa Rao forwards to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of Mysoreans in Bombay, thanking Lord Hardinge for sanctioning a university for the State of Mysore. 2 April 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 85.

265

Document No. 11

P. Rajagopala Achariar, Secretary, Government of Madras, Educational Department forwards copy of a letter from the Registrar, University of Madras to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education regarding establishment of a university in Mysore; regrets that neither he nor the Syndicate were consulted; and opines that full consultation between Durbar and University of Madras should precede establishment of University in Mysore. 30 April 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 90

265-267

Document No. 12

The Resident in Mysore informs the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, regarding Mysore Durbar's intention to start classes under Mysore University scheme from 1 July; and remarks that the Durbar would esteem it a great favour if Government of India could send its communication on constitution of the University etc. by the third week of May. 3 May 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 89.

267

Document No. 13

The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, informs the Resident in Mysore, telegraphically that the opinion of Madras Government on the Mysore University is being forwarded for Durbar's consideration; and suggests further consultations with the Madras University. 16 May 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 93.

268

Document No. 14

The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education conveys to Secretary, Government of Madras, Department of Education, Government of India's appreciation of the manner in which the Syndicate of Madras University and the Government of Madras examined the question of the establishment of the Mysore University, and explains that an early reply from the Government of Madras was rendered necessary by the desire of Mysore Durbar to start the University from 1 July next. 16 May 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 91.

268

Document No. 15

The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education conveys to the Resident in Mysore, Government of Madras' opinion that full consultation between Mysore Durbar and University of Madras on important matters of principle should precede the establishment of Mysore University. 16 May 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings, May 1916, No. 92.

269

Document No. 16

H.V. Cobb, Resident in Mysore, informs the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, about an informal conference at Ootacamund between the Mysore Durbar and the Government of Madras and the Syndicate of the Madras University on the establishment of a university in Mysore, and states that a further report will follow on receipt of the Durbar's official views. 1 June 1916.

Education Department, B Proceedings, June 1916, No. 19.

269-270

5. Establishment of Osmania University

274-286

Document No. 1

C.C. Watson, Deputy Secretary (P), Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, forwards an extract from the 'Pioneer' to S.M. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad and seeks information on 'alleged' establishment of the Osmania University. 10 July 1917.

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit I Proceedings, January 1918, No. 32.

Document No. 2

274

C.C. Watson inquires from S.M. Fraser regarding his reply on the proposed Osmania University. 10 September 1917.

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit I Proceedings, January 1918, No. 32.

Document No. 3

275

S.M. Fraser informs C.C. Watson that he is awaiting a reply from the Nizam's Government regarding the proposed Osmania University. 22 September 1917.

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit I Proceedings, January 1918, No. 32.

Document No. 4

276

S.M. Fraser forwards a copy of Proceedings of the Hyderabad State and informs C.C. Watson that it is a fact that His Highness has sanctioned the establishment of Osmania University. He also forwards copies of a preliminary sketch of the curricula for the faculties of Arts and Theology. 14 December 1917.

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit I Proceedings, January 1918, No. 32.

276-279

Document No. 5

Charter of the Osmania University promulgated by His Highness of Hyderabad, 22 September 1918. 279-284

Department of Education and Health, Education Deposit Proceedings, November 1921, No. 36.

SECTION III

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES ON TRADITIONAL PATTERN 287-363

6. Establishment of Patna University 289—363

Document No. 1

H. LeMesurier, Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, referring to Harcourt Butler's answer to Sachchidanand Sinha in Imperial Legislative Council regarding the establishment of a university for the Province of Bihar and Orissa informs the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education regarding the resolutions and addresses received by the Government on the subject; states that the Lt. Governor in Council is convinced that there is a strong and growing demand for a separate university for the Province and, therefore, proposes a representative committee for the formulation of a definite scheme. 6 November 1912.

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1914, No. 69.

Document No. 2

H. Sharp, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education informs the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa that the Government of India have no objection to the constitution of a representative Committee with a view to the formation of a definite scheme for a separate university for Bihar and Orissa. 31 December 1912.

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1914, No. 70.

Document No. 3

H. LeMesurier forwards to the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, copy of a Resolution, 19 May 1913, constituting a Committee, under the presidency of R. Nathan, for framing a scheme for the establishment of a university in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. 23 May 1913.

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1914, No. 71.

Document No. 4

M.C. Hallett, Officiating Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, forwards copy of a resolution, 8 December 1913, appointing J.G. Jennings, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, to be a member of the Committee appointed to frame a scheme for the establishment of a university for the Province of Bihar and Orissa. 16 December 1913.

Education Department, A Proceedings, February 1914, No. 72.

Document No. 5

Summary of Report of the Patna University Committee. 293-303
Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, Nos. 13-35.

Document No. 6

Government of Bihar and Orissa Resolution, 19 March 1914, inviting comments from interested individuals and institutions etc., on Report of the Committee appointed to consider a scheme for the creation of a teaching and residential university at Patna, prior to Lt. Governor in Council's consideration of the Report on 1 May 1914. 19 March 1914.

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 13.

Document No. 7

Draft outline of the Scheme of the Patna University. 304-310
Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, Nos. 13-35

Document No. 8

H. McPherson submits for the consideration of the Secretary, Department of Education, Government of India, the proposals of the Lt. Governor in Council for the establishment of a separate university for Bihar and Orissa; and remarks that the scheme has evoked greatest interest and there is very general desire to discover the best possible solution of the complicated problem of university education. 28 May 1915.

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 14.

Document No. 9

H. McPherson forwards to L. Porter, Education Secretary to the Government of India, an extract from a speech delivered by Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay at a meeting of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council in April 1915 stressing the need for a separate university in the Province of Bihar and Orissa; amplifies reasons why this is regarded as a matter of urgent necessity by Sir Charles Bayley and his colleagues. 29 June 1915.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, July 1915, No. 11.

Document No. 10

H. Sharp, Officiating Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education replies to H. McPherson regarding the urgency of establishing the Patna University and makes a few remarks about the Calcutta University and local conditions in Bihar and Orissa, power of recognition of schools, reduction in the age for Matriculation, recognition of school leaving certificates, etc. 12 July 1915.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings, July 1915, No. 11.

Document No. 11

H. Sharp informs the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa about the general acceptance by the Lt. Governor in Council of recommendations of the Committee constituted by local government's Resolution of 19 May 1913; and suggests modifications, particularly with regard to the establishment of the Sanskrit College, necessity of a whole-time paid Vice-Chancellor, and limitation of collegiate centres, etc. 20 August 1915.

326-330

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 15.

Document No. 12

H. McPherson expresses gratification on behalf of the Lt. Governor in Council at prompt and sympathetic way in which his recommendations for the creation of a provincial university at Patna were dealt with by the Government of India; and conveys his earnest hope that necessary legislation will be effected at the earliest opportunity. 25-26 August 1915.

330-332

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 18.

Document No. 13

The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa conveys the Lt. Governor in Council's explanation regarding statutory restriction on out-lying colleges to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education; and remarks that the Lt. Governor in Council is quite willing to accept if the Government of India is still in favour of such restriction. 7 September 1915.

333-334

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 20.

Document No. 14

The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, conveys to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, the Government of India's opinion on the scheme for the establishment of a university at Patna; remarks that the Government of India consider that the scheme may serve as a tentative basis for legislation and appears to provide both for immediate requirements and future arrangements; and states that the Government anticipates that local government will accept the scheme. 7 September 1915.

332

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 19.

Document No. 15

The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, informs the Secretary, Government of India, telegraphically regarding the Government of Bihar and Orissa's acceptance of the scheme for Patna University. 14 September 1915.

334

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 21.

Document No. 16

Beauchamp Duff, R.H. Craddock, and C.H.A. Hill request Austin Chamberlain the Secretary of State to sanction introduction of proposed legislation for the establishment of a university at Patna. 29 October 1915.

334-339

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 22.

Document No. 17

The Secretary of State, in view of instructions enforcing economy in administrative departments, inquires telegraphically from the Viceroy if in case of acquisition of land, the proposed university at Patna can proceed without expenditure on construction until financial situation becomes favourable and asks what would be the minimum additional establishment for the university besides the Vice Chancellor. 5 January 1916.

339

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 23.

Document No. 18

The Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education inquires from the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, telegraphically, regarding the minimum establishment necessary for the proposed Patna University in case of a paid or unpaid Vice Chancellor; and asks whether the local government can guarantee 'no expenditure' on construction until financial situation becomes favourable, if the university is started. 11 January 1916.

339-340

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 24.

Document No. 19

The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, informs the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, that the local government can guarantee that if university is started there will be no expenditure on construction until financial situation becomes favourable; and that the minimum establishment necessary would not cost more than Rs 50,000 with paid and Rs. 20,000 with unpaid Vice Chancellor. 17 January 1916.

340

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 25.

Document No. 20

The Viceroy informs the Secretary of State, telegraphically, regarding the cost of minimum necessary establishment on the proposed Patna University and the local government's guarantee that there will be no expenditure on construction until financial situation becomes favourable if the university is started. 25 January 1916.

340

Education Department, A Proceedings, March 1916, No. 26.

Document No. 21

The Secretary of State sanctions telegraphically three proposals of the Viceroy contained in his despatch of 29 October 1915 as also the cost of additional establishment for the Patna University—Rs. 20,000 per annum.
15 February 1916.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 28.

341

Document No. 22

The Viceroy suggests to the Secretary of State, telegraphically, modifications in the Patna University scheme in view of its considerable criticism. 29 January 1917,

Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 18.

341-342

Document No. 23

The Secretary of State invites the Viceroy's views on a suggestion that the Patna University Bill be postponed till the report of Calcutta University Commission of Enquiry. 15 March 1917.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 19.

342

Document No. 24

The Viceroy informs the Secretary of State telegraphically regarding emergence of the Patna University Bill from the Select Committee with unanimity and remarks that its postponement would be a great disappointment to the non-official members. 21 March 1917.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 19.

342-343

Document No. 25

The Secretary of State accepts, telegraphically, the Viceroy's views on the proposed Patna University. 27 March 1917.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 21.

343

Document No. 26

H. McPherson comments on the personnel of the proposed Senate and Syndicate and informs H. Sharp that the Lt. Governor in Council has no 'great' objection to the inclusion of Babu Rajendra Prasad on the Senate and Mazharul Haq on the Syndicate. 30 August 1917.

Legislative Department, A Proceedings,
October 1917, Nos. 27-52.

343-345

Document No. 27

Krishna Sahay informs Sir Sankaran Nair regarding unanimity of opinion among Jennings, Walsh, Mazharul Haq and himself on changes in the composition of the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University. 6 September 1917.

Legislative Department, A Proceedings,
October 1917, Nos. 27-52.

345-346

Document No. 28

Act No. XVI of 1917 passed by the Indian Legislative Council to establish and incorporate a University at Patna. 18 September 1917.

Legislative Department, A Proceedings,
October 1917, No. 50.

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INTRODUCTION

I

During a long period of more than half a century, between 1857 and 1915 only five universities were established in India. These were Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, established in 1857 and Punjab (now in Pakistan) and Allahabad, established in 1882 and 1887 respectively.¹ All these universities were affiliating and examining bodies and did not perform the teaching functions—in spite of the fact that the last two were authorised to do so within their constitutional framework. The Hunter Commission, 1882, which remained occupied with the problems of secondary education, did practically nothing to relieve the universities of the affiliation burden or to encourage them to emerge as temples of learning. The result was that the burden of affiliation went on increasing and the University of Calcutta became the largest in the world with a record enrollment of 27,000 and an extensive jurisdiction over areas extending from Punjab in the west to Burma in the east—covering almost the whole of north India.²

The Indian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of Thomas Raleigh, made a comprehensive study of the subject in 1902. It, for the first time, tried to appreciate the difficulties under which the universities worked till then and to find a lasting solution to the problems. It was, indeed a climax in the development of university education in India—and to use H.R. James' expression in a different context, what preceded led upto it and what followed flowed from it.³ The main factor attributable to its valuable recommendations, particularly its emphasis on teaching by the universities, academic representation, elective principle and improvement in the quality of education, through imposition of strict conditions of affiliation etc., was its character. The Commission *inter alia* comprised some of the most eminent educationists and scholars, such as Syed Husain Bilgrami and Gurudas Banerjee. The Indian Universities Act of 1904, incorporating the recommendations of the Commission, however, could not receive the Indian acclaim as it tended to create

European majority in the governing bodies of the universities, hamper the growth of private educational institutions and completely officialize the university life.⁴

In 1913, the Government of India passed a resolution on educational policy which served the twin-objective of restricting affiliations and satisfying the Indian opinion through encouragement to regional universities. As a consequence of this sympathetic attitude towards Indian aspirations, universities followed in quick succession not only within the British Indian territories but also outside. The Banaras Hindu University came into existence in 1916 to be followed by Mysore the same year, Patna in 1917, Osmania in 1918 and the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.⁵

II

Establishment of Denominational Universities

Establishment of denominational universities was a unique experiment in the development of education in India. Despite tremendous popular clamour, the British Government, which adhered to a policy of strict religious neutrality after the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, found it extremely difficult to recognise, promote or sanction denominationalism through the foundation of universities based on denominational principles or ideology. The movement, for the establishment of denominational universities and finally the official sanction were viewed in different quarters *ab initio* as not merely academic questions but also largely political. The whole question of denominationalism, therefore, has relevance for a better understanding of aspects of India's struggle for nationhood during modern times. It has still greater relevance and significance for a better comprehension of the growth and development of education in the sub-continent.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

It is not known when and how the idea of a Hindu University at Banaras originated but it acquired a concrete shape in 1905 when Madanmohan Malaviya submitted a proposal to the Government of India for the establishment of a Hindu University, with Hindi as the medium of instruction.⁶ The proposal, according to Malaviya, was widely approved, and he received several promises of support.⁷ One such promise came from the government of the United Provinces, which no doubt, described the scheme as "large and ambitious,"⁸ yet it had its own reservations, and the Lt. Governor of the United Provinces wrote to Malaviya on 26 March 1906 :

"If the cultured classes throughout India are willing to establish a Hindu University with its colleges clustered round it, they have my best

wishes for their success. But if the institution has to be first rate, the cost will be very great, and the bulk of the money must be found elsewhere than in this province. At this era of the world's progress no one will desire or approve a second-rate institution."⁹

Due to some reasons Malaviya could not push forward the idea immediately and the proposal had to mark time till 1908 when he submitted a modified scheme for the foundation of an 'Indian University' at Banaras. This scheme was in the form of a prospectus. In a letter to the government of the United Provinces he wrote on 10 December 1908 :

"If sufficient funds can be collected, the present idea is to begin humbly by founding three colleges only :

1. A Vaidik College for training teachers of religion;
2. an Ayurvedik College to train Vaidyas (medical practitioners) ; and
3. an Industrial College or a Technological Institution to teach the practical application of science to promote industries."

Bikaner, Mysore, Gwalior, Darbhanga and other Indian states had their sympathy with Malaviya's scheme, but at the same time they were not prepared to openly support the scheme so long as it was not vouchsafed by the government. Among the conditions for their approbation the following two were important :

1. That the government had approved the scheme and was likely to sanction the proposal ; and
2. that the promoters had sufficient funds to carry on the project.¹⁰

It should not be presumed that the movement was monolithic in character. There were three distinct schemes for the establishment of a university at Banaras by 1911, put forward by Annie Besant, Maharaja Rameshwari Singh of Darbhanga and Madanmohan Malaviya—who was indeed the pioneer.¹¹ But the government found all these schemes far from practicable and in some respects "open to much criticism."¹² It however did not ignore the suitability of Banaras as a seat of university. Harcourt Butler in a confidential demi-official letter to J.P. Hewett wrote on 26 May 1911 :

"Conditions are different at Banaras, and if there is to be a teaching university, I personally should like to work the Government College into it if this can be done. It is the only place in India where I have seen anything of the spirit of an English University College. There is an air of study and research and detachment which reminds me at times strangely of Oxford."¹³

Arther Venis, an orientalist and Principal of the Queen's College, Banaras, though not reconciled with the ideas of Malaviya and Maharaja of Darbhanga, wanted the university, after its establishment, to give a lead in education along a new and independent line "in which English language had merely that weight which was due to it as "a medium of exchange with the west."¹⁴ He was against too much stress on knowledge of English and the prevalent system of teaching and examination which made many a youth "mentally crippled."¹⁵ Writing in the context of a Hindu university at Banaras, Arther Venis observed on 25 August 1911 : "But what good it would serve is beyond my vision. Of Darbhanga's and Malaviya's views of a Hindu University, I have read only fragments in the daily prints, and I can make nothing definite out of them."¹⁶

Immediately after the submission of his scheme Malaviya started on his campaign for listing the sympathy and support of the people and creating a congenial climate for establishment of the university.¹⁷ He made a tour of different parts of the country with the aim of collecting funds for the proposed university.¹⁸ Though the government was non-committal on the point of denominationalism yet some of the British officials presided over the meetings addressed by Malaviya, and it looked as if his scheme had the official sanction.¹⁹ The Maharaja of Darbhanga, who kept the government informed on every detail of Malaviya's activities, remained completely in its "hands," and his ambivalence became perspicuous when he suggested a counter scheme to "resist" Malaviya's "advances."²⁰ In a demi-official letter to Harcourt Butler on 28 August 1911, he wrote :

"The only solution that I can suggest is that some sort of counter scheme be propounded through persons who possess the confidence of Government and who can give out that Government approval will follow and as a necessary corollarywhen Mr. Malaviya comes to Simla,²¹ Government should signify its disapproval of his scheme."²²

The government was opposed to denominationalism. J.P. Hewett, Lt. Governor of the United Provinces, Harold Stuart, Home Secretary, and earlier the Indian Universities Commission had disapproved the idea of denominational universities. Nevertheless it adopted a non-committal attitude towards the whole question for a long time. Only the statements of Annie Besant and Malaviya on the university question had laid bare in unequivocal terms the diffidence, nonchalance and at the same time the tacit support of the Government to the whole movement.²³ The Government was unmoved. It was indifferent to its criticism. It was not the least unnerved by the movement, but the "steadily growing Hindu-Muslim feeling" made it apprehensive and nervous.²⁴ It sought in 1911 the viceroy's approval to the following communique for circulation:

"It is understood that statements are being made to the effect that the Government of India are in sympathy with one or other of the proposals for a Hindu University which have been put forward. There is no foundation whatever for any such statements."²⁵

Commenting on the subject, Lord Hardinge remarked on 1 September 1911: "I entirely agree withthe terms of the communique. The Pandit²⁶ is a real rascal."²⁷ Unlike the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who was vacillating and indecisive, Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was prepared to extend his cooperation to the movement²⁸ provided the schemes for the university were amalgamated.²⁹ In a letter to Malaviya on 31 August 1911 he wrote about the complexity of situation on account of the three distinct proposals.³⁰ He said :

".....apart from the many difficulties already existing which would have to be faced and overcome, the situation has been rendered still more complex and the object still more difficult of attainment by the fact that three distinct schemes have been put before the public in connection with the proposed university, i.e., your own, and those of Mrs. Besant and the Mahamandal ; and till some general understanding is possible, tending to the unification of the three schemes.....there is not much hope of immediate success."³¹

Soon the Maharaja of Darbhanga was faced with a challenging task. He was in a predicament. Malaviya asked him for a donation of five lakhs of rupees and warned him that his inaction would be construed in a most unfavourable manner by the entire Hindu community and he would lose all his public reputation if he failed to head the movement and give it full financial support.³² Malaviya had already collected a huge fund for the university and in 1911 Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh announced a donation of one lakh of rupees.³³ In utter helplessness, in a letter to Harcourt Butler on 1 September 1911, reporting on the activities of Malaviya, Rameshwar Singh observed :

".....when the Commissioner of Tirhut and the Collector of Darbhanga preside and other high district officials attend local meetings, my refusal to join the movement can only be due to the fact that I do not want to part with my money or to some equally ignoble reason. My position therefore is a very difficult one."³⁴

He suggested :

"May I suggest that instructions be sent to local Government to the effect that until any scheme, Hindu or Mahomedan, has the distinct approval of the Government of India, no officials in any province should take any action calculated to convey an erroneous impression to the public."³⁵

On 12 October 1911 the Government indicated the conditions on which it must insist as antecedent for the establishment of a Hindu University.³⁶ The conditions were as follows :

- (1) The Hindus should approach the Government in a body as the Muhammadans did.³⁷
- (2) A strong, efficient and financially sound college with an adequate European staff should be the basis of the scheme;
- (3) The University should be a modern one differing from the existing universities mainly in being teaching and residential and offering religious instruction;
- (4) The movement should be entirely educational ;
- (5) There should be the same measure of government supervision and opportunity to give advice as in the case of the proposed university at Aligarh.³⁸

The promoters did not want to lose time and soon a draft bill was prepared for the proposed university.³⁹ In the meantime successful attempt was made for a rapprochement and the unification of all the schemes.⁴⁰ In 1912 a committee of management of the Hindu University Society⁴¹ was formed under the presidency of Rameshwar Singh with Annie Besant, Malaviya, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sundar Lal, Gurudas Banerjee and Rash Behari Ghosh as members; and on 30 October 1912, the draft bill was submitted to the Government.⁴² The Society also submitted a memorandum to the Government and dealt at a great length with the Secretary of State's decision of August 1912 "that the proposed universities of Aligarh and Banaras should be called hereafter the University of Aligarh and of Banaras respectively, and that they should have no powers of affiliation outside the localities in which they may be established."⁴³ On 28 April 1913 the Maharaja of Darbhanga reported to the Government regarding the financial position of the proposed university and informed it that in case of its approval Sundar Lal would draft the constitution for submission to the Government.⁴⁴

On 2 June 1913, the Government imposed fresh conditions, "precedent to the introduction of any scheme." The conditions were :

- (i) That a suitable site be provided.
- (ii) That the Central Hindu College be transferred to the University.
- (iii) That a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs be collected.
- (iv) That the constitution of the university proceeds on lines to be indicated later.
- (v) That a Committee appointed for the purpose must report that the

Central Hindu College is fit to be developed into a residential and teaching university.⁴⁵

Ultimately on 10 July 1913, the Government laid before the Secretary of State, proposals for the foundation of a teaching and residential university at Banaras.⁴⁶ On 24 June 1914, after a long waiting came the Secretary of State's approval of the Government of India's proposals for a university at Banaras.⁴⁷ It was, however, made clear that final orders could not be passed until a draft bill was submitted in consultation with James Meston, Lt. Governor of the United Provinces and the Committee.⁴⁸

In November 1914, the Viceroy recommended to the Secretary of State the early establishment of a University at Banaras "in view of the political importance of removing the question from the arena of controversy."⁴⁹ On 15 December 1914, the Secretary of State accepted the proposals.⁵⁰ He also agreed for the immediate introduction of the Banaras Hindu University bill.⁵¹ On 1 October 1915 the Banaras University Act was passed⁵² and it came into operation on 1 April 1916.⁵³

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The movement for establishment of another denominational university at Aligarh started actually during the lifetime of the greatest Muslim educationist of the nineteenth century, Syed Ahmed Khan—perhaps in 1873 when the first scheme for a Muslim University was initiated.⁵⁴ In his well-known Urdu work *Qaum ki Kismat ka Faisla*, 1893, Syed Ahmed Khan advocated the establishment of a university at Aligarh as an extension of the M.A.O. College, of which he was the founder.⁵⁵ The movement however received an early setback when Syed Ahmed Khan died in 1898. In the same year Rafiuddin Ahmad, founder of the Muslim Patriotic League in London published his scheme for a Muslim University as a centre of learning for all Muslims.⁵⁶ Aftab Ahmed Khan, Theodore Beck, Mohsinul-mulk and Shaukat Ali had already established a Syed Memorial Fund, immediately after the death of that pioneer, with the object of raising the M.A.O. College to a university.⁵⁷ Proposals for a Muslim University were also debated at the Muhammadan Educational Conference which met at Lahore in December 1898. In March 1899 Theodore Beck brought out a tentative plan for a Muslim University as an enlargement of the M.A.O. College.⁵⁸ The Government of India under Lord Curzon approved of the idea, provided the university was a mere continuation of the Aligarh college. The Indian Universities Commission however found the Muslim University proposal devoid of adequate popular support and financial backing to make it viable, and the 1904 Universities Act closed down the whole question.

The question was revived after six years when in 1910 the Aga Khan

issued a "now or never" appeal at the Muhammadan Educational Conference at Nagpur, and soon the Syed Memorial Fund Committee was replaced by a Muslim University Foundation Committee.⁵⁹ An earnest effort was made by Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Ali, the Aga Khan, Vikarulmulk and others to raise funds for the proposed university. A constitution committee was set up and a draft constitution was prepared by Syed Ali Bilgrami in April 1911.⁶⁰ A deputation consisting of Raja of Mahmudabad, Vikarulmulk, Aftab Ahmad and Ziauddin Ahmad met Harcourt Butler, Education Member of the Viceroy's Council at Simla, a month later. The meeting bore fruits and Harcourt Butler wrote to J.P. Hewett, Lt. Governor of the United Provinces, that the Muslims should be given their university "to carry them enthusiastically with us."⁶¹ Despite his dislike for denominational character of the proposed All-Muslim University, J.P. Hewett agreed that since the Muslims were so united in their demand, it would be unwise not to acquiesce.⁶² But at the same time he felt the need for adequate Government control over the proposed university and saw strong objection to the demand for a Charter, if it implied a superior position for the university *vis a vis* other Indian universities.⁶³ The Government of India, therefore, recommended, on 10 July 1911, to the Secretary of State a teaching university at Aligarh, open to all communities and with a fully satisfactory system of control by the Government.⁶⁴ It also pointed out that opposition to the movement would be in the highest degree impolitic.⁶⁵ On 18 July 1911 the Secretary of State approved in principle the setting up of a university at Aligarh subject to reservation of adequate control and provision of funds etc.⁶⁶

After prolonged discussion with the constitution committee, the Government of India proposed an outline scheme for the establishment of a university at Aligarh.⁶⁷ It was submitted on 2 November 1911 for the approval of the Secretary of State.⁶⁸ The Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State, expressed cordial sympathy with the movement but suggested drastic alterations in the draft scheme—virtually rejecting the whole proposal.⁶⁹ He hoped that the alterations would not lead to any insuperable difficulty in reaching an agreement with the promoters of the movement.⁷⁰ To him steps to create a university with power of affiliation over an "undefined area" were "retrograde" and out of tune with the educational trend of considering federal universities as a transitional form.⁷¹ The Government of India however tried to stress "the absolute necessity" of granting power of affiliation to the proposed university and anticipated grave political embarrassment in adopting the Secretary of State's decision.⁷² It further pointed out the political necessity of granting powers of affiliation and clarified that these powers might be hedged in by necessary safeguards.⁷³ The Secretary of State, however, was adamant. He was not prepared to yield. On 6 August 1912, the Government of India also informed him about the consternation in the Muslim community caused by his decision.⁷⁴ But all the efforts were in vain and on 9 August 1912, the Government of

India was forced to suggest to the constitution committee to consider the constitution *de novo*.⁷⁵

As anticipated by the Government of India, the Secretary of State's decision created a commotion. The Constitution Committee, at a meeting attended by members "in large numbers practically from every part of the country" unanimously resolved that it was unable to modify the constitution, framed by it.⁷⁶ It further pointed out that the decisions of the Secretary of State were "so entirely opposed to the basic principles on which the promoters of the proposed university were working" that it had "no authority to accept decisions."⁷⁷ The Young Muhammadan Liberal Party, in a tract "O Muhammadans of Aligarh, Wake up and know your Duty" appealed to the Muslims to establish an independent university of their own, which would turn out "true Muhammadans" in case the government did not concede to their demand.⁷⁸ Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, S. Hasan Bilgrami, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali, and other Muslim leaders expressed their disappointment at the government's attitude.⁷⁹ Soon there was a split in the leadership.⁸⁰ While Aftab Ahmad group was prepared to sacrifice "affiliation" for Muslim control over the university, the Muhammad Ali-Shaukat Ali group insisted on both.⁸¹ On 7 October 1912, the Government of India, once again tried to persuade the Secretary of State to accept the nomenclature: Aligarh Muslim University, "as a concession to local sentiment"⁸² which of course, was accepted by the Secretary of State on 29 November 1912.⁸³

This was followed by a long period of aspiration rather than achievement, and the Muslim University Foundation Committee continued to press the Government for a suitable legislation without any concrete results. It was made clear by the government that on questions like control over the university—over which there had been prolonged discussions in connection with the Hindu University at Banaras—there would be no compromise, and acceptance of the Government's decisions on such subjects was "an absolute condition precedent to further action."⁸⁴ It was also felt in the official lobbies that the Muslims were out for "quarrel rather than a university."⁸⁵

The establishment of the Banaras Hindu University changed the whole complexion of the problem. Already in 1914, a Muslim University Association had been created under pressure from the Aga Khan who threatened at its first meeting in May 1915 to withdraw his donation if the Government's conditions for the university were not accepted.⁸⁶ On 1 October 1915, when the Banaras Hindu University Act was passed, a feeling-dawned upon the Muslim leadership to accept whatever was conveniently forthcoming under the circumstances. On 10 April 1916, the Muslim University Foundation Committee accepted the principle of the Hindu University Act and a committee, comprising Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Mazharul Haq, Justice Abdur Rahim and Aftab Ahmad Khan was formed to draft regulations of the proposed university for submission to the Government.⁸⁷

The resolution passed by the Foundation Committee expressing readiness to accept a university on the lines of the Hindu University was conveyed to the Government on 11 April 1917.⁸⁸ A statement of the Muslim University Foundation Funds was also submitted to the government in September 1918.⁸⁹ In 1919 a deputation consisting of the Raja of Mahmudabad, Muhammad Ali and Dr. Wali Muhammad met Harcourt Butler, then Lt. Governor of the United Provinces.⁹⁰ Butler had his own sympathies with the whole movement and he decided that the bill be introduced in the Legislative Council by the Government.⁹¹ He observed that the powers of the Governor General in Council should be identical in respect of both Banaras and the proposed Aligarh universities.⁹² A complete unanimity on all outstanding points could be reached only by 1920.⁹³ On 12 June 1920 Butler had again some discussions on the subject with Muhammad Shafi.⁹⁴ But all through these years there was no concrete achievement for the promoters. But at last on 25 June 1920, the Viceroy sought telegraphic sanction of the Secretary of State on the question of the immediate publication of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill.⁹⁵ He also emphasized the political expediency of legislation on the subject.⁹⁶ On 19 July 1920 came the London approval and on 14 September 1920 the Aligarh Muslim University Act was passed.⁹⁷ It came into force on 1 December 1920, after a long period of aspiration, with the Raja of Mahmudabad as the first Vice Chancellor, the Begam of Bhopal as the Chancellor, the Aga Khan as Pro-Chancellor. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad became the first Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University.

Establishment of Universities in Indian States

ESTABLISHMENT OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY

An important aspect of the development of university education in India was the establishment of universities outside the British Indian territories. The first such university was established at Mysore in July 1916, through an Act of the Mysore legislature. A teaching and affiliating⁹⁸ university of a federal character, the University of Mysore was a result of the collective endeavour of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar, ruler of Mysore, M. Visvesvaraya, Chief Minister, Professor C. Ramalinga Reddy, Thomas Dunham and H.V. Nunjindayya. The Maharaja described the foundation of the university as an "epoch"⁹⁹ in the development of education in the Mysore State. He called it a "national university,"¹⁰⁰ created at the express desire of the people. For a long time, it seems, Krishnaraja Wadiyar—who was greatly involved in the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University—cherished the idea of establishing an ideal university at Mysore, conformable, compatible and responding to the conditions of his State. He, therefore, deputed Prof. C. Ramalinga Reddy and Thomas Dunham to make a survey of university education in different

parts of the world, particularly in England, the United States of America, Canada, Japan and Australia.¹⁰¹

In consultation with top educationists and administrators, the State prepared a scheme for the establishment of a university at Mysore. Its educational institutions, so far, were affiliated to the University of Madras. The main factors and circumstances responsible for the creation of this independent State university, as mentioned in Sir Henry Sharp's conspectus, 4 August 1915,¹⁰² were as follows :

1. Inability of the Madras University, on account of its unwieldy area, to cope with the requirements of Mysore, and necessity for developing a "Teaching University" ;
2. inconvenience and cost to parents in sending their children to far-off universities ;
3. inability of Mysore students to get admission to congested professional and technical institutions affiliated to the Bombay and Madras Universities ;
4. growing demand to meet special local needs, such as the spread of higher vernacular education ;
5. demand for higher technical knowledge with special references to local resources and conditions ;
6. growing demand for a more efficient type of university education with higher ideals ;
7. inability of Mysore graduates and under-graduates to attend university lectures, libraries etc. in Madras ;
8. lack of influence and representation of Mysore in the governing body of the Madras University ; and
9. repeated prayers of the people at the Mysore Representative Assembly for the formation of a local university.¹⁰³

Justifying the need for a university in Mysore, M. Visvesvaraya told the Mysore Legislature Council on 29 June 1916 :

"A University is required in the country because with the growth of communication and the opening up of the country we are passing from a rural life of a few needs into an urban life of increasing wants, burdens and responsibilities. A university may be said to have a general object and certain specific aims depending on the state of the country's civilization, and of material prosperity. The general object in the broadest sense is to encourage learning, to promote higher education, to create a centre of culture, to light a torch that would dispel the gloom of ignorance from the remotest corners of the country. The

specific aim of the Mysore University should be to develop the intellectual ability and executive power of our citizens and to afford the training necessary to prepare future manufacturers, merchants, businessman, economists, lawyers, scientists, engineers, statesmen etc., for the country.”¹⁰⁴

The State also stressed that when Australia and Canada could have universities of their own for less than a million population, it could not be considered ambitious on the part of Mysore with a huge population of six millions to have an independent university. The Government of India, however, had a different point of view. It considered the proposal for a federated university, as proposed in the draft scheme, with a centre at Bangalore as well as at Mysore opposed to the latest educational theory and to its recent pronouncements.¹⁰⁵ However, the main counteraction and counterpressure were provided by the Government of Madras and the Syndicate of the University of Madras. On 30 March 1916, vehemently opposing the setting up of an independent university, the Registrar of the University of Madras, conveyed to the Government of India the views of the Syndicate that establishment of a university in Mysore, “free from outside control or even effective criticism” would be detrimental to educational progress and efficiency in the State.¹⁰⁶ He said :

“It is the deliberate opinion of the Syndicate based on no inconsiderable knowledge of educational conditions in Mysore that the probable result of Mysore establishing a University in State free from all outside control or even effective criticism will be detrimental to educational progress and efficiency in the State itself and may react very unfavourably on those of neighbouring provinces.”¹⁰⁷

The attitude of the Government of Madras was not much different either. The Educational Secretary to the Government of Madras, P. Rajagopala Achariya, emphasized on 30 April 1916, the need for consultation between the Mysore State and the University of Madras, prior to the establishment of a university in Mysore.¹⁰⁸ He said :

“In the first place I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council feels constrained to endorse the representations of the Syndicate regarding the inadequacy of the time which has been given for the consideration of a scheme which must intimately affect the Madras University. Moreover, the interests of education in general in this Presidency cannot be divorced from those of the University, and however natural and even commendable may be the desire of the Mysore Darbar to inaugurate without delay their scheme, it was hardly open to this Government to express a precipitate and uncritical approval in a matter vitally affecting those interests.

The Governor in Council is in entire agreement with the Syndicate that the establishment of an efficient University in Mysore would be a benefit to education in this Presidency and he can only regret that neither he nor the Syndicate were consulted regarding a project which for its successful initiation and future welfare will require their active co-operation and a cordial understanding between the governing bodies of the two Universities. Had the Darbar at the inception of the scheme seen fit to adopt that attitude of frank and friendly consultation which His Excellency in Council hopes will characterise future relations, considerable delay would have been avoided and also the risk of possible misunderstanding. The Darbar may be in a position to meet the criticisms contained in the Syndicate’s letter or to allay its apprehensions, but at this stage His Excellency in Council can merely recommend them to the careful consideration of the Government of India. Time has not permitted of an exhaustive examination of the whole scheme, but there are certain points on which it is essential in his opinion that the views of the Syndicate should be met and he would venture to suggest that the Darbar be advised to take immediate steps to consult it with regard to them. The arrangements for the transition period, the rules regarding the admission of students from the Madras Presidency and the guarantees for the maintenance of a standard of efficiency in the new University which would justify reciprocity, are subjects upon which it seems that the Madras University may properly claim to be consulted. Accordingly the Governor in Council trusts that this course will be adopted and that full consideration will also be given to the other representations of the Syndicate. He is confident that these have been made solely in the interests of education in this part of India and in a spirit of goodwill towards an undertaking which if conducted on sound and enlightened principles should undoubtedly justify the expectations of its promoters.

In conclusion, therefore, I am to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that, even should postponement be involved, full consultation between the Darbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate should precede the establishment of the University.”¹⁰⁹

When Visvesvaraya pleaded on behalf of the Mysore State with the University of Madras that it should welcome the efforts of a grown-up daughter to set up a house of her own, he got the rebuff that a runaway daughter did not deserve any such encouragement.¹¹⁰ But Visvesvaraya persisted in his efforts—he used his influence with the Viceroy Lord Hardinge; took the Resident at Mysore, Sir Hugh Daly into confidence, and called on the Governor of Madras—till eventually the differences were ironed out and the new university began its career on July 1, 1916.¹¹¹

ESTABLISHMENT OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

The Osmania University, which was established at Hyderabad in 1918, came as a surprise to the British Government which had no prior information regarding the Nizam's intention to establish a university in the State.¹¹² On 14 December 1917 the British Resident at Hyderabad forwarded the State proceedings to the Government of India in reply to their numerous queries informing them that it was a fact that the Nizam had sanctioned the University.¹¹³ In a *firman* dated 26 April 1917 on the subject the Nizam of Hyderabad declared :

"I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in *Arzdasht* and the memorandum submitted therewith, regarding the inauguration of a University in the State, in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education, and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern system of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education,¹¹⁴ but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view I am pleased to order that steps be taken for the inauguration, on the lines laid down in the *Arzdasht*, of a University for the Dominions, to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad in commemoration of my accession to the throne."¹¹⁵

Commenting on the *firman* Akbar Hydari, Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad, pointed out :

"These orders are based on the conviction, shared by many eminent educational authorities, that a student cannot assimilate what is taught to him through a foreign language so easily and profitably as he can what is taught through his mother-tongue, and the more thorough assimilation of knowledge tends to engender a spirit of enquiry and research. Of the vernaculars spoken in the State Urdu has been selected as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University, not only because it is the only vernacular which is more or less understood throughout the Dominions, especially in those urban areas from which His Highness' subjects who generally take to secondary education, are mainly drawn. A study of English, however, is made compulsory for all students, because the Government are anxious that the *alumni* of the new University should not be inferior to those of the existing Indian Universities as regards their practical acquaintance with a language which has become so essential in every department of life.

His Highness' Government have no intention at present of cutting themselves adrift from the Madras University, and consider any change in their position towards that University unwarranted at this stage. The Nizam College and English High Schools serving as feeders to it will continue to be maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency, for the benefit of those who elect to pursue their studies through the medium of English, with a view to graduating in the Madras University.

The Osmania University, with a vernacular like Urdu as the medium of instruction, is being ushered into existence on the advice of many eminent educationists, Indian as well as European. It is obviously of the nature of an experiment, which has been generally considered well worth making, and its results will naturally be watched with the greatest interest by all friends of Indian advancement."¹¹⁶

On 5 October 1918 the State published a Charter of the Osmania University for "public information." It said :

"Whereas the prosperity and well-being of our devoted and loyal subjects are the objects of our most earnest solicitude, and whereas these objects can be secured only when the existing organization of Education in our Dominions is freed to an appreciable extent from the control of outside Universities and higher education is organised within the State, with reference to local need and conditions : we are pleased to order :

- (1) that a University called the Osmania University be established at Hyderabad on the first day of Moharrum 1337 Hijri.¹¹⁷
- (2) the object of the Osmania University is to impart higher education, and further research in and promote the study of religions, morals, literature, philosophy, science, history, medicine, law, agriculture, commerce, and other branches of useful knowledge, and useful arts and industries.
- (3) the chief characteristic of the Osmania University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of the Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory."¹¹⁸

The University was empowered :

- (a) to provide for instruction in all such branches of learning as the University may decide and also for research, and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,
- (b) to grant to and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study in, and passed the examinations held by, the University,

- (c) to grant diplomas, certificates or other distinctions to persons who have pursued a course of study under conditions approved by the University,
- (d) to admit graduates of other Universities to degrees of the same or similar rank,
- (e) to confer honorary degrees, or other distinctions,
- (f) to withdraw or cancel degrees, diplomas, certificates of other distinctions granted or conferred, and
- (g) to exercise all such other powers and to do all such other acts as may be required in order to further the objects of the University and to carry on its work.”¹¹⁹

Other Universities¹²⁰

ESTABLISHMENT OF PATNA UNIVERSITY

In 1913, through a “Resolution on Educational Policy,” the Government of India declared its intention of establishing in due course a university in each province.¹²¹ The Patna University, which came into existence in 1917 was an offshoot of that declaration. But in Patna a ground had already been made for a university through the efforts of men like Sachchidananda Sinha, Mazharul Haq and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Towards the close of 1912 in reply to a question put by Sachchidananda Sinha, in the Imperial Legislature Council, the Government made it clear that there was “a strong and growing demand” for a separate university for the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa.¹²² The Government had already received numerous resolutions and addresses on the subject and therefore on 6 November 1912 the Lt. Governor proposed a representative committee for the formulation of a definite scheme.¹²³

On 20 January 1913, the Lt. Governor told the Bihar Legislative Council: “The question of establishing a university at Patna with the fullest possible provision for teaching and residence is under consideration and as soon as possible a strong committee of which Mr. Nathan will be the President, will be appointed to inquire into and report on the whole scheme.”¹²⁴ The government did not take long to appoint a committee for the purpose with Robert Nathan as the chairman and Sachchidananda Sinha, Madhusudan Das, Saiyid Muhammad Fakhruddin, Sheo Shankar Sahay, Dwarkanath, Saiyid Nurul Huda, and D.N. Sen as members.¹²⁵ There were many other Englishmen who comprised the Committee, including the well-known educationists like J.G. Jennings, C. Russell and P.C. Tallents.¹²⁶ The following conditions were imposed by the local Government, through their resolution of 19 May 1913,¹²⁷ on the committee to frame a scheme for the establishment of the university :

1. The University being intended for the benefit of the whole province, the needs of all parts of the country and of all sections of the people should receive attention.
2. Provision should be made for a university at or near Patna, of the teaching and residential type, and for the affiliation to this central institution of colleges situated in other places.
3. The scheme should not involve such additional cost to the students as would discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities to be offered.¹²⁸

The Committee held its first meeting in July 1913, and submitted its report complete with appendices and illustrations in March 1914.¹²⁹ The report provided the following outline of the scheme :

“A central institution at Patna will undertake the higher branches of instruction, conduct the examinations, supervise the general life and training of the students, and regulate the teaching and organization of a number of incorporated colleges. Some of these colleges will be in the university area and others will be situated in different parts of the province. In the central university, laboratories, lecture halls and seminars, a library and a museum, and other similar facilities will be provided for the common use, while ample accommodation and opportunities will be afforded for all kinds of games, and for the various associations and social amenities which a university should encourage. Grouped around the Central institution will be four arts colleges, a Sanskrit college and a training college for teachers. These colleges will be residential...A College will also be provided in each of the Tirhoot, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions. These outlying colleges will be based on existing institutions, enlarged, reorganised and thoroughly well-fitted for the residential system.”¹³⁰

The total cost of the scheme was estimated by the Committee at Rs 92,47,000 capital and 7,65,000 recurring charges, Rs 15,07,000 of the former and Rs. 1,30,000 of the latter being for the external colleges¹³¹

The recommendations of the committee, after their publication, were subjected to a searching scrutiny by the educated community.¹³² The proposals, as a whole, were well-received, but the scheme was so extensive, and so many interests were affected, that it was inevitable that there were many points of serious difference of opinion. Lack of comprehension was the first charge against the Committee’s report, and it was urged that the university should at once include fully equipped colleges of medicine and engineering.¹³³ Introduction of the residential system was another objection and point of criticism against the report.¹³⁴ But perhaps the most important charge and fear was the “officialization” of the university by the Government, as a hindrance in the way of its independent growth.¹³⁵

The report provided for Government control and supervision over the university.¹³⁶

Apart from this criticism, there was criticism even within the Committee. C. Russell and V. Jackson brought forward an alternative scheme of their own.¹³⁷ Maharaja Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga was deadly against the recommendation of the Committee to establish a Missionary College at Patna.¹³⁸ Its presence within the precincts of the University and the introduction of Missionary Professors, who would mingle freely with the University students, in the opinion of the Maharaja, was a departure from the policy of religious neutrality hitherto adopted by the Government.¹³⁹

The Government of Bihar and Orissa did not take much time in accepting the scheme prepared for the Committee with exception of the proposals relating to (i) the Vice-Chancellor, convocation and council; (ii) the removal of the Bisweshwar College from its site; (iii) the immediate inclusion in the scheme of a Sanskrit college; (iv) a hall for well-to-do students and (v) an archaeological Museum and a chair of archaeology.¹⁴⁰

The Lt. Governor in Council modified the scheme and rejected several proposals, not on their merits but merely in order to reduce the heavy cost involved in the creation of the university.¹⁴¹

In 1915 a draft bill of the university was prepared by the Government of Bihar and Orissa with the object of providing the province at once with its own "self-contained" university, but also to furnish a starting point from which as soon as practicable, to work up to the full scheme prepared by the University Committee subject, of course, to necessary modifications.¹⁴² It also sought Government of India's sanction to the acquisition of the site selected by the Committee for the University.¹⁴³

On 28 May 1915, the Government of Bihar and Orissa sought permission of the Government of India to establish the Patna university at once, on the lines of the University of Allahabad;¹⁴⁴ and described it "a matter of urgent necessity."¹⁴⁵ It also pointed out how the University of Calcutta, to which educational institutions of the province, were affiliated was "entirely out of touch with the local conditions" and had "no sympathy with the desire of the Local Government to see improvements made in respect of discipline, both in schools and colleges and a more efficient system of education introduced."¹⁴⁶ The following practical illustrations were cited by the Bihar and Orissa Government :

"(1) The Calcutta University refused to adopt a proposal made by the Local Government that Headmasters of Schools should be required to state in a transfer certificate the reasons why the boy is leaving. Under rule 5, Chapter XXIII, of the University Regulations the Registrar's fee receipt in the case of a failed candidate is equivalent to a transfer certificate. This rule refers to college students, but it is applied also to plucked Matriculation candidates, who are admitted to any High School on the production of such a receipt.

We recently had a case in which a political suspect gained admission to a school in this province through the production of such receipt.

- (2) At the present the recognition, and withdrawal of recognition, of High Schools rest solely with the University, which does not even take the trouble to inform the Director of Public Instruction of the orders of this nature which are passed by it. It is most desirable that the power of recognition should be exercised by the Director of Public Instruction, but the change is not likely to be made until the province has a University of its own.
- (3) Under the rules of our Education Department no alteration may be made in the age shown in the admission book of a High School. The University, however, has recently issued a circular direct to the Headmasters of schools, and without the knowledge of the Local Government, permitting the revision of age entries on application being made to the Registrar. The Local Government feel strongly that this procedure is wholly wrong.
- (4) The University has recently made a considerable reduction in the minimum age of Matriculation candidates, in spite of the opposition of the official representatives of this province and of Bengal.
- (5) The Local Government are in favour of introducing a school leaving certificate examination, but this measure is not likely to be a success unless the examination is recognised by the University as a substitute for the Matriculation examination. It is in the highest degree unlikely that the Calcutta University will grant such recognition."¹⁴⁷

In the same context, emphasizing the need for a separate university beyond the administrative control of the University of Calcutta, Krishna Sahay told the Bihar and Orissa Legislature Council in April 1915:

"Meanwhile the interests of education in this Province suffer in more ways than one by reasons of its administration by the Calcutta University. That body has hardly the time, much less the inclination now, to bestow any thought on the rapidly growing educational needs of our Province, and it is admittedly an institution in which this Province is but very poorly represented."¹⁴⁸

On 20 August 1915 the Government of India introduced modifications in the scheme of the Committee in order to reduce the ultimate capital expenditure from Rs 77,40,030 to Rs 60,50,698 and the ultimate total recurring expenditure from Rs. 10,09,424 to Rs. 7,16,160.¹⁴⁹ It was hoped that the last sum would be further reduced by the anticipated receipts in the way of fees etc.¹⁵⁰

The Government of India was satisfied with the scheme submitted by the Government of Bihar and Orissa as a tentative basis for legislation.¹⁵¹ It was however firm on imposing statutory restrictions on the outlying colleges.¹⁵² The local Government was opposed to such restrictions but ultimately it yielded on 14 September 1915 to the central Government's pressure.¹⁵³ And soon a request was made to the Secretary of State to sanction legislation on 29 October 1915.¹⁵⁴

The World War had created financial strain for the Government and before sanctioning the university proposal the Secretary of State wanted an assurance from the local Government that the proposed university would "proceed" without expenditure on construction.¹⁵⁵

In January 1916 came the local government's 'guarantee' and an assurance that the minimum necessary establishment would not cost more than Rs. 50,000 with paid and Rs. 20,000 with unpaid Vice-Chancellor.¹⁵⁶ The Secretary of State was still wavering and indecisive. There was also "considerable criticism" of the Patna University Scheme.¹⁵⁷ He thought of postponing the University till the publication of Calcutta University Commission Report.¹⁵⁸ But in view of tremendous pressure¹⁵⁹ from the Government of India and the emergence of the Patna University bill from the Select Committee with unanimity he accepted the proposal and on 18 September 1917 Act No. XVI of 1917 was passed by the Indian Legislature Council to establish and incorporate a University at Patna.¹⁶⁰ It was also declared that the local Government had no "great" objection to inclusion of Rajendra Prasad on the Senate and Mazharul Haq on the Syndicate of the University.¹⁶¹

III

For the convenience of the readers and in order to make the subject more intelligible and interesting the 'selections' have been divided into three broad heads :

- (i) Establishment of the Denominational Universities,
- (ii) Establishment of Universities in Indian States, and
- (iii) Establishment of Other Universities.

The Universities thus covered by this volume are :

- (i) Banaras Hindu University,
- (ii) Aligarh Muslim University,
- (iii) Mysore University,
- (iv) Osmania University, and
- (v) Patna University

The arrangement of documents within each subject group and sub-group is chronological. Bio-data of eminent educationists and others connected with the establishment of the universities in India, relevant to the present study, has been given in the footnotes and not separately at the end of the volume. It is a slight departure from the earlier volumes, but definitely more convenient to the readers. A select bibliography, consisting of both unpublished and published sources has been added in the end. Wherever necessary, references has also been made to recent writings on the subject to provide a better picture of the various developments etc., and to fill up certain gaps in the archival series created either by destruction of many such archives or their non-transference to the National Archives.

NOTES

1. While the story of the establishment of the first three universities can be found in *Selections from Educational Records*, Part II, 1840-1859 edited by J.A. Richey and first published in 1922, that of the latter two is covered by *Development of University Education, 1860-87*, Part II, edited by J.P. Naik and published in 1963 under the series, "Selections from the Educational Records" of the Government of India, by the National Archives of India, New Delhi.
2. Aparna Basu, *The Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920*, p. 107.
3. H.R. James, *Education and Statesmanship in India*, p. 42, see also S.R. Dongerkery, *University Education in India*, p.28.
4. Among the severest critics of the Indian Universities Act mention can be made of Gopalkrishna Gokhale.
5. A university based on the model recommended by the Calcutta University Commission, which was established at Lucknow in 1920, may be dealt with in another volume. The same year also witnessed the commencement of the Dacca University (now in Bangladesh), and the Rangoon University (Burma).
6. BHU Document No. 1, Enclosure No. 1.
7. *ibid.*
8. *ibid.*
9. *ibid.*, Enclosure No. 2.
10. BHU Document No. 9, fn. 37.
11. BHU Document No. 4. For details see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59 and S.L. Dar and S. Somaskandan, *History of the Banaras Hindu University*.
12. BHU Document No. 4.
13. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.
14. BHU Document No. 5.
15. *ibid.*
16. *ibid.*
17. BHU Document No. 7; *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.

18. BHU Document No. 6.
19. BHU Document No. 10.
20. BHU Document No. 6.
21. For meeting government officials on the question.
22. BHU Document No. 6.
23. BHU Document No. 7.
24. *ibid.* Later, in a speech as Education Member, on the occasion of the introduction of the Banaras Hindu University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council on 22 March 1915. Harcourt Butler confessed that the government was taking grave risks, "risks graver than any Government ought to face" with regard to the Banaras Hindu University. *Speeches by H.E. Sir Harcourt Butler*, pp. 21-23.
25. *ibid.*
26. Malaviya.
27. *ibid.* For details see : *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.
28. BHU Document No. 8, *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.
29. BHU Document No. 8.
30. *ibid.*
31. *ibid.*
32. BHU Document No. 9.
33. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59
34. BHU Document No. 10.
35. *ibid.*
36. BHU Document No. 11.
37. BHU Document No. 11.
38. BHU Document No. 11.
39. BHU Document No. 12.
40. *ibid.*
41. The Society played a significant role in the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University. Its membership comprised a large number of distinguished individuals, apart from those mentioned above, such as Motilal Nehru, Ganganath Jha, Bhagwan Das, P.C. Chatterjee, Mahendra Pratap, Hasan Imam and Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner. For details see V.A. Sundaram, *Banaras Hindu University 1905-35*, pp. 80-144.
42. BHU Document No. 13.
43. *ibid.*
44. BHU Document No. 14.
45. BHU Document No. 15.
46. BHU Document No. 16.
47. BHU Document No. 19.
48. *ibid.*
49. BHU Document No. 22.
50. BHU Document No. 23.
51. BHU Document No. 25.
52. BHU Document No. 26.

53. The foundation stone of the University was laid by Lord Hardinge who had earlier described Malaviya, the chief architect of the movement, as "a real rascal."
54. Gail Minault and David Lelyveld, "The Campaign for a Muslim University, 1898-1920," *Modern Asian Studies*, Cambridge, Vol. 8, part 2, April 1974, pp. 145-189.
55. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.
56. *Modern Asian Studies*, loc. cit.
57. S.K. Bhatnagar, *History of the M.A.O. College*, pp. 128-129.
58. *Modern Asian Studies*, loc. cit.
59. *ibid.*
60. *ibid.*
61. AMU Document No. 1.
62. *Modern Asian Studies*, loc. cit.
63. AMU Document No. 2.
64. AMU Document No. 3.
65. *ibid.*
66. AMU Document No. 4.
67. Document No. 8.
68. *ibid.*
69. AMU Document No. 9. The proposal encountered hostile opposition in London. E.S. Montagu thought it 'inconsistent' with the desires of those who wanted better educational opportunities for the Mohamedans and "wholly out of keeping with modern university ideas" and Theodore Morison felt that it would result in "lowering of the degree standard at Aligarh." See Eric Ashby, *Universities : British, Indian, African : A Study in the Ecology of Higher Education*, pp. 3-112 and 390-404.
70. *ibid.*
71. AMU Document No. 12.
72. AMU Document No. 10.
73. AMU Document No. 11.
74. AMU Document No. 13.
75. AMU Document No. 15. The Government of India felt disappointed at the Secretary of State's decision, and Lord Hardinge, Viceroy, made the following remark : "The decision of the Secretary of State is a great disappointment to me.....it is absurd that a few ex-officials from India and a few outsiders should decide a question in opposition to the expressed views of the Government of India and the Indian people." Quoted in *Modern Asian Studies*, loc. cit.
76. AMU Document No. 16.
77. *ibid.*
78. AMU Document No. 20.
79. AMU Document No. 21.
80. *ibid.*
81. *ibid.* See also *Modern Asian Studies*, loc. cit.
82. AMU Document No. 17.
83. AMU Document No. 18.
84. AMU Document No. 24.
85. AMU Document No. 27

86. *Modern Asian Studies*, loc. cit.

87. AMU Document No. 28.

88. AMU Document No. 29.

89. AMU Document No. 33.

90. AMU Document No. 36.

91. *ibid.*

92. *ibid.*

93. AMU Document No. 38.

94. AMU Document No. 40.

95. AMU Document No. 42.

96. *ibid.*

97. AMU Document No. 46.

98. Affiliation restricted to the State of Mysore.

99. *Speeches by H.H. Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar*, pp. 136-141.

100. *ibid.*

101. *Speeches of Sir M. Visvesvaraya*, p. 340.

102. MU Document No. 6.

103. *ibid.*

104. V.S. Narayana Rao, *M. Visvesvaraya : His Life and Work*, pp. 38-39.

105. MU Document No. 7.

106. MU Document No. 9.

107. *ibid.*

108. MU Document No. 11.

109. *ibid.*

110. Rao, op. cit.

111. The University had to start in a modest way. It postponed until it had gone through the initial stage, the establishment of the schools of Medicine, Law, Engineering and Commerce. There was yet another difficulty. The existing universities were not prepared to recognise it in spontaneity.

112. OU Document Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

113. OU Document No. 4.

114. After the foundation of the University, Urdu continued to be the medium of instruction till independence, when Ali Yawar Jung, Vice Chancellor, decided to switch over to English. Among the various reasons for this change was the university's slavish "dependence on out-of-date Urdu translations." See Carolyn M. Elliot, "The Problem of Autonomy : The Osmania University case," Susanne Hoeber Rudolph and Lloyd I. Rudolph (ed), *Education and Politics in India : Studies in Organization Society, and Policy*, pp. 275-276.

115. OU Document No. 4, Enclosure No. 1.

116. *ibid.*

117. *ibid.*

118. OU Document No. 5.

119. *ibid.* See also *Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions*, 1918; and *Department of Education and Health, Education Deposit Proceedings*, November 1921, No. 36.

120. In this volume only Patna University has been included. Others will be dealt with in subsequent volumes.

121. *The Government of India Resolution on Educational Policy*, 1913; *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1913, No. 16.

122. PU Document No. 1.

123. *ibid.*

124. Extract from the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 22 January 1913. See *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1914, Nos. 69-72.

125. PU Document No. 3.

126. PU Document Nos. 3 and 4.

127. PU Document No. 8.

128. *ibid.*

129. *ibid.*

130. *ibid. Report of the Patna University Committee*, 1914, Ch. II; *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 14.

131. *Report*, loc. cit., Appendices VI and VIII.

132. PU Document No. 8, See also *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 14.

133. *ibid.*

134. *ibid.*

135. *ibid.*

136. *ibid.*

137. *ibid.*

138. *ibid.*

139. *ibid.*

140. *ibid.*

141. *ibid.*

142. *ibid.*

143. *ibid.*

144. PU Document No. 9.

145. *ibid.*

146. *ibid.* As in case of the Mysore University—where the University of Madras to which educational institutions of Mysore were affiliated adopted an hostile attitude, in the case of the Patna University, the University of Calcutta, to which educational institutions of Bihar and Orissa were affiliated became unsympathetic and at the same time apathetic towards the aspirations of the Bihar and Orissa people.

147. *ibid.*

148. PU Document No. 9, Enclosure No. 1; For details See : *Education Department, A Proceedings*, July 1915, No. 11.

149. PU Document No. 11.

150. *ibid.* During the quinquennium 1912-1917, the government followed a policy of liberal financial assistance to the universities and sanctioned approximately Rs. 43,00,000 as non-recurring grant. Nevertheless it was afraid of sanctioning any new proposals for establishment of universities which involved huge expenditure. For details see *Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India*, 1912-1917 and 1917-1922; Syed Nurullah and J.P. Naik, *A Students' History of Education in India*, 1800-1965, pp. 241-2.

151. PU Document No. 13.
152. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 19.
153. PU Document Nos. 14 and 15.
154. *ibid.*
155. PU Document Nos. 17 and 18.
156. PU Document No. 19.
157. PU Document No. 22.
158. PU Document No. 23.
159. PU Document Nos. 24, 25.
160. PU Document No. 28.
161. PU Document No. 26.

SECTION I

ESTABLISHMENT OF DENOMINATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Establishment of Banaras Hindu University
Establishment of Aligarh Muslim University

ESTABLISHMENT OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Dated the 16th January 1909.

Demi-official from The Hon'ble Sir J.P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces,¹

To Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the
Government of India, Home Department.²

I enclose a copy of a letter with certain papers received by me from the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,³ a member of the Legislative Council of these provinces and a prominent politician. You will see that he invited me to give my approval and support to a proposal to establish a Hindu University at Benares which will consist, in the first instance, of a Vaidik College,⁴ an Ayurvaidik College,⁵ and an Industrial College or Technological Institute to teach the practical application of science to promote industries. With his letter to me the Hon'ble Pandit has enclosed a copy of a letter from my predecessor,⁶ dated the 26th of March 1906, stating that "if the cultured classes throughout India are willing to establish a Hindu University with its colleges clustered round it, they have my best wishes for their success." Personally I am not in favour of establishing denominational universities in India.⁷ My views are expressed in paragraph 32 of the Universities' Commission's Report upon the question of a Muhammadan University.⁸ Before, however, I answer the Hon'ble Pandit I should be greatly obliged if you could let me know whether an answer saying that my view is that universities should be undenominational is one which commends itself to the Government of India or not.

P.S. I should be glad if you would return me the Prospectus⁹ I send herewith.

Enclosure No. 1

Dated the 10th December 1908.

Demi-official from The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,
To The Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of
the United Provinces.

Towards the end of 1905 I put forward a proposal to establish a Hindu University at Benares in which all arts and sciences should be taught mainly through the medium of the Vernacular-Hindi. The proposal was widely approved and I received several promises of support. But owing to causes, which it is not necessary to mention, I have not been able to push the idea forward. I intend shortly to resume work in this connection and to start on a tour to ask for subscriptions to carry out the scheme. I, therefore, think it my duty to place the scheme and a few facts relating to it before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. With this object I beg to forward herewith a copy of the prospectus of the proposed university, which is now to be called an Indian University, and copies of two letters, one from Sir James LaTouche another from His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.¹⁰ I request you to do me the favour of laying them before His Honour.

If sufficient funds can be collected, the present idea is to begin humbly by founding three colleges only:— (1) a Vaidik college for training teachers of religion, (2) an Ayurvedik college to train Vaidyas (medical practitioners) and (3) an Industrial College or a Technological Institution to teach the practical application of science to promote industries. I hope the scheme will meet with His Honour's approval and support.

I shall be glad to have an opportunity of paying my respects to His Honour if his engagements permit of my request being granted.

Enclosure No. 2

Dated the 26th March 1906.

Demi-official from Sir James LaTouche K.C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces,

To The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

I thank you for the pamphlet containing the prospectus of the proposed Hindu University at Benares, and for the explanation of the scheme which you were good enough orally to give me.

It is necessarily a large and ambitious scheme, for the university will comprise:—

- I. A Vaidik College for the study of Sanskrit literature, religion and philosophy, with astronomical and meteorological observatories.

- II. A Medical College with laboratories, a botanical garden, a first class hospital and a fully equipped veterinary department.
- III. A Technical College with chemical and physical laboratories ; workshops for the training of mechanical and electrical engineers ; chemical workshops ; and special departments teaching mining, metallurgy and manufacture by means of machinery.
- IV. An Agricultural College.
- V. A Fine Arts College teaching painting and sculpture.
- VI. A Linguistic College teaching English and other foreign languages.

Each College would have its residential quarters for teachers and pupils. In short the colleges you propose to establish would do the work and more than the work that is accomplished by the Government Colleges of Allahabad (Science), Benares (Sanskrit), Rurki (Engineering), Cawnpore (Agriculture), Lucknow (Medical).¹¹ The last two are only in course of establishment.

These colleges cost yearly a very large sum and we propose to work without the aid of the State. I understand that the wish to be independent is not based on any feeling of political rancour, such as is believed to animate the advocates of a National University for Bengal. The field is wide enough for all, and variety of effort is deserving of all encouragement. But the establishment of even one college such as you desire—first rate in its professors and equipment—would be a great work.

If the cultured classes throughout India are willing to establish a Hindu University with its colleges clustered round it, they have my best wishes for their success. But if the institution is to be first rate, the cost will be very great, and the bulk of the money must be found elsewhere than in this Province. At this era of the world's progress no one will desire or approve a second rate institution.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
February 1909, Nos. 10-11.*

2

No. 62, dated the 6th February 1909.

Demi-official from Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To The Hon'ble Sir J.P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

In reply to your demi-official letter dated the 6th January 1909, I am desired to say that the answer which you propose to give to the Honourable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, *viz.*, that in your view Universities should be undenominational is one which commends itself to the Government of India. I am to add, however, that as, for obvious reasons, it is undesirable to commit the Government of India in the matter, it is desired that you should not quote the opinion as one emanating from them.

As requested, the prospectus enclosed with your letter is herewith returned.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
February 1909, Nos. 10-11.*

3

Extract from a letter from the Maharaja of Bikanir¹² to the Hon'e Mr. S.H. Butler,¹³ C.S.I., C.I.E. Dated near Aden, 9th May 1911 (Private and Confidential).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came to see me at Bombay a day before my departure for England and asked me to be a Patron of the Hindu University which it is proposed to establish at Benares. He showed me a copy of the draft scheme.¹⁴ I asked him if he had approached His Excellency the Viceroy¹⁵ and you and whether the scheme was likely to meet with the approval and support of Government, for of course I told him that I could support the movement *only* if it received the approval of Government. He informed that he had not yet approached His Excellency but that he intended doing so after securing a little more support for the scheme, and that he had consulted you, when you were good enough to give him some sympathetic and good advice likely to tend to the success of the scheme. As the scheme now stands it would appear that if it could be carried out it would make a very useful addition to the existing Educational Institutions of the country. Of course it would have been better if *all* of His Majesty's Indian subjects and the Indian Princes could have *united* their efforts to establish *one* great undenominational teaching university in India. But considering the present deplorable and strained relations existing between Muhammadans and Hindus in certain localities, and still more so the fact that the Muhammadans have gone too far with their scheme of a *Moslem* University, it would perhaps not be reasonable to expect that they would fall in with any such proposal now. And though the idea of establishing a Hindu University is, I am told, an old one, there can be no doubt that the zeal with which the leading Muhammadans have

been working for the last four months for a Moslem University has greatly stirred enthusiasm among the Hindus.

It would perhaps not be improbable that they will also subscribe the amount needed to make the beginning of the proposed University at Benares, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given me the assurance that the Institution will not be started if it does not receive the approval and support of the Government.

At the same time the difficulties, to be faced before the scheme can be launched forth successfully, are formidable and apparent—the greatest being the difference in thought between the strictly orthodox and the—what one might, as in Politics, call-Modern Hindus—specially in connection with the teaching of religious education. But if the scheme and its objects are good and the Government approves of it, these difficulties might perhaps be got over somehow or other in time—possibly with the advice and help, in solving this problem, of the Government.

I made enquiries from the Pandit and was assured that there is no undesirable political object at the back of the movement, and that still less any connection or concern with any seditious or disloyal party or propaganda. In such circumstances, and from what he told me of his conversation with you and of your advice to him, I suppose the movement will have the good wishes—and also the support of the Government, for obviously when the Muhammadans are going to have a university of their own, I do not think Government would have any reason not to wish the Hindus to have one of their own also—so long as everything was 'above board'. Of course one would ever so much prefer not to do anything which would be likely to increase the racial feelings between Muhammadans and Hindus, but in this case I am afraid it is unavoidable and brought about more by the Muhammadans themselves than the Hindus.

I take it that the request of the Pandit to ask me to be a Patron was not merely a nominal thing but that he expects a couple of us chiefs at least to work energetically in the cause should we agree to give it our support. I have already told the Pandit that personally I am not fond of advertising myself and that if I found that the Government favoured the scheme and approved of my taking any active part in the movement, I would do so as a matter of patriotism and duty to my country, but that even then he must get a bigger man than me—such as Scindia¹⁶—to be the senior man and that I would in those circumstances gladly join as the second Chief and do my best. I also think that if the Government favoured the scheme there would be a few other Chiefs found also similarly anxious to take a prominent part. I believe Scindia has also been similarly approached, but I have not seen him since and I think he will be writing to you also on the subject.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

Dated Simla, the 23rd August 1911.

Demi-Official from the Hon'ble Mr. S.H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
To His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir.

I have waited to reply to the letter¹⁷ which you wrote me before leaving for England about the Hindu University. It was necessary, first to find out what view the Secretary of State¹⁸ was going to take in the case of Aligarh:¹⁹ it was then necessary for me to find out what are the views of His Excellency²⁰ and my colleagues²¹. The position is that there are three schemes²² before the public; there is Mrs. Besant's,²³ there is Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's and there is the scheme of the Mahamandal of which the Maharaja of Darbhanga²⁴ is president. None of these schemes are practicable and in some respects they are all open to much criticism. The Maharaja of Darbhanga is in a somewhat similar case to you, and he asked me what he should reply to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I told him, and I advise you, that you should say that you will have nothing to do with any scheme that has not got the approval of Government, and that until he can show you that approval you cannot move in the matter at all.

The Viceroy will meet you at the beginning of October and he will then tell you plainly what his views on this matter are.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.

Extract from a private letter from Mr. Venis, Principal, Queen's College, Benares, dated 25th August 1911.

Your idea of a University at Benares attracts me as making for the ideal which we English have, or ought to have, before our eyes. But can we persuade any considerable body of Hindus to see eye to eye with us in this matter of national education? We don't want the Hindus to set up another Allahabad University at Benares. We believe that Indian Universities lay far too much weight on a dexterous knowledge of English to the neglect of wider mental capacity and development. [As a tutor in an Indian College, I know that many a youth is mentally crippled by a system of teaching and examinations, which requires him to adjust his very inward speech (Bengali, Mahratti, Hindi) to the framework of an English sentence and so leaves him with hardly any medium of thought at the end]. What we would desire is a Hindu University to give a lead in education along a

new and independent line in which the English language should have only that weight which is due to it as a medium of exchange with the west. And the experiment would promise well in Benares, where the Sanskrit College would stand for the old order of things, and Queen's and the Central Hindu College, as its "Modern Sides," would be moulded into a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Science respectively. The details of the scheme would fall into their places, as the pieces of a Chinese puzzle will, with patience; if only this ideal of a free and independent University were loyally accepted by our Hindu friends. Practical difficulties of another kind, e.g., political representation, admission to the Public Service and so forth, need not be insuperable, if Government were to extend their active sympathy to the working out of an idea that is at bottom sound beyond a doubt.

The Hindus cannot combine on any common ground of religion. Modern Hinduism is essentially a social system. And if it is a faith, it has no creed. Once more in the history of India, Brahmanical supremacy is fighting to the death with Rationalism. "Return to Veda and the Vedic sacrifices throughout the land will restore the political sovereignty of the Hindus. Probe Malaviya or the Bharata Mahamandala leaders²⁷ sufficiently deep and this is what you will find. Strangely silly it may all be, but it is no less powerful a motive for all that. A Hindu University may arise as a protest against the supposed encroachments of the Muslim community. But what good it would serve is beyond my vision. Of Darbhanga's²⁸ and Malaviya's views of a Hindu University, I have read only fragments in the daily prints, and I can make nothing definite out of them. I have written, *currents calamo*, so far; and I greatly fear there is little in it to the purpose of here and now. I should have enjoyed talking this matter out with you. At present I can look at it only through the glasses of a college tutor, which is not satisfying to myself.

Your scheme for an Oriental Institute is awaited with great interest in many quarters. People begin to understand that it means something definite in regard to Oriental Learning, Old and New.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.

Dated Agra, the 28th August 1911.

Demi-Official from the Maharaja of Darbhanga,
to The Hon'ble Mr. S.H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Since I left Simla I have been receiving reports of Mr. Malaviya's tour in the districts of Bengal and Behar.²⁹ He is to hold a meeting at Dar-

bhanga tomorrow or the day after.³⁰ I am told that he is giving out that his scheme has the support of Government. There are many who are in ignorance of the feelings of the Government towards him and who join him on the understanding that they are doing the work of the Government and of the country. It will be difficult for such persons to recede if they find too late that they have acted under a wrong impression. For the benefit of such persons is it not desirable that they receive some sort of idea of the feeling towards Mr. Malaviya if they are to resist his advances. The only solution that I can suggest is that some sort of counter scheme be propounded through persons who possess the confidence of Government and who can give out that Government approval will follow and as a necessary corollary that when Mr. Malaviya comes to Simla, Government should signify its disapproval of his scheme.

I hope you will show this to Mr. DuBoulay.³¹ I am entirely in your hands and hope you will send me clear instructions as soon as practicable.

I hope to be in Darbhanga on the 1st September.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, Nos. 54-59.*

7

Dated Simla, the 31st August 1911.

Demi-Official from the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
To J.H. Duboulay, ESQ., C.I.E.

I forward Darbhanga's letter.³² I have heard from another source that Malaviya is taking the name of Government. Mrs. Besant did the same. What Darbhanga says is, I think, quite true. I think it would be a good thing if I told him confidentially that His Excellency will speak to Bikanir³³ early in October.

Meanwhile all my information is to the effect that Hindus are being kindled by Muhammadans and Muhammadans by Hindus. I saw a Hindu yesterday who had met Darbhanga at Hardwar two or three days ago and who gathered that Darbhanga would join Malaviya if the latter gave way about religious teaching and adopted the orthodox system. He told me that Malaviya had promises of 15 lakhs already. I should doubt this, but Hindu-Muhammadan feeling is steadily growing. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan of Lahore told me two days ago that the Muhammadans are relying on this to collect their money, and that the big men are talking of guaranteeing the 25 lakhs or whatever may be necessary. I think that we had better hold our hands until His Excellency³⁴ sees Bikanir unless any unexpected development occurs, but I think that the following Communiqué might be issued :—

"It is understood that statements are being made to the effect that the Government of India are in sympathy with one or other of the proposals for a Hindu University which have been put forward. There is no foundation whatever for any such statements."³⁵

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, Nos. 1-2*

8

Dated 31st August 1911.

Demi-Official from Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

I have to apologise for the great delay in my replying to your letter of the 14th July which met me during my voyage out to India, and for your telegram received at Bombay, welcoming me home ; but I stayed a few days at Bombay for some much needed rest and then had to go to Delhi to attend the meeting of the Coronation Durbar Committee there and only got back here about the middle of this month, since when, as you can imagine, I have been very busy with State affairs.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter and telegram and for the felicitations expressed therein.

It is kind of you and of the other gentlemen working for the Hindu University to ask for my sympathy and co-operation. I am, however, sorry to see that apart from the many difficulties already existing which would have to be faced and overcome, the situation has been rendered still more complex and the object still more difficult of attainment by the fact that three distinct schemes have been put before the public in connection with the proposed University ; i.e., your own, and those of Mrs. Besant and the Mahamandal ; and till some general understanding is possible, tending to the unification of the three schemes, and a practicable scheme can be evolved, which while it was acceptable to the Hindus, as a whole, was at the same time such as would be approved of by Government, which is very important and necessary, there is not much hope of immediate success. In any case, I fear it is now impossible for anything to be carried through before the visit to India of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

As for myself, as I told you in Bombay last May, I am not of the nature to desire self advertisement, and I cannot, as you will yourself see, have anything to do with any scheme that has not got the approval of Government, and I cannot move in the matter until you have obtained that approval. Furthermore, should the time come for me to move in the

matter after you have obtained the approval of the Government I could only do so, as I also told you, in the event of your being able to enlist the sympathies of at least one Chief who is senior in rank to myself.

Hoping you are well and again thanking you.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
February, 1912, Nos. 12-15*

9

Dated Darbhanga, the 4th September 1911.³⁷

Demi-Official from Maharaja Rameshwar Parshad, of Darbhanga,
To the Hon'ble Mr. S.H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.

I wish to lose no time in telling you what I have heard of the Hindu University since my return to Behar.

Mr. Malaviya was not at all pleased with the letter I had sent him from Simla in accordance with His Excellency's instructions to me. He has had meetings in Bankipur, Mozaffarpur and Darbhanga and was going to Bhagalpur and Calcutta. At Bankipur and Mozaffarpur the leaders of the Bar and after them others who think with them were very angry with me for referring to you. The situation is still further complicated, so far as I am concerned, by the fact that the Commissioner of the Division presided and the Collector attended the Mozaffarpur meeting and that the Collector of Darbhanga presided at the meeting at Darbhanga which was held, whether by accident or design, immediately before my arrival in the town. Mr. Malaviya met me half an hour after the meeting was over. He said he was very sorry I was not helping the movement and asked me to give him five lakhs at least. I replied that I could not help any scheme which had not Government approval. He repeated what he had said on this question in his pamphlet and added that he could not possibly overcome my scruples after the object lesson provided by the fact by the Heads of my Division and District presiding at the meeting and giving the movement their support. To this argument I had, of course, no answer to give, but I advised him to go to Simla when the Council³⁸ meets this month. He said he could not go at present as he had to attend meetings at Bhagalpur and Calcutta. He advised me to preside at the Calcutta meeting where Dr. Ghose³⁹ was to announce a donation of a lakh of rupees. He warned me as a friend that my inaction would be construed in a most unfavourable manner by the entire Hindu community and that I would lose all my public reputation if I failed to head the movement and give it full financial and other support.

Need I tell you that the action of the local Government authorities have placed me in a very embarrassing situation.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 60*

10

Dated the 7th September 1911.

Demi-Official from Maharaja Rameshwar Parshad, of Darbhanga,
To the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 1st September. I have already given you the history of the meetings at Darbhanga, Mozaffarpur and Bankipore. I am told that at Bhagalpur they have had an equally encouraging response. The action of the local authorities makes it now impossible for any one to convince people that Malaviya's scheme has not the sanction and the approval of the local Government. I am told that when the Commissioner of Tirhut and the Collector of Darbhanga preside and other high district officials attend local meetings, my refusal to join the movement can only be due to the fact that I do not want to part with my money or to some equally ignoble reason. My position is therefore, a very difficult one. May I suggest that instructions be sent to local Governments to the effect that until any scheme, Hindu or Muhammadan, has the distinct approval of the Government of India, no officials in any Province should take any action calculated to convey an erroneous impression to the public.

I am very glad to see that His Excellency is to meet His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir at Delhi and would respectfully suggest that some sort of counter scheme be promulgated through those whom Government can trust and that the safeguards which it may consider necessary to insist upon should be so drawn up as to be equally applicable to it when the question of a charter to the Hindu University comes up for decision. I hope you will permit me, with all respect, to mention that the Hindu movement has now gone too far to permit of differential treatment between the two great communities.⁴¹

I hope you will very kindly place this and my last letter before Mr. DuBoulay and His Excellency. I need hardly repeat that I shall endeavour to carry out to the best of my ability any instructions that you may give me.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 62.*

Dated 12th October 1911.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. S.H. Butler C.S.I., C.I.E,
To Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Darbhanga.

I have received your letter of the 10th instant in which you refer to the wide spread movement amongst the Hindu public to establish a Hindu University on such lines as may be approved and sanctioned by the Government of India, to the different schemes put forward, and to the desirability of my making a pronouncement as to lines on which Government will be prepared to support the idea of a Hindu University. You add that you are quite convinced that Hindus will be only too happy to carry out loyally any directions that Government may be pleased to give them and thankfully accept any suggestions that I may be pleased to make.

You will understand that in the absence of definite and detailed schemes it is not possible for me at present to do more than indicate certain conditions on which the Government of India must insist as antecedent to the recognition by Government of a movement for the establishment of a Hindu University. These are :

- (1) The Hindus should approach Government in a body as the Muhammadans did;
- (2) A strong, efficient and financially sound college with an adequate European staff should be the basis of the scheme;
- (3) The University should be a modern University, differing from the existing Universities mainly in being a teaching and residential University and offering religious instruction;
- (4) The movement should be entirely educational;
- (5) There should be the same measure of Government supervision and opportunity to give advice as in the case of the proposed University at Aligarh.

I need scarcely add that it would be necessary hereafter to satisfy the Government of India and the Secretary of State as to the adequacy of the funds collected and the suitability in all particulars of the constitution of the university. The Government of India must, of course, reserve to itself full power in regard to all details of any scheme, which they may hereafter place before the Secretary of State, whose discretion in regard to the movement and any proposals that may arise from it, they cannot in any way prejudice.

I may add that the Government of India appreciate the spirit of the

concluding passage of your letter, and that you can count on the ungrudging co-operation of myself and the department in furthering any scheme that may commend itself to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 54-59

Dated Lucknow (Mubarak Manzil), 19th October 1911.

Letter from the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sunder Lal, C.I.E.,
To the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E.

I am very much indebted to you for your letter of the 12th instant (which was received by me the other day, after re-direction). I am extremely glad and thankful to you for your placing the proposal to found a Hindu University, on the same footing as the proposed Muhammadan University.

I am sorry, I did not write to you, since we met in March last, in connection with the proposed University, as I found things not getting on smoothly, and the attempt to unite Mrs. Annie Besant's scheme, had resulted in a tangle. Until that matter was definitely settled one way or another there was little use in troubling you with the matter.

I have considered carefully your wish that I should act as the Secretary of the Hindu University. I have been proposed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and B. Ganga Prasad Varma frequently to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee, which it is proposed to appoint. I have so far been able to put them off. I have taken this attitude in view of my own shortcomings and limitations. It is extremely difficult to control all and guide them out of their hobbies on many points. As, however, you wish me to put my shoulder to the wheel, I will do so with pleasure and as a duty. I will accept any office they will propose me to take up, and do what I can to make the proposed University a useful thing from every point of view specially as I know I will always be able to get your help and advice in all difficulties.

On Sunday last, before leaving Allahabad I posted a copy of the note prepared by me. I am now enclosing two copies as also two copies of a draft bill prepared by Sir Gurudas Bannerji. You will note that I propose to place the direction of studies in the hands of European experts of experience and standing. A large European staff is after all a question of ways and means, and we can succeed only if the Government helps and comes to our rescue.

You will be able at a glance to see the main lines of my proposals.

I alone am responsible for them and have not yet discussed them with many persons. I do not expect much difference of opinion. I will return back to Allahabad on Sunday.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 54-59*

13

No. * dated Allahabad, the 30th October 1912.

From The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., President, Hindu University Society, Allahabad,
To The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member in Charge of Education, Viceregal Council, Simla.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 9th August 1912, enclosing copy of a letter of the same date addressed to the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad, communicating the decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State in regard to the proposed University of Aligarh. You state that it has been decided "that the proposed Universities of Aligarh and Benares should be called hereafter the University of Aligarh and of Benares respectively, and that they should have no powers of affiliation outside the localities in which they may be established."

As my Committee had formulated no definite proposals and formally presented them to you, it was of course not necessary to offer any further remarks in connection with the proposed University of Benares; but I note that with regard to the proposed University at Aligarh, your letter to the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Bahadur further intimates that the Secretary of State has decided "that the Viceroy should not be Chancellor and that the University should elect its own Chancellor, and that the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor General in Council with one exception, namely, that the professors should be appointed without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council". It is also pointed out there in that "The distribution of powers between the various bodies of the University should be subject to future discussions" and "that His Majesty's Secretary of State still reserves his discretion as to the constitution and all details not specifically mentioned" in that letter "as defined," and "particularly in regard to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University." You observe "that it is essential that all matters relating to curriculum, discipline and examination should be in the hands of

* Number not mentioned in the Original

educational experts." It is suggested "that with a view to expedition of business and the avoidance of misunderstanding the constitution Committee should consider the constitution *de novo* with reference to the main heads of discussion and not with reference to the drafts already prepared," the desire being "to obtain a clear and complete statement of the points on which the Conference agree, after which the Bill can be remodelled."

These letters were laid before the Executive Committee and carefully considered and discussed at a meeting held on the 17th October 1912, and I have been authorised to submit in reply as follows :

(1) In the first place, the Committee are extremely grateful and beg to express their sense of deep indebtedness to the Government of India and in His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for accepting the proposal for the establishment of a University for the Hindu Community at Benares. They believe that this movement, which is but the natural outcome of the educational policy of the Government, and which has thus received the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State, will mark an important era in the progress of education in this country, and that, encouraged, fostered and guided, as it no doubt will be, by the sympathetic support and help of the Government, and the generous co-operation of successive generations of the people of India, the proposed University will grow into an important centre for the dissemination of knowledge and enlightenment, and conduce in no small measure to the happiness and well-being of the Indian subjects of His Imperial Majesty.

(2) Turning to the points decided by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the first is the name by which the proposed University at Benares is to be known in future. While the members of the Executive Committee fully recognise that the change of name will in no way involve any change in the essential features and the scope of the proposed University at Benares, they cannot help feeling that the new name proposed for it, will not appeal to the Hindu public at large throughout India to the same extent as the one by which it has till now been proposed to be called. Located at Benares, the sacred city of Hindus, the association of the word Hindu with its name will not only satisfy a much cherished sentiment, but will also indicate and point out that it will be for the benefit of the entire Hindu Community of India, that it looks for support and help to every member of that Community, and that it must be regarded by them all as their own special institution. The Executive Committee has consulted the donors on this point (as on other points, 100), and they find that public opinion is very strongly in favour of retaining the name originally proposed. The Committee hope that the Government will be pleased to allow them to do so.

(3) As to the second point settled, viz., that the University should have no power of affiliation outside the locality in which it is established, the decision, as they have rightly anticipated, has caused deep disappointment.

The Committee note that your letter points out that "the decision is final and must be accepted as such," and they feel extreme reluctance in soliciting a reconsideration of that point. They are constrained to do so by the desire expressed by the great majority of our donors, who have evinced deep interest in the proposed University, and they do so in the hope and belief that their representation on the point will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

To take each of the four practical objections to the grant of power of affiliation outside the locality in which the University may be established, in their order, the Committee would, as to the first of them, venture to point out that this objection is at any rate very much minimized by the fact :—

- (a) that affiliation to outside colleges would only be granted under rules approved by the Government to institutions as well equipped as one of the University Colleges in any branch of learning and science;
- (b) that institutions applying for affiliation will be required to make religious instruction an integral part of their work;
- (c) that they will be residential colleges, and fully equipped as such;
- (d) and lastly that, as in the case of the existing Indian Universities, affiliation will depend after all in each case on the final sanction of the Government.

The number of institutions likely to fulfil all these conditions will at any rate for a long time to come be inconsiderable. The proposed Universities at Benares and Aligarh, as also the recently proposed University for Dacca, must no doubt, necessarily draw a number of students from the territorial limits of the Allahabad and Calcutta Universities. They will do so in either case. With proper safeguards, there is little fear of a conflict of territorial jurisdiction or of undesirable competition. The Committee may further be permitted to point out that unless colleges at Dacca and Benares already affiliated to existing Universities, are all required to seek affiliation to the new Universities to be established at these places, a certain amount of overlapping of jurisdiction is inevitable even under the restricted powers proposed for the new Universities.

(4) The second objection is that with the grant of power to affiliate outside colleges the standard would be inevitably kept down, and that it would destroy the hope that they would become genuine seats of learning, at which examinations would be subordinate to teaching and the teachers free to develop the intelligence of their students and not merely exercise their memories. The existing British Indian Universities, which control teaching in affiliated colleges and hold examinations have not, so far as the committee has been able to ascertain, led to the lowering of the standard of degree, nor to the limiting of the scope of the teachers' work in developing the intelligence of their students. With the safeguards enumerated in the preceding paragraph, there is every reason to hope that the danger mentioned in the second of these objections will be avoided. The great

distances in India make it extremely difficult for students from every part of India anxious to secure the benefit offered by the proposed University, to come over to Benares. It is only in the case of higher studies that such concentration is most beneficial. If post-graduate studies were concentrated at Benares, while the study for the degree were also permitted in well equipped colleges, much of the objection would be obviated.

(5) The third objection pointed out would apply with almost equal force to the several affiliated residential colleges at the centre. Each college has its own tradition. The objection, however, deals mainly with the existing traditions of Aligarh, and need not be discussed any further here.

(6) The last objection will no doubt have considerable force were the number of affiliated colleges to be large. It has already been pointed out that the number of colleges satisfying the conditions of affiliation will be very inconsiderable for a long time to come. The Government will always have the power to limit affiliation at any point it likes. But if no colleges are affiliated outside Benares the cherished hope of the promoters to shape a curriculum which will conduce to the development of Hindu culture will be realisable in Benares alone.

(7) In this connection the Committee deem it their duty to point out that it would be absolutely necessary for the proposed University to hold a Matriculation Examination at various centres in India. It would also like other British Indian Universities have power to recognise schools. Besides this it would no doubt recognise the certificates granted by other Universities, or the Department of Public Instruction in each Province. But in the case of the Oriental Faculty and the Faculty of Theology, it would have to depend upon the schools it may be able to recognise which promote preliminary instruction up to a certain standard, to enable students to qualify for prosecuting higher studies at the University.

(8) The Committee regret that it has not been found possible to grant the University the privilege of having the highest representative of the Sovereign as their Chancellor. They feel no small disappointment at this decision. They hope that it will be found possible to reconsider the decision on this point. But in any event they would feel very gratified if the University be permitted to place at its head as its Protector the august name of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and they hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to become its first Patron. His Majesty the King-Emperor has graciously bestowed this favour on the Welsh University, and we trust that we are not presumptuous in asking for a similar grace for the Hindu University.

(9) As to the other points relating to the constitution of the proposed University at Benares, the Committee beg to submit them herewith in the form of a draft bill and memorandum, which set out the main features of the constitution. The preliminary details can, they think, be best settled by

conference and discussion between the representatives of the Committee and Government.

Explanatory Memorandum

1. *The name and place of the University* : As to the name, for the reasons given in the letter to the Government, the association of the word *Hindu* with the name of the proposed University is a matter of considerable importance. It would satisfy a deep-seated public sentiment.

As to the place, Benares is the most suitable place for its location from every point of view.

2. *Nature and character of the University* : It is to be primarily a residential and teaching University, providing for religious and moral as well as secular instruction.

3. *Governing Body of the University in Administrative and Academic Matters* : Among the modern universities, so far as the Governing Body is concerned, two types are observable. We have first of all the type represented by the existing British Indian Universities, in which the supreme Governing Body is the Senate, on which educational experts and those who for convenience's sake may be described as "laymen" are almost equally represented. The latter body comprises lawyers, judges, administrators, editors of newspapers, commercial men, etc., the final verdict on every question administrative or educational depends upon the vote of this composite body. The other type is represented by the constitution of Universities, like those of Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham in which the supreme administrative body is generally known as the "Court" and the body in charge of academic matters is the "Senate." The constitution as drafted, is on the lines of Universities of the latter type. The constitution of the proposed Muslim University at Aligarh is of the same type. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in his letter to the President of the Constitution Committee of the Muslim University has already indicated "that it is essential that all matters relating to the curriculum, discipline and examination should be in the hands of educational experts." It seems to the Committee that this could be best done by having the Court as the supreme administrative body, and the Senate as the body entitled to deal with matters academic—viz., curriculum discipline and examination. The constitution and formation of these two bodies and their relations *inter se* as the component parts of the University next require consideration. It will be useful to consider how their respective duties and privileges are defined in the Universities of the type we are following. The following extracts from the Charter of the Sheffield University will show the position assigned to the "Court" in that University :-

"The supreme governing body of the University shall be the Court and subject to these presents the statutes of the University and the Law of

the realm shall have absolute power within the university." As to the "Senate," clause 11 of the same Charter thus lays down :

"There shall be a Senate of the University which shall, subject to the statutes of the University and the control and approval of the Council, regulate and superintend the education of the University."

The council of the University referred to above is the Executive body of the University defined in clause 11 of the Charter.

In the Birmingham University, the body corresponding to the "Court" is called "the Court of Governors" who "have absolute powers within the University" (*vide* clause 7 of the Charter).

The Senate of the University has "subject to the statutes of the University and the control and approval of the Council the regulation and control of the curriculum and the education afforded by the University and the discipline of the students of the University."

In the case of the Victoria University at Manchester the Court is to be "the governing body of the University." It has the power to regulate and determine all matters concerning the Universities "and generally shall exercise all the powers and discretions of the University except as otherwise provided by our Charter or by the statutes" (*vide* clause X of the Charter).

The Senate similarly has "subject to the statutes and ordinances of the University and subject also to review by the Court control and general regulation of the instruction and education within the University and shall have power to discuss and pronounce an opinion on any matter whatever relating to the university" (*vide* clause 14 of the Charter).

Clause 15 of the draft bill of our proposed University defines the powers of our University Court, and clause 17, sub-clause (2), the powers of the Senate. We have in this respect followed the constitution of the English Universities referred to above, both with reference to the functions and the relations *inter se* of these two bodies.

4. *The Constitution and the Formation of the Court and the Senate* : The constitution and the formation of these two bodies must in a great measure depend upon the special circumstances of the country, and we cannot copy their constitution as outlined in the Charters mentioned above. Clause 14 of the draft bill indicates the manner in which it is proposed that the members of the Court shall be chosen, and clause 17 of the draft bill outlines the constitution of the Senate.

5. *Objects of incorporation of the University* : Clause 3 of the bill points out the objects of incorporation.

6. *Powers of the University* : They are enumerated in clause 4 of the bill. The clause might be condensed in drafting. It is merely an enumeration of the powers which are considered to be necessary for the University.

7. *Officers of the University* : Clause 5 of the draft bill enumerates the officers of the University.

The other matters relating to the constitution and working of the University are sufficiently indicated in the draft bill, the various provisions of which may be taken as propositions submitted by the Executive Committee for the consideration and approval of the Government. The Executive Committee expect that the University at Benares will be allowed to send a representative to the Legislative Council, and that its members will be allowed the same franchise as will be granted to the University at Aligarh. The two Universities will no doubt be in the same position both as to their status and privileges, and also the status and privileges of their members and graduates.

The statutes and regulations have not been drawn up. They can be conveniently drawn up after the main points have been settled.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 1-3.

14

Dated Darbhanga, the 28th April 1913.

From The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
of Darbhanga, Bankipur,

To The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

I have much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of the Hindu University. I have now obtained detailed information as to my financial position from Rai Bahadur Pandit Sunder Lal.

2. I propose, in the first place, to explain our exact financial position and, in the second place, to suggest for your consideration and advice the steps that we might now take to bring into existence the Hindu University at an early date.

3. As to the financial position, as you are already aware, the subscriptions promised go well over 80 lakhs. We have not yet gone to the great bulk of the Native States throughout India. We have approached only a few of them, and we cannot but be too grateful to His Excellency and to yourself for the help you have accorded to us in this respect, and have received liberal responses. I hope in the next winter to pay a visit to Mysore and Southern India. The amount, however, actually received from the subscribers up to date is Rs 21,37,539-8-11½. Out of this sum the amount in the hands of the Society directly is Rs 21,08,180-2-5½. The balance of Rs 29,359-6-6 is in the hands of the Secretaries of local committees or private Banks or persons who have been carrying on the work of

collections. The amounts, of course, will be coming into the Allahabad office in the ordinary course. The amount collected have been mainly invested in Government Promissory Notes. We own to-day Government Promissory Notes of face value of Rs. 21,59,000, carrying interest at 3½ per cent, and the uninvested amount is being invested in the same way. The capital fund in hand may thus be roughly said to be Rs 20,80,769-4-6 invested in purchasing Government Promissory Notes and Rs 84,189-1-2½ in other forms; total Rs 21,64,958-5-8½, including interest (Rs 25,063-11-6) and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 2,355-1-3).

4. Besides this amount the following amounts which have been granted by the Ruling Chiefs have yet to be collected :

			Rs
1.	His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior		5 lakhs.
2.	Ditto	Ditto	2 , ,
3.	Ditto	Ditto	1 lakh.
4.	Ditto	Ditto	1 , ,
5.	Ditto	Ditto	1 , ,
6.	(Balance of)	Ditto	1 , ,
			<hr/>
		Total	11 lakhs

5. In addition to this there is a sum of Rs 3 lakhs on account of the balance of my donation. These may be taken almost as paid, as they will be realised as soon as the Government desires that the amounts should be paid in. These amounts total 14 lakhs.

6. In addition to these amounts the Maharaja of Cossimbazar is transferring property in trust of the value of one lakh which would bring Rs 3,500 a year and Babu Brajendra Kishore Roy Chaudhry, who is also a donor of one lakh, is similarly transferring property which would bring us Rs 3,500 a year more net. In other words, they will not pay the money in cash but propose to give property which will bring an equal amount of net income. I am expecting drafts of the necessary documents from these gentlemen.

7. Besides these I may mention the names of the following donors of Rs 50,000 and above, whose donations I expect there will be no difficulty whatsoever in collecting:

1.	Raja Kalanand Singh and the Hon'ble Kunwar Krityanand Singh of Raj Banaili	Rs 1 lakh
2.	The Maharani of Hathwa	1 , ,
3.	The Hon'ble Rana Sir Sheo Raj Singh of Khajurgaon, Rai Bareli	1½ lakhs

4. Seth Narotem Morarji Gokul Das (ex-Sheriff of Bombay)	Rs 1 lakh
5. Thakur Suraj Bux Singh, Taluqdar of Kasmanda, Sitapur (out of 1 lakh Rs 35,000 having been paid).	65,000
6. Raja Kristo Das Law	75,000
7. Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur	75,000
8. Balance still payable out of Rai Bahadur Sunder Lal's donation of one lakh.	25,000
 Total	 6,65,000

8. There are, of course, a very large number of donors of amounts below Rs 50,000. Thus in Allahabad alone may be mentioned the names of :

	Rs
1. Lala Bisheshar Das	25,000
2. Chaudhry Mahadeo Prasad	25,000
3. Raja Sahib of Manda	20,000
4. Lalas Shambu Nath Lachhmi Narain	20,000

In Lucknow, Rai Prag Narain Bhargava Bahadur has paid Rs 5,000 out of his donation of Rs 30,000. His balance of Rs. 25,000 will be paid up in a few days. Raja Ram Pal Singh, who is a donor of Rs 20,000 has paid Rs 10,000. The balance of Rs 10,000 will be paid later on. I need not take into account the vast number of donors of smaller amounts who have paid in part their donations, and from most of whom there will be no difficulty in recovering the balance.

9. Three Ruling Chiefs have granted in perpetuity the payment of the following sums :-

	Rs
His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur	24,000 a year.
His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir	12,000 a year.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner	12,000 a year.
 Total	 48,000

These allowances when capitalised at the rate of 3½ per cent come to about 14 lakhs in value. There are other persons besides who have promised annual or monthly donations in various amounts.

10. Taking the amounts shown in paragraphs 2 to 8 of this letter the amount of the money in hand which may be safely taken as already in hand may be set forth as below :-

	Rs
(a) Net amount already in hand, including interest realised.	21,38,738
(b) Amount to be paid by Ruling Chiefs and the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga.	14,00,000
(c) Amount which will be paid in property as per paragraph 5.	2,00,000
(d) Amount of donations above Rs 50,000 as per paragraph 6.	6,65,000
(e) Capitalised value of annual grants by the Ruling Chiefs, as per paragraph 8	14,00,000
 Total	 58,03,738

11. The great bulk of the balance I have not taken into account for the purposes of this note, although it includes items like Rs 10,000 each granted by the two Maharanis of Bikaner and Rs 5,000 of the Maharaj Kumar, Rs 5,000 by Raj Kumar Hari Singh Saheb of Jammu and Kashmir, Rs 1,200 per annum by Rai Sahib Dewan Amar Nath, C.I.E., of Kashmir, Rs 25,000 by Dewan Daya Kishan Kaul of Alwar, Rs 10,000 by Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, C.I.E., retired Minister, Marwar State, Rs 50,000 of Raj Kumar Harihar Prasad of Amawan, Rs 20,000 of Babu Kamta Shiromni Prasad Singh, Taluqdar of Sehipur, Fyzabad, Rs 15,000 of Thakurain Sriram Koer, Taluqdar of Khapradih and Rs 5,000 of Srimati Janki Bai of Bithoor, all in landed property; Rs 15,000 of Thakur Ganga Bux Singh of Tikari, Rai Bareli, balance of Rs 15,000 of Raja Chandra Sekhar of Sissendy and Rs 10,000 of Raja Lalta Prasad of Pilibhit. Rs 15,000 each of Raja Udai Raj Singh of Kashipur and the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh of Kotla.

12. We have not taken into consideration the value of the Central Hindu College which if I remember aright the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp put down at about 14 lakhs. The amount which the Hon'ble Mr Sharp thought will be required was between Rs 40,00,000 lakhs and Rs 50,00,000 lakhs. I think, taking into consideration the amount mentioned in paragraph 9, which may be taken to be as realised for all practical purposes, we have raised more than the amount required, and I think we are now in a position to ask the Government to be so good as to take into consideration the legislation necessary for bringing the University into existence. We have thus financially made out a good case, and if the work proceeds

as it has been going on till now we shall be able to collect a much larger amount.

13. You were pleased to communicate to the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad intimation of the fact that the Government had granted one lakh a year recurring to the Muslim University. This was in addition to the large amount that the Government was already paying to the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and which of course would be continued on its incorporation with the Muslim University. The cost of the necessary buildings and apparatus for the fitting up of a first-class University is very heavy. The figures recently prepared for the Dacca University Scheme give an idea of the amount required. It is now evident that by reason of the curtailment of the scope of the University we cannot get any large amount from Bengal or the Punjab, nor from Madras or Bombay. The Central Provinces as well as the new province of Behar and Orissa are each looking forward to the establishment of their own Provincial Universities. Our situation has thus become much more difficult by reason of the curtailment of the scope of our own Hindu University as well as by reason of the expected establishment of other Universities. I think that the Government of India in view of the above circumstances should be able to see its way to giving us a much larger recurring grant, as also a substantial non-recurring grant for buildings, etc. I do not know at what figure we can put our expectations; but three lakhs a year would perhaps be not thought too much to suggest, and a moiety of the cost of buildings, etc. You can best advise us how to approach the Government in this matter. The University is of course to be a residential one, and the cost of the construction of the necessary hostels and their maintenance and up-keep have also to be taken into consideration.

14. Turning now to the other question, I think that the new University should have if possible the following faculties, viz.:-

1. Oriental.
2. Theological.
3. Arts.
4. Science (Pure and Applied).
5. Law.

The Oriental Faculty, the main object of which will be to foster the study of Sanskrit and its literature, etc., will appeal very largely to the public. My idea is that the studies in that Faculty should be directed by a European Sanskrit scholar of standing and experience, assisted by some Indian Professors who should also be scholars of English. In addition to them we shall require a large staff of Pandits of the old class. We should endeavour to collect famous Pandits in every department of Sanskrit learning who are to be found in various parts of India. Benares is the

sacred place of the Hindus to which every pious member of that community aspires to go in the evening of his life. I expect that a good number of eminent Pandits would be attracted to it if suitable honorarium or salary is fixed for their support and maintenance and we should soon collect at *Kashi* the best Pandits of India. Another object of the Oriental Faculty should be to collect and bring together all works now extant in Sanskrit, either in print or preserved in manuscripts. There are yet treasured up many valuable works in Native States and in the families of old Pandits to which the Hindu University can obtain access easily. In this work the Pandits will materially assist. The cultivation of the vernaculars would be another feature of the work of that faculty. I think we shall require about Rs 6,000 a month to begin work on a suitable scale, and the amount will of course have to be increased as the work develops. A large number of Hindu students from all parts of India still come to Benares for study. They maintain themselves with the help of many charities and chhatras now existing in Benares. If the Hindu University open its doors to them we shall then have a class of students who undertake to study Sanskrit not with the object of seeking employment under the Government but for the sake of study itself. The nobility and gentry of India will continue to help the scholars in the manner in which they have been helped in the past and are now being helped. The Sanskrit College at Benares should be affiliated to this Hindu University and should supplement the work of the University in its own special departments.

15. The faculty of Arts and Science would for the present work on the lines of these faculties in these subjects in the existing Universities. The cost of these departments will depend upon the number of chairs which we can establish and the subjects of study that we propose to take up. There is a great demand for technical education in connection with the Hindu University. That however is a branch of instruction which can swallow up any amount of money. The Maharaja of Jodhpur has given Rs 24,000 a year for a Professor in some technical subject, and I think it may be possible to inaugurate the study of some special branch of technical education. This will come under the heading Applied Science for the present—to be expanded into a Faculty of Technology later on.

The faculty of Law will be practically self-supporting. We will have to specialise in Hindu Law and its study from original sources.

16. The Hon'ble Rai Pandit Sunder Lal Bahadur in his letter to me says :

"In the scheme which I outlined in a note prepared by me last year I indicated my views though necessarily on a limited scale. The cost of running the University apart from its tuitional side was to be met from examination fees such as the existing Universities levy. I do not know whether the Government will be prepared to allow us to hold a Matriculation Examination in various centres and recognised schools as the existing Universities do. I should like very much to know how far the Government

will be inclined to accede to the suggestions made by us in our letter to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, dated the 25th October 1912, which you submitted to Sir Harcourt Butler on behalf of the Society. If the Government, in view of the financial position explained by me above, considers that we have made out a sufficient case for asking for legislation in the ensuing cold weather, I will be very glad, as soon as the rains set in, to undertake to draft the constitution of the University and its Statutes and Regulations and to shipshape them during the High Court vacation, for submission to the Government to form the basis of discussion. The fundamental points can be settled by personal discussion wherever necessary."

17. I shall be very glad to come and see you in Simla in the second week of May.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 1-3.*

15

Demi-official letter No. 117—Edn., dated Simla, the 2nd June 1913.

From—The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

To—The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

I have to thank you for your letter of the 28th April 1913 in which you explain your exact financial position and suggest for my consideration and advice the steps that might now be taken to bring into existence the Hindu University at an early date.

I regret that I am not yet in a position to indicate the lines on which the constitution of the University should be framed. The matter is still under consideration and reference to the Secretary of State is necessary. Nor am I in a position to make any statement as to finance. I would, however, point out that the figure of 50 lakhs attributed to Mr Sharp was only a rough estimate of the capitalised value of the recurring expenditure probably required to conduct an University of a thousand students, and did not include capital expenditure. Also the Hindu College was valued at 27 not 14 lakhs. But I note your desire to go ahead with the preparation of a scheme and it will perhaps be of some assistance to you to know the conditions the fulfilment of which the Government of India regard as precedent to the introduction of any scheme. These are :—

(i) That a suitable site be provided ;

- (ii) That the Central Hindu College be transferred to the University ;
- (iii) That a sum of 50 lakhs must be collected. In this amount may be included the capitalised value of the property mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter and the perpetual grants mentioned in paragraph 9 of your letter, provided the documentary title is satisfactory in the case of the latter and possession of the property has been made over in the case of the former ;
- (iv) That the constitution of the University proceed on lines to be indicated to you hereafter ;
- (v) That a committee appointed for the purpose report that the Central Hindu College is fit to be developed into a residential and teaching University.

Should progress be as satisfactory as you consider that you have reason to hope, I shall be very glad to meet the Hon'ble Rai Pandit Sunder Lal Bahadur during the High Court vacation.

The Secretary of State, as you are aware, has reserved full discretion in regard to every detail of any scheme that may eventually be laid before him.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 4-12.*

16

No. 19 of 1913.
Government of India.
Department of Education.

Education.

To The Most Honourable the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 10th July 1913.

My Lord Marquess,

We desire to refer you to the correspondence on the proposed Aligarh University ending with Your Lordship's despatch No. 246 Public, dated the 29th November 1912, and to lay before Your Lordship proposals for the foundation of a teaching and residential University at Benares.

2. We forward for Your Lordship's information a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, Member for Education in the Council of the Governor-General. We endorse the preliminary conditions which have been laid down in Sir Harcourt Butler's letter, namely :—

- (i) that a suitable site be provided for the University ;
- (ii) that the Central Hindu College be transferred to the University ;
- (iii) that a sum of 50 lakhs be collected including the capitalised value of the property and also the perpetual grants mentioned in the Maharaja's letter and provided also the possession of the property is made over in the case of land and the documentary title is satisfactory in the case of perpetual grants. This endowment, it is to be understood, will (with the annual grant which we hope to make) be sufficient for recurring but not for non-recurring purposes,
- (iv) that the constitution of the University be on lines to be indicated hereafter ;
- (v) that a Committee appointed—for the purpose, report that the Central Hindu College is fit to be developed into a residential and teaching University.

3. The first two conditions are self-explanatory. The third requires some explanation. In the case of the proposed Aligarh Moslem University we made it a first condition of its establishment that a sum of Rs 30 lakhs should be invested for recurring expenditure, capital expenditure being met from the income of this fund or from separate subscriptions. We estimated that the funds available would thus be raised to about Rs 3,80,000 per annum. To this we desired to add 1 lakh a year. This brought the finances of the proposed institution within measurable distance of the attainment of the necessary income, *viz.*, 5 lakhs a year.

We consider that an income of 5 lakhs a year will be necessary in the case of the proposed Benares Hindu University also. In view of the more slender endowments already existing and the uncertainty of the amount in some of them, we consider that 50 lakhs is the minimum which should be taken as the contribution to be insisted upon as an essential condition for the consideration of this scheme.

4. As regards the fourth condition, Your Lordship will observe that in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's letter to the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, it is distinctly stated that the Secretary of State has reserved full discretion in regard to every detail of any scheme that may eventually be laid before him.

The fifth condition we regard as very necessary and we propose to

enforce it in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University, should the promoters of that scheme again enter into communication with us. Confusion has recently arisen in the management of both the Central Hindu and Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Colleges. We have called for reports from the Local Government which we shall forward in due course to Your Lordship.

5. Indeed, recent events at the Central Hindu College and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, which are now matters of general knowledge, compel us to ask Your Lordship to consider in certain respects the constitution of the proposed universities. Experience in connection with the Sikh College, Amritsar, points the same way. This institution, two years back, became a centre of intrigue and disloyalty which so reacted on the efficiency of the college that parents took their sons away and the college was near being closed. Proposals for the revision of the constitution of that college are now before us and we shall probably soon address Your Lordship with a request for the recruitment of two or three Indian Educational Service officers to permit of a loan of professors to that institution. All this experience goes to prove that the parent colleges of the proposed universities in India, however they may be constituted on paper, are exposed to peculiar difficulties and dangers which do not exist in the case of the universities in England. It is quite clear that in the present state of education in India and with educational standards now prevailing real and effective Government control will be necessary if the proposed universities are to play a useful part in the education of the country. We anticipate that the control will more often take the form of assistance than of interference, but it is, in our mature and most deliberate opinion, absolutely necessary that the Government of India should take explicit powers to intervene and when things go wrong to put them right. We say this in no spirit of hostility to the movements for the universities. On the contrary, we have done our best, so far as it was legitimate for us to do so, to help them.

We believe that under right guidance they are experiments which ought to be tried. Secular education has not produced results so satisfactory that an effort to combine with it religious instruction—difficult though the task may be—should be discouraged. Nor can we overlook an enthusiasm which has produced for the two universities promises of subscriptions which amount to about a crore of rupees. We have not ignored, and we do not ignore, the fact that there are plain political risks in such movements, but we have been and we are prepared to face those risks provided that we have the power to intervene effectively and that this is understood from the beginning. In the interests of education also, and apart from any political considerations, such power of intervention is quite essential. Under present conditions and for many years to come, these universities simply cannot stand alone. We do not hesitate to say that if effective powers of assistance and intervention are not secured for the Governor-

General in Council, we shall regard it as the lesser of two evils that the movements should collapse, notwithstanding the grave disappointment and irritation which might ensue.

6. With these preliminary observations we proceed to state our proposals, which are based in the main on Your Lordship's decisions in the case of the Aligarh Muhammadan University.

The university will be called the Benares Hindu University. It will have no religious tests and will be open to others than Hindus no less than to Hindus. Theology will not be compulsory for any but Hindus. It will be a teaching and residential university without powers of affiliation outside Benares. We hope that Your Lordship will not insist on giving powers of affiliation to these universities within the Benares or Aligarh districts. We are advised that there is no probability of affiliation being required and we think it far better to make it clearly a local residential and teaching university than to offer hopes of expansion outside the area in which it is situated.

7. We accept Your Lordship's decision as to the position of the Chancellor; but we must beg Your Lordship to reconsider the decision to transfer the power of nominating five persons to the Senate from the Governor-General in Council to the Chancellor. The Hindus themselves with this tie between their University and the Government of India to be maintained and indeed they have suggested spontaneously that five members of the Senate should be nominated by the Governor-General in Council. We consider it a matter of real importance to have men who will take an outside view of things on the Senate when intrigue is prevalent as at times it is certain to be.

8. The Court, Council, Senate, Syndicate and Faculties will be on the lines which Your Lordship has approved for the Aligarh Moslem University. But, while we recognise that in the newer universities in England two members of the Senate would suffice to represent that body on the Council, political and other non educational influences exercise in India so strong a pressure, that we are constrained to adhere to our previous suggestion of the presence of five members of the Senate upon the Council. In view of the importance of the Provost's position and the fact that the post is not reserved for an Indian, we think it necessary that the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to his appointment should be required. Your Lordship has already accepted the proposal to require the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the appointment of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. We agree with Your Lordship regarding the transfer to the Senate of the right to recommend persons for honorary degrees. But we would reserve for further discussion and consideration whether the final sanctioning authority in such a matter should not be Governor-General in Council. This is a detail which can be settled when the general conditions are drawn up and the bill drafted.

9. With regard to the powers of control we are compelled to press

with all the force at our command for a more detailed statement of the powers than Your Lordship has approved. As we have already stated, it is quite impossible for these Universities to stand alone and all the more intelligent amongst the promoters realise this. Experience in Aligarh has shown how necessary it is to insert a provision for the enforcement of advice given by the controlling authority. Your Lordship is aware, from the case of Dr. Jackson, formerly principal of the Sind State-aided college at Karachi, how difficult is the task of the principal or professor who is bent on maintaining discipline under a system of non-interference by government. It is in our opinion far better to make clear from the beginning what sort of powers of control are required so that there may be no misunderstanding. The powers which, we think, the Governor-General in Council should have are :—

- (a) General supervision and power to require such action to be taken and such staff appointed or removed as will secure the objects of the university; the right of inspection for purposes of seeing whether the standard is kept up and for other purposes; the right to appoint, if necessary (as the result of such inspection or otherwise), examiners for the university examinations as a special measure, who would report to the Government of India; the power, if necessary to suspend the constitution and see orders regarding staff, etc., carried out.
- (b) Annual examination of accounts.
- (c) Approval of appointments of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.
- (d) Approval of the appointment of Provost which will be made by the Chancellor.
- (e) Approval of initial regulations, etc., and of subsequent changes.
- (f) Approval of the incorporation of local colleges.
- (g) The nomination of five members of the Senate.
- (h) Approval of new faculties and power to limit expansion.

We venture to point out that Indian conditions are not like English and that the staffs in the Universities may have changed entirely within the course of five years. Experience here has shown that the only form of inspection and examination of accounts that is of value is annual inspection and annual auditing. The people are accustomed to it, and, with young institutions, it is peculiarly necessary. We also consider it necessary to provide for interference in examinations if the standards are lowered. There is a general apprehension among the existing universities that standards will be lowered by the new universities, and we hold it to be of

first importance to correct such an apprehension by prescribing a definite procedure to guard against the evil.

10. With reference to the question of the recognition of schools, we regret that the necessity for brevity in our telegram of the 7th October 1912 obscured the meaning of an arrangement which, in view of the circumstances which surround the subject in India, was not very easy of explanation. We were far from intending to extend to the proposed universities, in the matter of schools, any privilege which has been denied in the matter of colleges. We have already proposed that the recognition of schools should be transferred from the existing universities to Local Governments and to Durbars; and Your Lordship has approved the principle and the terms of the draft bill. We propose a precisely similar arrangement in the case of these new universities save that we shall urge them to accept school leaving certificates such as are given in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces as the equivalence to matriculation—an equivalence which is refused in the case of universities; and that where studies of a special and religious character are required, the university may arrange, in communication with the Local Governments, for the conduct of an examination in these subjects—for which, we may remark, the usual school final examinations do not provide. We admit that not all provinces have framed scheme of school final examinations. We consider it desirable that they should do so.

11. As regards the final paragraph of Your Lordship's last despatch, the provisions generally set forth in our despatch of the 2nd November 1911 had reference to the general nature of the proposed University, the financial conditions, the functions and constitution of the university bodies, and the functions of the officers save as modified in subsequent correspondence; the position of the Court, the Council and the Syndicate save as subsequently modified; the arrangement of faculties, the procedure regarding the framing of statutes, etc., the provision for a joint board, the arrangement for framing syllabuses for teaching, etc.

We do not think it necessary to pursue these questions further since the present despatch gives a clear outline of the conditions which commend themselves to us. Nor do we suggest that any action be taken on the letter of the 30th October 1912, from the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the draft bill which accompanies it. That correspondence is superseded by subsequent decisions and by the present despatch.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquess,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

Hardinge of Penshurst.

O'M. Creagh.

Harcourt Butler.

S.A. Imam.
W.H. Clark.
R.H. Craddock.
W.S. Meyer.
E.D. Maclagan.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 4-12*

17

Telegram P., dated the 11th November 1913.

From the Secretary of State for India,

To His Excellency the Viceroy (Department of Education).

Please see your despatch No. 19, dated July 10th, regarding the Benares University.⁴² I shall be glad before expressing opinion on your present proposals to learn your views as to the possibility of making the Lieutenant Governor ex-officio Chancellor of the Benares and Aligarh Universities instead of leaving Chancellors to be elected by Courts. Would this plan be acceptable to the respective constitution Committees and would you approve of it? It has not to my knowledge been considered before and the objections taken in my despatch No. 33, dated February 23rd, 1912⁴³, to appoint Viceroy as Chancellor do not apply to the Head of a Local Government. If adopted it might solve difficulty of question of the extent of control to be exercised by the Governor General in Council. Until I have your views on this new suggestion I will defer dealings with your present recommendations. We must of course extend to Aligarh system adopted for Benares.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 56.*

18

Telegram P., No. 81, dated the 16th May 1914.

From His Excellency the Viceroy (Department of Education),

To the Secretary of State for India.

Please see your telegram, dated the 11th November 1913, regarding the Benares University. On the 5th December, the Lieutenant-Governor was

asked whether (1) he considered that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province should be Chancellor, and if so, (2) whether the promoters should be consulted before a decision was reached, or whether the decision should be announced as a condition of the constitutions of the Universities. In a letter, dated 2nd May 1914, a reply has now been received from Sir James Meston.⁴⁴

As to (1), he considers that the Lieutenant-Governor should be Chancellor on the ground that the assistance and general control of the Government will be necessary to the success of these Universities, and that the Chancellor must have authority to advise and insist, if need be, on his advice being accepted. As Chancellor of the Government University, he will be able to correlate the work of the three Universities reducing rivalry to a minimum. If in a real sense the Benares and Aligarh Universities ever become All-India Universities, the position might change, but at present he sees no chance of this.

As to (2), he recommends unhesitatingly that the Government of India and the Secretary of State make up their minds what is the right course, and announce the decision as part of the terms on which the Universities will be allowed. He expects protests in any event, but anticipates less opposition from Hindus than Mahomedans, and thinks a final statement of Government intentions would be welcomed by all. The proposal that the Viceroy should be Chancellor having already been definitely and finally rejected by Your Lordship, we have approached this question anew. With a view to solving the question of control to which, by events, we are forced to attach increasing importance and to obtaining a final settlement of the matter, we are prepared to accept the view of Sir James Meston on both points. Considerable opposition from both communities is indeed anticipated by us. Sir Harcourt Butler originally suggested to the Mahomedan Committee that the Lieutenant-Governor should be first Chancellor and then Rector, but found the opposition so strong that he dropped the proposals. It will no doubt be said that Your Lordship and ourselves are killing the schemes by inches. Affiliation has been refused. The proposal that the Viceroy should be Chancellor has been rejected. Now the institutions are to be provincialised. The Mahomedan Committee has since dissolved, the institutions have become local in character, and it will be possible to advance good reasons for the change. It has not been discussed with the Hindu University Committee, but we should endeavour to obtain support from the Maharaja of Darbhanga and others. It might assist matters if the Viceroy were made patron of each University without definite powers. This would give an all-India appearance to the institutions and would probably meet some disappointment and objections. We also propose that the Aligarh and Benares Universities should not be restricted in the matter of entrants to the inhabitants of any one province. In regard to recognition of schools, the Aligarh and Benares Universities would be able to

recognise schools, all over India provided they were approved by local Governments or Durbars. In view of the terms of your Lordship's telegram, we suggest a decision on the lines recommended, the reservation to the Lieutenant-Governor as Chancellor of the powers stated in paragraph 9 of our despatch No. 19, dated 10th July 1913, and the other conditions indicated therein.⁴⁵ We would then, in consultation with Sir James Meston and representatives of the Hindu Committee, work out the necessary draft bill. Early and final orders would be welcomed by us.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 57.*

19

Telegram, P., dated the 24th June 1914.

From the Secretary of State for India,

To His Excellency the Viceroy, (Department of Education).

Benares University. Please see your telegram of the 16th May 1914. I approve of proposal that Lieutenant-Governor of Province be Chancellor with reservation to him of powers detailed in para : 9 of your letter No. 19, dated July 10th, 1913.⁴⁶ If you find it really necessary I will assent to Viceroy being patron without definite powers. The other proposals in your telegram have my approval, but I cannot pass final orders till you submit draft Bill and Regulations which may be prepared in consultation with Sir James Meston and the Hindu Committee.⁴⁷ As regards recognition of schools I understand proposal in your telegram read with paragraph 10 of your Education Department letter No. 19 dated July 10th, 1913, to involve insertion in draft of Benares University Bill clauses similar to clause 24 (a) to 24 (d) and revised clause 25 (2) (0) of the draft Bill forwarded with your Education Department letter No. 2, dated February 6th, 1913. Is this correct? Further, if further consideration is to be given to the proposal in paragraph 10 of your letter of July 10th, 1913, for examinations in special and religious studies, it would be well to keep free to treat all alike.⁴⁸

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July, 1915, No. 59.*

Dated Simla, 18th July 1914.

From the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler,
To Maharaja Bahadur, Darbhanga.

1. Please refer to my letter to you, No. 117-Education, dated Simla, the 2nd June 1913, in which I regretted that I was not yet in a position to indicate the lines on which the constitution of the University should be framed, as the matter was still under consideration and reference to His Majesty's Secretary of State was necessary, but noted your desire to go ahead with the preparation of a scheme and thought it would be of assistance to you to know the conditions the fulfilment of which the Government of India regarded as necessarily precedent to the introduction of any scheme.⁴⁹ These were :

- "(i) That a suitable site be provided;
- (ii) That the Central Hindu College be transferred to the University;
- (iii) That a sum of 50 lakhs must be collected.

In this amount may be included the capitalised value of the property mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter,⁵⁰ and the perpetual grants mentioned in paragraph 9 of your letter, provided the documentary title is satisfactory in the case of the latter and possession of the property has been made over in the case of the former ;

- (iv) That the constitution of the University proceed on lines to be indicated to you hereafter ;
- (v) That a committee appointed for the purpose report that the Central Hindu College is fit to be developed into a residential and teaching University."

2. I understand that substantial progress has been made in regard to (i), (ii) and (iii), and action can at any time be taken under (v).

As regards (iv), I am now in a position to make a further important communication to you.

3. It has been an understanding throughout that in essentials and especially in regard to their relations to Government, the proposed Hindu and Muhammadan Universities should be on the same footing. As you are aware, the Muhammadan University Committee have not yet accepted the constitution laid down in the case of the proposed Muhammadan University at Aligarh. As regards the relations of the proposed University to Government, the original proposal of the Muhammadan University Committee was that the Viceroy should be Chancellor with powers of

intervention and control. It was decided, and finally decided, that this should not be. The scheme offered to the University Committee left the University, through the Court, power to appoint their own Chancellor while it gave the Governor-General in Council the necessary powers of intervention and control. This arrangement was considerably criticised at the time. In consequence the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State have reconsidered the whole question with every desire to assist a solution. They recognise that the Government of India is an impersonal body situated at a distance and can not give that close personal attention to the University which is required in the case of new institution of a novel type in India. On a review of all the circumstances of the case, and the criticisms which have been advanced, the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State have come to the conclusion that the best form of constitution will be to constitute the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces ex-officio Chancellor of the University with certain opportunities for giving advice and certain powers of intervention and control. The Hindu University, though not empowered to affiliate colleges from outside, will be Imperial in the sense that, subject to regulations, it will admit students from all parts of India. On the other hand, it will be localised in or by Benares. There will be obvious advantages in having as Chancellor of the University the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who is also Chancellor of the Allahabad University, and who will be able to help to correlate the work between the two, to secure them corresponding advantages, and to foster a spirit of healthy co-operation. Moreover, such a constitution is in accord with the general policy of decentralization which is now pursued by the Government of India.

4. As regards the powers which it is necessary to reserve to the Chancellor, these are :

- (a) The right of general supervision and power to advise that such action be taken and such staff be appointed or removed as will secure the objects of the University, with power, if necessary, to see that such advice be given effect to ;
- (b) The right of inspection for purposes of seeing whether the standard of education is kept up sufficiently high and for other purposes ;
- (c) The right, as a special measure, to appoint, if necessary (as the result of such inspection or otherwise), examiners for the University examinations, who would report to the Chancellor ;
- (d) The annual receipt of accounts ;
- (e) The approval of the appointments of Vice-Chancellor and Provost;
- (f) The approval of initial regulations, etc., and/or subsequent changes ;

- (g) The approval of the incorporation of local colleges in the University;
- (h) The nomination of the five members to the senate; and
- (i) The approval of the institution of new faculties and the reservation of power to lay down the limits of expansion at any particular time.

Some of these powers have been suggested by your committee. Others are emergency powers which may never be exercised and can be exercised only very occasionally. The principle underlying them all is that in the interest of the rising generation and the parents, the Government must be in co-operation with the University and in a position to help it effectively and secure sound finance. The interests of the Government and the students and their parents in this matter are necessarily identical.

5. As you are already aware, the decision in regard to affiliation of outside colleges is final. It was realised at the time that this decision would cause some disappointment; but I may take this opportunity to observe that it was not reached without due notice to the University Committee. At an informal meeting of the Constitution Committee of the Muhammadan University, held at Simla on the 23rd September 1911, I told the Committee that this question of affiliation might come prominently forward; that there had been a great deal of criticism of the idea of denominational Universities, especially in so far as they cut across existing territorial jurisdictions; that the chief justification of the Aligarh University was that it would be a teaching as opposed to an examining university, that the young men who got their degrees and diplomas of the University would have imbibed the spirit of Aligarh which could not be acquired elsewhere.⁵¹ I again drew attention to the matter at a subsequent meeting held on the 27th of the same month. In an informal discussion with the promoters of the Hindu University, held at the Town Hall, Delhi, on the 4th December 1911, I clearly pointed out the difficulties which beset the proposal to grant affiliation.⁵² I mention this because there has been some misunderstanding on the point.

6. In order to meet the sentiment of the subscribers, it has been conceded that the University shall be called the Benares Hindu University.⁵³ It will have no religious test and will be open to students of all denominations as well as to Hindus. Hindu theological teaching and observances will not be compulsory for any but Hindus. It will also be a teaching and residential University.

7. The terms mentioned above represent the conditions the acceptance of which is necessarily precedent to the elaboration of any detailed scheme. I hope that your Committee will realise that they are worked out in the best interests of the University and the Government, whose close association with it is essential. If they are not all that some of the subscribers

may desire, they will enable you to realise an aspiration which a large body of opinion thought impracticable at the outset and which had been rejected by the Universities Commission of 1902. Should your Committee accept the conditions, details of the Constitution can be settled. Sir James Meston will be at Allahabad on the 26th instant and will be ready to discuss the matter with us there.

I may add that His Majesty's Secretary of State reserves his final decision on the details of the constitution of the University until they are before him in the form of a draft Bill and regulations.

In conclusion I have to state that when a satisfactory scheme has been evolved the Government of India will be glad to show their interest in the new University by making a liberal financial grant in aid. His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Government of India and the local Government have only one object, viz., to assist your Committee to start this new and interesting experiment on lines best calculated to secure its success, and in so doing to cultivate and promote that enthusiasm for sound education which all who wish well to India whole-heartedly desire.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915; Nos. 56-57*

21

Dated the 14th November 1914.

From the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh,
To the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.

I am desired by the Hindu University Society to thank you for your letters (D.O. No. 200-2 and No. 210-Education) of the 18th July and of the 22nd August last, relating to the establishment of the proposed Benares Hindu University. I laid them on the 31st August before a meeting of the Society specially convened for their consideration at Darbhanga Castle, Allahabad. The proposals were carefully considered and discussed at the meeting (a copy of the proceedings of which I enclose), and I have been authorised to submit the following representation for the gracious consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy.

1. The Society is deeply grateful to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India, for acceding to their suggestion as to the name which the proposed University should bear and for the very great interest which has been taken by His Excellency the Viceroy and yourself in the movement, as also for the liberal offer of a grant-in-aid contained in your letter.⁵⁴

2. Turning now to the main points dealt with in your letters, the first important question is that relating to the Chancellorship of the proposed

University which (like its proposed sister at Aligarh) is to be an All-India institution. Encouraged by the very deep interest evinced by His Excellency the Viceroy in the progress of education in the country and by the support that the Government had been pleased to accord to our scheme, its promoters ventured in their original proposals to suggest that the office of the Chancellor should be held *ex-officio* by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (as was also proposed in connection with the sister University of Aligarh). As was only appropriate, they proposed to reserve to His Excellency large and important powers which as their Chancellor he was to exercise.⁵⁵ They were greatly disappointed to learn that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India was unable to accept their proposal and had decided that the two Universities in question, like other modern Universities in the United Kingdom, should elect their own Chancellors.

3. While regretting the decision, we accepted it and modified the draft bill, which then took the form in which it was submitted along with my letter dated 23rd October 1912.⁵⁶ We have been keenly disappointed to find that even this privilege is to be withdrawn. While reposing absolute confidence in Sir James Meston and appreciating fully the valuable help and support which the University would derive by having the head of the Government of the United Provinces as its Chancellor, we feel that such an appointment will, not at all, be in keeping with the all India and Imperial character of the University which, we are confident, the Government will be pleased to secure for it, specially as our University will be the only University for Hindus in India which will combine religious with secular education for its alumni, drawn as they will be from all parts of India and the Native States, which have so largely contributed towards its foundation.

4. As will appear from clause 13 of the draft bill submitted in October 1912, my Society suggested the appointment of Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and other heads of local administrations as Rectors *ex-officio*, and also of such Ruling Chiefs as the Governor-General in Council might be pleased to appoint. The Rector, in the constitution of the Calcutta University, occupies a position between the Chancellor (who is the Viceroy) and the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of the Office of the Chancellor being elective, the term "Visitor" might more appropriately be substituted for "Rector," and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces might hold the Office *ex-officio*. In the constitution of the modern English Universities, the Visitor represents the King and is mentioned before the Chancellor (vide Charters of the Universities of Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield). Under this arrangement, the Visitor will take his place immediately below the Viceroy, who would be the Patron of the University. The word "Inspector" might be substituted in clause 14 of the draft bill for the term "Visitor," as the latter term will, according to this suggestion, denote a much higher office.

5. Clause 12 also contemplated the appointment of Ruling Chiefs as Patrons and Vice-Patrons of the University. The Society still feels that to secure the full measures of support to, and representation on, the University of the Hindu Public, both of British India and the Native States, His Excellency the Viceroy should be the *ex-officio Chancellor* and head of the University, but if it be not found feasible to secure a reconsideration of the question, the University should be permitted to elect its own Chancellor in accordance with the decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, as communicated in your letter of the 9th August 1912.⁵⁷ In the event of this being accepted the elected Chancellor will be the head of the University (vide clause 8 of the draft bill), while the powers proposed to be vested in His Excellency the Viceroy will be vested in the Government.

6. I now propose to deal *seriatim* with the points taken up in your letter of the 18th July last. You observe "that the Government of India is an impersonal body situated at a considerable distance" and "cannot give that close personal attention to the University which is required in the case of a new institution of a novel type in India." You also remark that "the Hindu University, though not empowered to affiliate Colleges from outside, will be imperial in the sense that, subject to regulations, it will admit students from all parts of India," and as a further advantage it is pointed out that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who is also the Chancellor of the Allahabad University, "will be able to correlate the work between the two, to secure them corresponding advantages and to foster a spirit of healthy co-operation." Under the law, as it now stands, every University in India can admit to its degrees a student from any part of India provided he joins one of the colleges affiliated to it. In admitting, to the University at Benares, students from any part of India, the new University will be exercising no larger powers than any other University in India now possesses. We would respectfully point out that the new University will be Imperial in the sense that it will endeavour to meet the wants of the entire Hindu population, both in British India and the Native States in the matter of providing religious education in combination with secular. While each of the existing Universities in India is intended to provide directly only for the wants of the population within its sphere of work, the Benares Hindu University is intended to provide for the wants of the entire Hindu population in India on its own special lines. While, therefore, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be in an advantageous position in correlating its work with that of the Allahabad University, he would not be in the same position in correlating its work with that of other Universities in India. Apart from the Native States, the new University will draw students largely, not only from the United Provinces, but also from the immediately ad. joining provinces of Behar and Orissa, as also from the Central Provinces. All of these are near Benares, which, as a centre of the Hindu religion,

attracts to it so largely Hindus from all parts of India. With the establishment of the proposed separate Universities for these two provinces, the correlation of work with them and with the other existing Universities, will be no less important. The Society ventures to submit that His Excellency the Viceroy, as the head of the Government of India, will be in a more advantageous position to correlate such work as he will be in more direct touch with the needs of the entire country and will have the advantage of being able to consult directly the rules and heads of administrations in all parts of India, who are subordinate to him, in any matter likely to affect them.

7. It is true that the Government of India (as distinguished from His Excellency the Viceroy) is an impersonal body, but so are the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Behar and Orissa, where the Government of the provinces is entrusted to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the Government of the United Provinces may also be in the same position at no distant date. While for ceremonial and like purposes the personality of the Chancellor will be an important factor, my Society begs to submit that in all important administrative matters of University education, each Government with a Council of its own is similarly impersonal. With the establishment of the seat of the Government of India at Delhi, the Benares Hindu University will not practically be at much greater distance from the Government of India than from that of the United Provinces. The distance from it of Simla, Naini Tal, where the local Government is located for the greater portion of the year, so far as time is concerned, is much about the same. My Society, therefore, respectfully submits that the original decision of the Secretary of State should be allowed to stand, namely, that the powers, which it was proposed should be exercised by His Excellency the Viceroy as Chancellor, should be exercised by Governor-General in Council. As there is a special portfolio of education in the Government of India, it seems to us that there can be no practical difficulty in these powers being exercised by the Governor-General in Council, who in the Educational Department of the Government of India has obviously better facilities for dealing with questions concerning an all-India University than any local Government can possess. I need hardly say that the acceptance of this view will give the greatest satisfaction to the supporters of the proposed University all over India as it would help to maintain its imperial and all-India character. But should the Government, on reconsideration, be still of opinion that the ordinary powers should vest in, and be exercised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Society will bow to that decision, provided that the exercise of the extraordinary powers proposed to be reserved be vested in the Government of India. I may be permitted to point out here that if this suggestion is accepted, the Chancellor elected will occupy the same position as the Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as

head of the University (vide clause 8 of the draft bill): while the powers originally proposed to be vested in his Excellency the Viceroy will be vested in the Government. I am to add that the objection to the exercise of the emergency powers by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is in no way based on any personal considerations, as the Society has the highest respect for, and confidence in Sir James Meston. They are already most grateful to him for the kindly interest he has shown in the movement, and they do not doubt that he will continue to help them with his support.

8. With regard to the decentralization argument advanced, I would respectfully submit that, as the whole conception and ideal of the new University was from the outset that of an institution for India as a whole, and not that of a purely local University, this argument if pressed would destroy the whole scheme. I may further be allowed to point to the Tata Research Institute, the Pusa Agricultural College and the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun, as instances of institutions which are directly under the Government of India though each of them is located in a particular province.

9. To come to paragraph 4 of your letter of the 18th July last, while fully conceding the desirability of the Government retaining such control and supervision over the proposed University, as it has over other Universities in India, and of the Viceroy or the Government of India having certain emergency powers, my Society feels that, unless the University is permitted to enjoy the powers and autonomy in the administration of its internal affairs necessary to enable it to discharge its duties properly, the best interest of education will not be served and the scheme, they fear, will not be a success.

10. The powers reserved in paragraph 4 of your letter may, for the purposes of discussion, be divided into two classes, namely :

(a) the powers which the Government now ordinarily exercises in the case of the existing Universities in India; and

(b) the additional special emergency powers now proposed to be reserved.

As to the powers falling under class (a), my Society has no objection whatever to the powers being vested in the Government, as in the case of existing Universities; and while we should greatly prefer that they should vest in, and be ever used by the Government of India, we are prepared to agree to their being exercised through the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces *ex-officio* as Visitor of the New University; but my Society, as has already been submitted, respectfully urges with the greatest emphasis that the extraordinary powers falling under clause (b) should vest in, and be exercised by His Excellency the Viceroy or by the Government of India, in conformity with the previous decision of the Secretary of State.

11. To take the said powers in detail, as enumerated in paragraph

4, my Society accepts the conditions mentioned in clauses (d), (e), (f) and (h). They also accept clause (b), as explained in your letter of 22nd August 1914, and (g), on the understanding that the rule is meant to apply to colleges other than those which the University may itself establish. As pointed out in paragraph 8 of your letter of 22nd August last, clause 19 of the draft bill already provide that the sanction of the Governor-General of India will be required for the institution of new faculties. It is not clearly understood what the "*new additions to the University*," referred to in the clause, intended to cover. They are obviously not intended to refer to new buildings, new laboratories, new equipment and the like. The powers taken by the Government under clause (a), in the opinion of my Society, provide sufficient safeguards which render the addition of these words unnecessary. As to clause (a) of paragraph 4, the views of the Society are formulated in resolution 4 of the proceedings of the meeting of the Society held on 31st August last, as follows :

"That this Society has learnt with much satisfaction and thankfulness from Sir Harcourt Butler's letter of 22nd August, 1914, that the decision of the Secretary of State that the power of appointing University Professors shall rest in the hands of the University remains unaltered.

"Further, that the Society fully accept the principle that the Chancellor should have the power to advise the University as to the scale of staff which in his opinion is necessary to secure the objects of the University; the Society submit, however, that it is unnecessary to reserve to the Chancellor the extraordinary power of requiring that a member of the staff should be removed, a power which has never been reserved by the Government in the case of any other University.

"Resolved further that as regards Clause 10 (3) of the Draft Bill submitted on the 23rd October 1914, it be pointed out that the Society agreed that the Chancellor should have the power to require a member of the staff to be removed in certain circumstances, and with the safeguards provided in that Clause, when His Excellency the Viceroy was to be *ex-officio* the Chancellor of the University, that the Secretary of State having decided that the University should elect its own Chancellor and that the powers which were to be exercised by the Viceroy should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, the Society reluctantly submitted to that decision; the Society respectfully submit that such a power should either not be reserved, or, being an emergency power, it should vest in the Governor-General in Council."

12. As to clause (c) of paragraph 4 of your letter, resolution 5,

adopted at the meeting aforesaid, formulates the views of the Society in the following terms :

"That this Society note with grateful satisfaction that the Government are agreed that the appointment of "examiners for University examinations should ordinarily rest entirely in the hands of the University authorities; that with reference to the proposal that the Chancellor should have the right as a special measure and in special circumstances, to appoint examiners who would report direct to him, the Society respectfully submit that Clause 30 of the Draft Bill, which imperatively lays down that at least one external and independent examiner shall be appointed for each subject or group of subjects forming part of the course of studies required for the examination, fully secures the object which the Government have in view in desiring to reserve an emergency power to appoint examiners, *viz.*, that the standards of examination shall not deteriorate; and that such power should not therefore be reserved. But if even after a reconsideration of the matter the Government should deem it advisable to reserve the power in question, the Society would respectfully submit that the said power also should be placed in the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

13. In discussing these letters, we have borne in mind that the words used in paragraph 4 of your letter were not intended to give more than the substance of the terms and conditions required, and that verbal precision and definition must be left until the necessary enactment is drafted. The details can best be settled by personal discussion between the representatives of the Society and the Government.

14. Finally, I may be permitted to point out that the subscribers to the University funds, who come from all parts of India, attach so much importance to the preservation of the all-India character of the University that they will not be reconciled to any thing tending to detract from it. The future success and development of the University depends very materially upon it, and it will, my Society fears, not appeal to the donors in the various other provinces, on whose generous support so much must depend now and in the future, if that feature of the University is not substantially maintained.

15. In conclusion, permit me to thank His Honour Sir James Meston and yourself for the trouble taken in inspecting the site selected ⁵⁸ and generally for the keen interest evinced in the promotion of the scheme.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
July 1915, Nos. 56-67.*

22

Telegram No. 862-P., dated the 30th November 1914.

From His Excellency the Viceroy (Department of Education),
To the Secretary of State for India.

Please refer to the correspondence ending with your telegram dated the 27th July 1914 on the subject of the Hindu University. Sir Harcourt Butler addressed two letters to the Maharaja of Darbhanga dated the 18th July and 22nd August 1914 which were published. He also discussed the matter at the end of July with the promoters at Allahabad when strong opposition to the proposal to make the Lieutenant-Governor Chancellor was noticeable. This opposition was emphasised at a meeting of the Hindu University Society at end of August last. The Maharaja of Darbhanga replies on behalf of the University Committee in a letter dated the 14th of November. A copy of this communication has been sent to Sir Thomas Holderness.⁵⁹ It is still the desire of the Committee that the Viceroy should be Chancellor with full powers. Failing this, they ask to elect their own Chancellor as originally suggested by Your Lordship in the case of the proposed Aligarh University. The Chancellor would be ceremonial figure head. The Viceroy to be Patron without powers reserved, the Lieutenant-Governor to be *ex-officio* Visitor with all ordinary powers, extraordinary powers being vested in the Government of India. Ordinary powers would mean powers corresponding to those which the Government or Chancellor now ordinarily exercises in the case of existing universities. Extraordinary powers would mean the additional special emergency powers already agreed to by Your Lordship. The Committee emphasise the fact that they have absolute confidence in Sir James Meston but that the proposed university has been an All-India and Imperial institution in conception from the outset and will be the only institution of its kind teaching Hindu religion. The subscribers would accordingly never agree to the Lieutenant-Governor being the sole head of the University. Sir Harcourt Butler has been to Allahabad again to discuss the matter personally with Sir James Meston and the chief promoters. There appears to be no hope of acceptance of the Lieutenant-Governor as Chancellor. In the opinion of Sir James Meston the settlement now suggested by the promoters seems as satisfactory as any which they are likely to accept at present. He thinks it gives all essentials of control and will be well received by the public. We should have preferred that the terms already announced should be adopted in their entirety but in view of the general political situation at the present time and the political importance of removing this question from the arena of controversy we recommend to Your Lordship the general acceptance of these terms and ask that permission may be accorded us to carry on negotiations with the promoters on this basis. We will then

prepare the draft bill without delay and submit it to Your Lordship for final approval. As many subscriptions have been promised on condition that the movement is approved by Government before the end of 1914, the Committee are very anxious to be able to make an announcement soon. Early telegraphic instructions are therefore solicited.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 62.

23

Telegram P., dated the 15 December 1914.

From the Secretary of State for India,
To the Viceroy, Department of Education.

Benares Hindu University. Reference your telegram of the 30th ultimo. Essentials of control appear to be secured by second alternative now proposed by University Committee as summarised in your telegram. Your proposals are accepted by me.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 63.

24

Telegram No. 510, dated Delhi, the 11th March 1915.

From His Excellency the Viceroy,
To the Secretary of State for India, London.

Benares University. Series of meetings between Butler and promoters have led to agreement on main question in consonance with correspondence with you ending with your telegram of 15th December 1914. Meston has also been consulted throughout. We particularly desire to introduce bill in present session Imperial Legislative Council and pass it in September. We consider this will have good effect. But in accordance with principle adopted regarding legislation during war, should controversy develop over matter, we shall have to reconsider the position.

Copy of the draft bill was sent to Seton⁶⁰ by mail of 25th February 1915. Changes since made in it are of no importance. It secures control by giving Visitor, who will be Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, right of inspection and annulment of proceedings not in conformity with

Act, Statutes and Regulations and by giving Governor-General in Council extraordinary powers to call upon the Council of the University for explanation and proposals in any matter and if explanations and proposals are not satisfactory to issue instructions which the Court are bound to carry out. Removal of undesirable staff, appointment of special examiners and inadequacy of staff are mentioned as special matters in which such actions may be taken. Visitor will also receive audited accounts. Approval of appointments of Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor who answers to Provost and of addition of new faculties in addition to the original five faculties of arts, science, law, theology and oriental studies secured to Visitor under Statutes. Bill permits University to found and maintain constituent colleges at Benares and also with sanction of Visitor to admit colleges and institutions at Benares as constituent colleges. Thus powers laid down in Butler's letter No. 202, dated the 18th July 1914,⁶¹ to Maharaja, are secured. The academic distinctions of the University will be recognised by Government. The University is required to keep invested a sum of 50 lakhs for maintenance, capitalised value of grants from revenues of Native States being taken as offset. Act will come into force on date⁶² notified by Governor General in Council. This will permit of fulfilment of other conditions mentioned in paragraph 1 of Butler's letter dated 18th July 1914.

First statutes will be scheduled to Act and have been already drafted. They provide for constitution of Court, Council, Senate and Syndicate. The Court will be a large body consisting of donors and elected members, with mainly legislative and supervisory duties. The Council will be the executive of the Court and will contain 30 elected members, five of whom will be members of the Senate elected by the Senate. The Senate will contain all University professors and heads of constituent colleges, as well as members elected by different interests and five nominees of the Visitor, and will be charged with academic matters, instruction, examination, discipline, etc. The Syndicate will be the executive of the Senate and will contain fifteen persons elected by the Senate of whom at least ten shall be professors or principals. In addition to these Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be ex-officio members of Court and Syndicate and Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor of Senate. Additional statutes or changes may be made only with sanction of Visitor and in case of those about constitution of governing bodies, with sanction of Governor General in Council.

First regulations will be framed as directed by Governor General in Council and must receive his approval. New regulations or changes may be made only with sanction of Visitor and in case of those governing admission of students to University with sanction of Governor General in Council. This is necessary because other provinces and Native States will be affected by changes in these particular regulations. The promoters have framed the regulations, which we are considering. We have already

telegraphed the principles which will be introduced into regulations dealing with admission.

We consider it unnecessary to telegraph other provisions, which follow arrangements agreed on between Butler and promoters and approved by you. But we ask orders on two matters. First, the Senate will consist of not less than 50 members of whom 20 will be elected including five elected by registered graduates. Promoters are anxious to increase these last to ten, in which case elected members would total 25. We consider that professorial element on Senate even as now proposed is hardly adequate and that proposed increase of elected members will render Senate unduly lay body. We have promised to refer matter to you. Second, Governor General will be Patron without functions and certain other persons to be specified or elected will be Vice-Patrons. Promoters wish these last to be termed Patrons as they will include Native Chief and other large donors. This would necessitate some other title for Governor General. We hesitate to suggest Protector believing this title generally reserved for King but trust you can suggest some nomenclature which will satisfy this sentimental request.

We ask your orders on these two points and leave to introduce bill this session immediately. Should you on receipt of text of draft bill, desire to issue any further instructions, they will be considered in select committee stage. It is desired to introduce bill on 19th March at least so we shall be glad of telegraphic reply.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 64.*

25

Telegram P., dated 16th (received 17) March 1915.
From the Secretary of State for India,
To the Viceroy (Education Department).
Benares Hindu University.

With regard to your telegram of the 11th instant, I agree to the immediate introduction of bill on lines indicated. With reference to points submitted I agree with you as regards Senate and suggest that Viceroy instead of being styled "Patron" should be called "Lord Rector."⁶³

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 66.*

Act No. XVI of 1915.

Passed by the Governor General of India in Council.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st October, 1915.)

An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares.

Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares, and to dissolve the Hindu University Society, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and to transfer to, and vest in, the said University all property and rights now vested in the said Society; it is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.
2. In this Act, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context :
 - (a) "College" means any college or institution maintained or admitted to privileges by the University;
 - (b) "Council" means the University Council;
 - (c) "Court" means the University Court;
 - (d) "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University;
 - (e) "Regulations" means the Regulations of the University for the time being in force;
 - (f) "Senate" means the Senate of the University;
 - (g) "Statutes" means the Statutes of the University for the time being in force; and
 - (h) "University" means the Benares Hindu University.
3. (1) The First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who shall be the persons specified in this behalf by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and the persons indicated in Schedule I as members of the Court and the Senate, and all persons who may hereafter become, or be appointed as, such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, shall be constituted a body corporate by the name of the Benares Hindu University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and be sued, by the name first aforesaid.

(3) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific, as well as agricultural, technical, commercial and professional, of furthering the prosecution of original research, and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion, and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, medicine and science, and of imparting physical and moral training.

4. (1) The University shall, subject to the Regulations, be open to persons of all classes, castes and creeds, but provision shall be made for religious instruction and examination in Hindu religion only.

(2) The Court shall have power to make Statutes providing that instruction in Hindu religion shall be compulsory in the case of Hindu students, and shall also have power to make special arrangements for the religious instruction of Jain or Sikh students from funds provided for this purpose.

5. The Governor General of India for the time being shall be the Lord Rector of the University; and such persons, as may be specified in the Statutes, shall be the Patrons and Vice-Patrons thereof.

6. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right of inspecting the University and its Colleges generally, and for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations. The Visitor may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations :

Provided that, before making any such order, he shall call upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, shall consider the same.

7. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University :—

- I. The Chancellor,
- II. The Pro-Chancellor,
- III. The Vice-Chancellor,
- IV. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
- V. The Court,
- VI. The Council,
- VII. The Senate,
- VIII. The Syndicate,

- IX. The Faculties and their Deans,
- X. The Registrar,
- XI. The Treasurer, and
- XII. Such other authorities and officers as may be provided for by the Statutes.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the powers and duties of the officers of the University, the term for which they shall hold office, and the filling up of casual vacancies in such offices, shall be provided for by the Statutes.

9. (1) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University in administrative matters, and shall have power to review the acts of the Senate (save when the Senate has acted in accordance with powers conferred on it under this Act, the Statutes or the Regulations), and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this act or the Statutes.

(2) Save in the case of the first Court, no person not being a Hindu shall become, or be appointed, a member of the Court.

10. (1) The Council shall be the executive body of the Court, and shall, in addition to *ex-officio* members consist of not more than thirty elected members :

Provided that five other than *ex-officio* members, shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate.

(2) The Council shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

11. (1) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the Colleges, the courses of study and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(2) The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members.

12. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate, and shall consist of seventeen members :

Provided that ten at least of the members of the Syndicate, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be the University Professors or Principals or Professors of Colleges.

(2) The Syndicate shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

13. (1) The accounts of the University shall, once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by auditors appointed by the Court :

Provided that no person shall be appointed an auditor in the exercise of this power, unless he is qualified in accordance with the provisions of

the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to audit accounts of Companies under that Act.

(2) The accounts, when audited, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and a copy of the accounts, together with the auditor's report, shall be submitted to the Visitor.

14. The University shall invest, and keep invested, in securities in which trust funds may be invested, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to trusts in British India, a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University other than charges in respect of scholarships, prices and rewards : Provided that

(1) any Government securities, as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1886, which may be held by the University shall, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned at their face-value; and

(2) the aforesaid sum of fifty lakhs shall be reduced by such sum as, at the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall, by order in writing, declare to be the total capitalised value, for the purposes of this section :

- (a) of all permanent recurring grants of money which have been made to the University by any Indian Prince or Chief; and
- (b) of the total income accruing from immoveable property which has been transferred to the University.

15. (1) The Central Hindu College, Benares, shall, from such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, be deemed to be a College maintained by the University, and the University may found and maintain other Colleges and institutions in Benares for the purposes of carrying out instruction and research.

(2) With the approval of the Senate and the sanction of the Visitor, and subject to the Statutes and Regulations, the University may admit Colleges and institutions in Benares to such privileges of the University, subject to such conditions, as it thinks fit.

16. The degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University, shall be recognized by the Government to the same extent and in the same manner as the corresponding degrees, diplomas, certificates and other University distinctions granted by any other university incorporated by an Act of the Governor General in Council.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :

- (a) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate, and such other bodies, as it may be deemed necessary to constitute from time to time;
- (b) the election and continuance in office of the members of the said

bodies, including the continuance in office of the first members, and the filling of vacancies of members and all other matters relative to those bodies for which it may be necessary or desirable to provide;

- (c) the appointment, powers and duties of the necessary officers of the University;
- (d) for the instruction of Hindu students in Hindu religion; and
- (e) all other matters relating to the administration of the University.

(2) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule I.

(3) The Court may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes, or may amend or repeal the Statutes.

(4) The Council shall have power to draft and propose to the Court Statutes to be made by the Court, and it shall be the duty of the Court to consider the same.

(5) All new Statutes or additions to the Statutes or amendments or repeals to Statutes other than Statutes providing for the instruction of Hindu students in Hindu religion, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow, or remit for further consideration:

Provided that no Statute making a change in the constitution of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate, as provided for in the first Statutes, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Regulations may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :

- (a) the payment of fees to the University and their amount;
- (b) the admission of students to the University and their examination;
- (c) the tenure of office and terms and manner of appointment and the duties of the examiners and examining boards;
- (d) the discipline to be enforced in regard to the graduates and undergraduates;
- (e) the degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University, the qualifications for the same, and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same;
- (f) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates, and other academic distinctions;
- (g) the removal from membership of the University of graduates and undergraduates; and
- (h) all such other subjects as are required or authorised by the Act or Statutes to be prescribed by means of Regulations.

(2) The first Regulations shall be framed as directed by the Governor General in Council, and shall receive his previous approval.

(3) The Senate, from time to time, may make new or additional Regulations, or amend or repeal Regulations.

(4) The Syndicate shall have power to draft and propose to the

Senate Regulations to be made by the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the Senate to consider the same.

5. All new Regulations or additions to the Regulations, or amendments or repeals to Regulations, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Regulation making a change in the first Regulations as to the admission of students to the University, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

19 (1) If, at any time, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interest of the University, or that, as a special measure, the appointment of a certain examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance of the objects and the purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, he may indicate to the Council any matter in regard to which he desires explanation, and call upon that body to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposals which it may desire to make, within such time as he may prescribe.

(2) If, the Council fails to offer any explanation within the time prescribed, or offers an explanation or makes proposals which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, is or are unsatisfactory, the Governor General in Council may issue such instructions, as appear to him to be necessary and desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Court shall give effect to such instructions.

20 (1) From the commencement of this Act, the Hindu University Society shall be dissolved, and all property, moveable and immoveable and all rights, powers and privileges of the Hindu University Society which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, belonged to, or were vested in, the said Society, shall vest in the University, and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

(2) From the commencement of this Act, all debts and liabilities of the said Society shall be transferred and attached to the University, and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by the University.

(3) Any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after any commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour of the Central Hindu College or the said Society shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University were therein named, instead of the said College or Society.

SCHEDULE I

First Statutes of the University

[See section 3 and 17 (2)].

1. (1) In these Statutes :

“The Act” means the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the Act.

2. (1) The following persons shall be members of the University, namely :

- (i) The officers of the University.
- (ii) The members of the University authorities.
- (iii) The members of the teaching staff.
- (iv) The Graduates.
- (v) The Under-graduates.

(2) Membership of the University shall continue so long only as one at least of the qualifications above enumerated shall continue to be possessed by the individual member.

3. (1) The following persons shall be the Patrons of the University, namely :

- (i) all heads of local administrations in British India, other than the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ;
- (ii) such Indian Princes and Chiefs as the Lord Rector may, of his own motion, or on the recommendation of the Court, from time to time, appoint.

(2) The Lord Rector may, on his own motion, or on the recommendation of the Court, appoint such persons, as he may think fit, to be Vice-Patrons of the University.

4. (1) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

5. (1) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the Convocation of the University for conferring degrees, and at all other meetings of the Court.

(3) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Senate, appoint Rectors, being persons of eminent position or attainment.

6. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for one year.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual election.

7. The Pro-Chancellor may, in the absence of the Chancellor or pending a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor, except the conferring of degrees, and preside at any meetings of the Court.

8. (1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members. Such appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be filled up by election by the Court, subject to approval by the Visitor. Until the election of a new Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

9. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the principal Executive and Academic Officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at the convocation and confer degrees.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations are faithfully observed.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate, and to perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.

(4) If any emergency arise which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall report the fact to the authority which, in the ordinary course, would have dealt with the matter.

10. (1) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. The appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) He shall hold office for such period and under such conditions as shall, from time to time, be determined by the Court.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Chancellor and the Visitor. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

11. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court and the Council. He shall be the executive assistant of the Vice-Chancellor in all matters affecting the discipline of the graduates and under-graduates.

12. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University, and shall be appointed by the Council. He shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall hold office for a term of five years.

(2) The Registrar may be a member of the Senate, but shall not be a member of the Syndicate.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Registrar :

- (a) to be the custodian of the records, common seal and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge ;
- (b) to act as Secretary to the Senate and the Syndicate, and to attend, as far as possible, all meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Syndicate, or the Faculties, and to keep minutes thereof ;
- (c) to conduct the official correspondence of the Senate and the Syndicate ;
- (d) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, Faculties, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners, and of any Committee appointed by the Senate, the Syndicate, the Faculties or any of the Boards ;
- (e) to arrange for, and superintend, the examinations of the University at Benares ; and
- (f) to perform such other work as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Syndicate.

13. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court. He shall hold office for the term of one year.

(2) Casual vacancies in the office of Treasurer shall be filled up by election by the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired period of office of the person in whose place he is elected.

(3) The receipt of the Treasurer for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, and save as hereinafter provided in this Statute, the Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :

Class I. Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

Class II. Donors and their representatives :

- (a) Every Indian Prince or Chief, contributing a donation of three lakhs of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer, and, after his decease, his successor for the time being holding his position as such Prince or Chief, shall be a life-member.
- (b) Every person contributing to the University a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer.
- (c) Every person contributing to the University a donation of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a member for a period of ten years from the date of the receipt of his donation or of the transfer.
- (d) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (a) may, from time to time, nominate one member. The member so nominated shall continue in office for such period as the nominator may specify to the Registrar, provided that his membership shall determine on the death of the nominator.
- (e) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (b) may, by notice in writing to the Registrar, nominate one member to hold office for a period of five years.
- (f) Every donor who makes a bequest of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, or of property of the like value may, by or under his will, nominate one person who shall be a member for a period of five years from the receipt of the bequest.
- (g) Every Indian Prince or Chief who makes a permanent annual grant of money to the University shall, subject to the provisions of clause (j), have the same rights as to membership of, and representation on, the Court as if he had been a donor of such sum as represents the capital value ascertained at a rate of interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, of such annual grant.
- (h) Every other grantor to the University of any annual grant of money, the payment of which is secured by mortgage of immovable property affording sufficient security for such grant within the provisions of the *Explanation* to section 66 of the Transfer

of Property Act, 1882 and effected by duly executed instrument in a form approved by the Council, shall, subject to the provisions of clause (j), have the same rights as to membership of, and representation on, the Court as if he had been a donor of a sum calculated in the manner prescribed in clause (g).

- (i) The amounts of donations specified in clause (a), (b), (c), (f) and in Class III (b) may, for the purpose of qualifying the donors within those provisions, be made up partly of money or of capitalised grants as provided in clause (g) and (h), or of property, or partly of any two or more of these.
- (j) When an annual grant is not fully paid up or falls in arrears, the grantor shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges conferred on him by any of the foregoing clauses of this Statute, unless and until the said arrears are paid up.

Class III. Elected Members :

- (a) Ten persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.
- (b) Thirty persons to be elected by registered donors of Rs 500 or upwards :
Provided that, whenever the number of such donors falls below fifty, there shall be no election until the number of such donors again attains or exceeds fifty.
- (c) Ten persons to be elected by the Senate.
- (d) Fifteen representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Court.
- (e) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent Jain and Sikh communities.
- (f) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent the learned professions.
- (g) Such other persons, not exceeding twenty in number, as may be elected by the Court.

(2) The foregoing provisions of this Statute shall, as far as may be, be applicable to the first Court :

Provided that in the case of the first court (c) of Class III shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(3) When any electoral body, entitled to elect a member or members, fails to do so within the time prescribed by the Court, the Court may appoint any qualified person of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect.

(4) Save when otherwise expressly provided, members shall hold office for five years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Court in each of the groups of Class III shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(5) All casual vacancies among the appointed or elected members shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed or elected to a casual vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person, in whose place he is appointed or elected, was a member.

15. The court shall exercise control over the Senate through the Council and not otherwise, and over the Faculties through the Council and Senate and not otherwise, and over the Council by means of Statutes and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Court and not otherwise.

16. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of the Act, the first Court shall assemble at such place and time, as the Chancellor may direct, in order to make the necessary appointments and elections for the purpose of the Act and Statutes.

(2) An annual meeting of the Court shall be held during the month of October in each year, unless some other month be fixed by Resolution at a previous annual general meeting, on such day and at such hour as shall be appointed by the Council. And at such yearly meeting, a report of the proceedings of the Council and of the University, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure and the balance sheet as audited, shall be presented by the Council to such meeting, and any vacancies among the officers of the University or among the members of the Court or Council which ought to be filled up by the Court shall be filled up.

(3) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure and of the balance-sheet referred to in clause (2) shall be sent to every member of the Court at least seven days before the date of the annual meeting, and shall be open to the inspection of all members of the Court and Senate at the office of the University during the year following such annual meeting, at such reasonable hours and under such conditions as the Council may determine.

(4) Twenty members of the Court shall form a quorum.

(5) Special general meetings of the Court may be convened by the Council at any time.

17. (1) The Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.
- (ii) Not more than thirty elected members, of whom five shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate, and the remainder members of the Court elected by the Court.

(2) Not less than five of the members to be elected by the Court shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(3) At the first election of members of the Council by the Court it shall proceed in the first place to elect twenty members. The Court shall, as soon as the result of the election is declared, proceed to determine the province, or provinces or States, from among the residents of which the remaining five members are to be elected, and assign to each province or State the number of member or members to be elected.

(4) At each subsequent election, as nearly as may be, four-fifths of the vacancies shall be first filled up. The remaining one-fifth of the vacancies shall then be filled up to secure representation of provinces and States, on the same lines *mutatis mutandis* as provided in sub-section (3).

(5) The elected members of the Council shall hold office for the term of three years :

Provided that, at the first annual meeting of the Court, and at the second annual meeting of the Court as nearly as may be, one-third of the first elected members shall retire by ballot.

(6) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(7) Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

18. (1) The Council shall, subject to the control of the Court, have the management and administration of the whole revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof, the Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it have the following powers, namely :

(i) To appoint, from time to time, Principals of Colleges and such University Professors, Professors, Assistant Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other members of the teaching staff, as may be necessary, on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments.

(ii) In the case of other appointments, to delegate, subject to the general control of the Council, the power of appointment to such authority or authorities as the Council may, from time to time, by Resolution, either generally or specially direct.

(iii) To manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments,

property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit.

(iv) To invest any money belonging to the University, including any unapplied income in such stocks, funds, shares, or securities, as it shall, from time to time, think fit, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments from time to time.

(v) To transfer or accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University.

(vi) To provide the buildings, premises, furniture, and apparatus, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University.

(vii) To enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University.

(viii) To entertain, adjudicate upon, and if thought fit, redress any grievances of the officers of the University, the Professors, the Teaching Staff, the Graduates, Undergraduates and the University servants, who may, for any reason, feel aggrieved, otherwise than by an act of the Court :

Provided that nothing in this provision shall be deemed to confer on the Council any power to interfere in any matter of discipline in regard to graduates and undergraduates.

(ix) To maintain a register of donors to the University.

(x) To select a Seal for the University, and provide for the custody and use of the Seal.

19. (1) The Senate shall, save as hereinafter provided in this Statute, ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members, of whom not less than three-fourths shall be Hindus, and shall include the following persons, namely :

Class I : Ex-officio members.

(a) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(b) The University Professors.

(c) The Principals or heads of Colleges.

Class II : Elected members.

(a) Five members to be elected by the Court.

(b) Five members to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

- (c) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate.
- (d) Ten representatives to be elected by the Senate from persons engaged in the teaching work of the University or its Colleges.
- (e) Should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is a deficiency in the number of members required in any Faculty or Faculties, then five or less persons to be elected by the Senate, eminent in the subject or subjects of that Faculty or those Faculties.

Class III : Nominated members.

- (a) Five members to be nominated by the Visitor.
- (2) The foregoing provisions of this Statute shall, as far as may be, be applicable to the first Senate.
- (3) The elected and nominated members of the Senate shall hold office for five years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Senate shown in each of the groups of Class II and of those shown in Class III shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(4) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(5) Fifteen members of the Senate shall form a quorum.

20. (1) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations of the University, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction, the courses of study and the examination and discipline of students (save so far as matters of discipline rest with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the heads of colleges) and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

NOTES

1. 1854-1941; joined the Bengal Civil Service, 1877; Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, 1894-1902; Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1902-04; Commerce and Industry Member, Viceroy's Council, 1904-07; knighted, 1907; Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, 1907-12; Member, British Parliament, 1922-23; author of *Jungle Trails in Northern India*, 1938.

2. 1860-1923; entered I.C.S., 1881; directed Madras Census, 1891; Inspector-General of Police, Madras, 1898; Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department, 1904-08; knighted, 1906; Home Secretary, Government of India, 1908-11; Member, Madras Executive Council, 1912-16; High Commissioner for U.K. on Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, 1920-21; British Commissioner, Upper Silesian Plebiscite, 1921-22.
3. 1861-1946; President, Indian National Congress, 1909, 1918; Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1910-19; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924-30; President, Hindu Mahasabha 1915, 1917, 1923, 1926, 1935; an eminent scholar, politician and educationist.
4. For study of Sanskrit literature, religion and philosophy with astronomical and meteorological observatories. See Enclosure No. 2.
5. For study of medical science, particularly Ayurvedic system.
6. Sir James LaTouche officiated as Lt. Governor of the United Provinces in 1898 and later, from 1901 to 1906.
7. Establishment of Aligarh Muslim University, Document No. 2. Sir J.P. Hewett's letter to Sir Harcourt Butler, 3 June 1911.
8. As pointed out by Sir John Hewett, the Indian Universities Commission, of which he was a member, was opposed to the establishment of denominational Universities. See *Education Department, A Proceedings*, December 1902, Nos. 67-78, particularly Paras 29-32 of the Report.
9. For the prospectus of 1904, see V.A. Sundaram, *Banares Hindu University*, 1905 to 1935, pp. i-1.
10. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, 1855-1931; succeeded his uncle as Maharaja of Banaras in 1889; knighted, 1898.
11. For detailed information on Government Colleges, see *Progress of Education in India*, 1907-1912.
12. Maharaja Ganga Singh, 1880-1943; succeeded as Maharaja at the age of seven; granted rank of Major in British army, 1900; served in China, 1901; in charge of Bikaner Camel Corps; knighted, 1901; represented India at Imperial War Cabinet, 1917, and Paris Peace Conference, 1919; led Indian delegation to League of Nations, 1930; first Chancellor of Chamber of Princes, 1921-26; promoted General, 1927; Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, 1929-43.
13. Sir Harcourt Butler, 1869-1938; Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, 1906, knighted, 1911; later Foreign Secretary, Government of India and Member, Viceroy's Council; Governor, United Provinces, 1921-23; Governor, Burma, 1923-27; author of *India Insistent*, 1931.
14. For draft Scheme of proposed Banaras Hindu University, see V.A. Sundaram, op. cit. pp. 66-79.
15. Lord Hardinge, 1858-1944; Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1906-10 and 1916-20; Viceroy and Governor General of India, 1910-16; created Baron, 1910; Ambassador to France, 1920-23; author of *My Indian Years*, 1948.
16. Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia of Gwalior.
17. See *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1911, No. 2.
18. Marquis of Crewe.
19. Establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh.
20. Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

21. Members of the Viceroy's Council.
22. For details of the Schemes for establishment of the Banaras Hindu University, see S.L. Dar and S. Somaskandan, *History of the Banaras Hindu University*, pp. 1-156.
23. Mrs. Annie Besant, 1847-1933; an early member of the Labour Movement, abandoned socialism for theosophy in 1889; in 1898 founded Central Hindu College in Banaras; a staunch advocate of Indian Independence; President, Indian National Congress 1917; Wrote *India : Bond or Free* and a number of other works on India.
24. Maharaja Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, 1860-1929; Member, Indian Civil Service, 1877-85; Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1889-90, received title of Maharaja, 1898; knighted, 1902; President, All-India Hindu Conference, 1915.
25. Presumably addressed to Sir Harcourt Butler.
26. Dr A. Venis, an orientalist; participated in July 1911 at a Conference of Orientalists at Simla, summoned by Sir Harcourt Butler. He commented on the lack of "mental context" provided for Oriental subjects in the undergraduate courses and their low prestige value, at the Conference; staunch advocate of study of Oriental languages. For details see Eric Ashby, *Universities : British, Indian, African : A Study in the Ecology of Higher Education*, pp. 102, 110.
27. Maharaja of Darbhanga and others.
28. Maharaja of Darbhanga.
29. For details of Malaviya's tours see S.L. Dar and S. Somaskandan, op. cit. 157-192.
30. Malaviya held a meeting at Darbhanga on 31 August 1911. S.L. Dar and S. Somaskandan, op. cit., pp. 169-170.
31. J.H. DuBoulay.
32. Document No. 6 : Maharaja of Darbhanga's letter to S.H. Butler, 28 August, 1911.
33. Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner.
34. Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor General of India, 1911-1916.
35. Commenting on this letter from Sir Harcourt Butler to J.H. DuBoulay, Lord Hardinge, remarked on 1 September, 1911 : "I entirely agree with Mr. Butler's letter and with the terms of the communique———The Pandit is a real rascal."
36. Correct name should be Maharaja Rameshwar Singh.
37. Actually letter was written by Vindeshri Prasad on behalf of Maharaja of Darbhanga on 9 August 1911. It said : "I am desired by Highness the Maharaja to say that he is very sorry in being quite unable to associate his name with the project and subscribe anything towards it until he is fully satisfied on the two following points :
 - (i) That the Government have approved of the Scheme and are likely to sanction the proposal, and
 - (ii) You have got sufficient money in hand to carry on the Project."
38. Viceroy's Council.
39. Presumably Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, Vice President of the Hindu University Society, who donated Rs. 1,00,000 for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University.

40. Maharaja Rameshwar Singh.
41. This refers to the demand for a Muslim University at Aligarh. Maharaja of Darbhanga presumably wanted that if the Government accepts the Muslim demand it should not follow a discriminatory policy towards the movement for establishment of a Hindu University at Banaras.
42. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A. Progs.*, July 1913, Nos. 1-3.
43. (Secretary of State's despatch, 23 February 1912 :
44. Sir James Scorgie Meston :

Educated at Harrow and Balliol College Oxford; CIE 1901; Judicial Secretary to the Government of India, 1903; Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, 1906; Secretary in the Foreign Department, 1908; CSI, 1909; Member of the Governor General's Council with the portfolio of Education, 1910; K.C.S.I., 1911; Lt. Governor of Burma, 1915-1917; Lt. Governor of the United Provinces, 1917; Governor of the United Provinces, 1921.

For text of his letter, 2 May 1914, see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, July 1915, Nos. 56-67.
45. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, July 1915, No. 57.
46. Document No. 16.
47. Presumably the Committee of Management of the Hindu University Society.
48. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, March 1913, Nos. 2528.
49. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, July 1913, Nos. 1-3.
50. (Reference in Original :) Dated Darbhanga, the 28 April 1913, *ibid.*
51. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, February 1912, Nos. 12-15.
52. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.
53. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, July 1913, Nos. 1-3.
54. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, July 1913, Nos. 1-3.
55. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, March 1912, Nos. 60-62. *Edn. A.*, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.
56. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, July 1913, Nos. 1-3.
57. (Reference in Original :) *Edn. A Progs.*, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.
58. On 27 July 1914, Sir James Meston, Lt. Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler and Henry Sharp made a preliminary inspection of Nagwa, the site selected by the Hindu University Society, for the proposed Banaras Hindu University.
59. Sir Thomas William Holderness, K.C.B; K.C.S.I, served as Under Secretary of State for India during this period.
60. Presumably Malcolm C.C. Seton, Secretary, Judicial and Public Department of the India Office during the period.
61. Document No. 20.
62. The Act came into force on and with effect from April 1916. *The Gazette of India*, March 25, 1916, Part I.
63. This was accepted and after the enforcement of the Banaras Hindu University Act, Lord Hardinge, became the first *ex-officio* Lord Rector.

3

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

1

Rothney Castle, Dated Simla, the 26th May 1911.

Confidential Demi-Official from the Hon'ble Mr. S.H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to the Hon'ble Sir J.P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Government of India would be glad to have your opinion on the proposed Constitution of an All-Muslim University at Aligarh. A Committee of the Raja of Mahamudabad,¹ Nawab Mushtaq Hussain,² Dr Ziaud-Din³ and Aftab Ahmad,⁴ came up to Simla the other day, as you know, and had some discussion with me. I enclose a copy of the note⁵ that took of some remarks made by Aftab Ahmad in opening the proceedings, and I proceed to explain the constitution that they contemplate :

The Viceroy to be Chancellor and ex-officio head of the University with power, at any time, to appoint Visitors to enquire and give advice to the Trustees, to require that they should take necessary action and appoint necessary staff to carry out efficiently the University courses, and to remove any member of the staff whose removal may seem necessary. All regulations dealing with academic question and courses of study and the like to require the approval of the Chancellor. The Chancellor, as also the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The Chancellor to have power of veto on all statutes and bye-laws dealing with administrative side of the University and also the appointment of the Provost and all professors; also to appoint Visitors and to examine accounts. The affiliation of outside colleges and the recognition of schools to require the sanction of the Chancellor.

The Governing Body to be the Trustees of the University : a large heterogeneous body, representative of Muhammadans in all parts of India, with an executive council of 25 persons to be elected by the Trustees for a term of three years.

The Senate to consist of 40 members including the Provost and all the professors and the headmaster of the University School, probably 21,⁶ five members nominated by the Trustees, five by the Chancellor, six by the Faculties and three by the Graduates, with powers to add principals and professors of colleges that may hereafter be affiliated with the consent of the Chancellor. The members of the Senate to hold office for five years.

The Syndicate to consist of the Vice Chancellor, five Deans of Faculties, the Provost and three members to be elected by the Senate.

The Faculties to be Theology, Oriental Learning, Arts, Science and Law, with power to add to them hereafter. Non-Muslim students would not be required to study Theology.

The Senate would have the largest powers in all questions of an academic character and in discipline. They would initiate changes in the Regulations, submitting them to the Council, who, if they agreed, would forward them through the Vice-Chancellor to the Chancellor for approval. If they differed, there would be a joint Board of the Senate and the Council, and if they could not come to an agreement, the matter would be referred to the Trustees before going to the Chancellor.

Changes in statutes would be initiated by the Council and passed by the Trustees. The present rule of the Trustees requiring a two-thirds majority of the whole body to any change in the statutes would be retained. Similar provisions would be made for bye-laws. In the circumstances we think it sufficient that the Chancellor should have power to veto changes in the statutes and bye-laws.

The Council would appoint assistant professors but the Trustees would appoint professors. In practice the power in educational matters will rest with the Senate, and in administrative matters, with the Council. The examining body would include members outside the University and would require the approval of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor would also be Secretary of the Trustees and hold office for three years. He would be nominated by the Trustees.

The University would be open to all creeds and there would be no religious test for professors or assistant professors. The number of European professors is expected to be large and the Committee seem ready to fix by statute that it should never fall below six.

The main point, on which they lay most stress, is that it must be a really Muhammadan University to command the confidence and subscriptions of the community. For this reason a large and heterogeneous body of Trustees, representative of Muhammadans in all parts of India, is, they say, essential. The scheme, which is the result of a good deal of discussion with myself, with Jenkins⁷ and with Ali Imam,⁸ is designed to secure all educational power to the Senate and Syndicate, and administrative power to the Council. It has been suggested that the Chancellor ought to appoint half, or nearly half, the Council. I do not think myself that this would strengthen the position at all, because the numbers who can be put on the Council to attend meetings are limited, geographically, to not much more than 25 men and because the nominees would have to be Muhammadans, and, if there were any real wave of feeling amongst the Muhammadans, Government nominees and the others would work solid. Government has never interfered in the administration of Aligarh, I think, and I doubt whether it could usefully do so.

It has also been suggested that instead of having power to veto the appointment of professors, the Viceroy's approval to the appointment

should be necessary as being easier to exercise. The reason they laid stress on the veto was that if the European staff come out with the knowledge that their appointment has been approved by the Viceroy, they might look outside the Governing Body, to the Chancellor, for control. I can well understand that the position of the Governing Body, in regard to the European staff is sometimes difficult, but I have no doubt that the Committee would agree to substitute the approval of the Viceroy if it were made clear that after appointment the staff were entirely under the Governing Body.

They lay great stress on the gift of a Charter as a matter of *Izzat*,⁹ and, in my opinion, if they are in other respects reasonable,¹⁰ it would be well to carry them enthusiastically with us by letting them have what they want, but of course an Act of Legislature would be necessary.

It is not improbable that the Hindus also will want a University at Benares. I enclose an extract¹¹ from a private letter marked "Private and Confidential," from the Maharaja of Bikanir to myself, dated near Aden, 9th May, which shows that Madan Mohan Malaviya is active. At present I am inclined to think that the Constitution given to Aligarh should be treated as peculiar and as growing up out of the old organization of the College.¹² Conditions would be different at Benares, and if there is to be a teaching University, I, personally, should like to work the Government College into it if this can be done. It is the only place in India where I have seen anything of spirit of an English University College. There is an air of study and research and detachment which reminds me at times strangely of Oxford. This is of course due largely to the striking personality of Venis and his enthusiastic co-workers Mulvancy and Norman.¹³ But, of course, in dealing with Aligarh it is important to bear in mind the demands that may be made on us hereafter by the Hindus.¹⁴

I think that I have given you all the material necessary for an opinion. In case you have not got it with you, I send a copy of the rules of Aligarh College,¹⁵ and shall be glad to explain any points to you which are not clear.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, Nos. 1-2.*

2

Dated the 3rd June, 1911.

Confidential Demi-Official from Hon'ble Sir J.P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to the Hon'ble Mr. S.H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

I am sorry that I have not been able to find time before this to reply to your letter of May 26th about the proposed constitution of an All-Muslim

University at Aligarh. You know from the opinion given by me as a Member of the Universities Commission that I am on principle opposed to denominational Universities. Theoretically the All-Muslim University proposed for Aligarh is not to be denominational, but I notice that in his recent address at Moradabad the Raja of Mahmudabad rather let it be understood by his audience that the University was to be denominational, and in any case it is unlikely that many persons who are not Muhammadans will resort to it. Nevertheless, since the Muhammadan Community is united in demanding a University and a refusal would throw it into opposition to Government, it would palpably be unwise to refuse the application on the ground that the University will in fact be denominational. Moreover there is an undoubted need for teaching Universities. I therefore realize a Muhammadan University will have to be allowed. While admitting this, however, I do not feel in the least sanguine that any great benefit to education will result from its establishment.¹⁶

My doubts on this point have gained strength since Mr Aftab Ahmad has succeeded in gaining such a leading influence in the movement. I had hoped that the Aga Khan¹⁷ would have been able to keep him in a subordinate position, and understood that it was his intention to do so. Aftab Ahmad has, with those who think with him, been responsible for much of the recent decadence at Aligarh, and I cannot conceive his influence and that of the sort of Trustee who follows his lead being anything but injurious to the adoption of proper ideals in the management of the University. In all the circumstances of the case it seems to be more essential than ever that the control of Government over the University should be evident and effective, and I must confess that the proposed constitution does not give to the Government as much power as I had imagined that it would give.

The educational power is to be in the Senate and Syndicate, and the administrative control in the Council. This distribution of authority seems to be quite reasonable, and the Chancellor's powers appear to be such as he should have. At the same time, since I cannot accept Aftab Ahmad's view that the management of the Aligarh College by the Trustees has in recent times proved on the whole beneficial in practice, I cannot regard it as advisable that a body constituted in the same manner as the present Trustees should be the governing body of the University. In recent years the number of Trustees has been increased beyond that stated in rule 6 of the copy of rules and regulations which you enclosed with your letter. As at present constituted the Trustees are, in my judgment, competent to deal with neither educational questions nor matters of discipline. Their attitude in the troubles of 1907 and 1909 was distinctly discouraging to any one who had the real interests of the Aligarh College at heart. Their failure to do their best for the College was due as much as anything to the influence which Aftab Ahmad exercised over the less sober-minded of the Trustees and over Nawab Mustak Hossian, the Honorary Secretary. Men like

Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan¹⁸ and Nawab Mujammil-ullah Khan¹⁹ are alarmed at the tendencies of some of the present Trustees. It seems to me certain that lawyers from Aligarh and its neighbourhood will before long be strong enough on the Executive Council to dominate it. My own relations with the Trustees have, I am sorry to say, not always been pleasant, and, while the Chancellor of the University will have more control over them than I have as Patron of the Aligarh College, it will, I fear, be difficult to keep a governing body of anything like the size contemplated under control. I should prefer to see it much reduced to (say) something of the size of the Executive Council with special provision to prevent the predominance of lawyers. Writing from memory I think the number of the Trustees is already or will soon, be much nearer 120 than the 70 mentioned in Rule 6.

The Senate is the body which is to have the largest powers in all questions of an academic character and in discipline. Out of a total of 40 the Chancellor is to nominate 5. I venture to urge that this is insufficient in spite of the fact that he will also have the power of interference by veto on the appointment of 20 of the other members. The Chancellor may not feel justified in objecting at the time of appointment to a man who may ultimately prove to be unsatisfactory while at the same time he may not do anything bad enough to lead to his removal. Yet such a person may easily prove to be a hindrance rather than an aid in getting the Senate to adopt the views of Government regarding academical questions and discipline.

The Chancellor's powers will, I presume, be exercised subject to the advice of the Education Department. It will not be desirable to find him constantly in opposition to the governing body, the Council and the Senate, but with these bodies constituted as proposed, it will, I fear, be vain to hope that the policy which approves itself to the Chancellor and the Education Department will be carried into effect without strong and constant pressure. While I agree with you that the interference of Government in the administration of the Aligarh College has had of necessity to be limited, it does not seem to me advisable to allow a University to be started without securing adequate power to interfere when necessary.

I do not appreciate exactly why the persons interested in the University are so keen to get a charter. If it means that by reason of the charter the new University will be in a superior position to the Universities already established by the Legislature, I see strong objection to the proposal.

The objection of the promoters of the University to the approval of the Chancellor being required to the appointment of professors seems reasonable; it would be preferable to take the power of veto.

If there is to be a Muslim University there must obviously be a Hindu one also provided that the funds are subscribed and the promoters are prepared to accept reasonable conditions. In view of the opinion I hold

as regards the fitness of the Trustees of the Aligarh College to be the governing body of a University I cannot think that it would be easy to justify the adoption of such a constitution for the Muslim University only, if the Hindus were to demand a somewhat similar one. It would not, I think, be impossible and it would probably be advisable to work the Government College at Benares into a Hindu University in same way, and it ought to have the effect of steadyng such a University.

I return Zia-ud-din's letter.²⁰ If any really effective powers could be given to local Governments I would raise no objection, but, if the proposal is to call the head of local Government a visitor, and to give him no power or authority, more disadvantage is, it seems to me, likely to result from it than advantage.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, Nos. 1-2.*

3

Telegram No. 153, dated 10th June 1911.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, to the Secretary of State.

Constitution of a Muhammadan University at Aligarh. We desire to address Your Lordship on this subject. The Aga Khan and other leading Muhammadans have conducted this movement with much success, and we understand that 25 lakhs of rupees have been promised and that a larger sum is expected. We think that opposition to the movement would be in the highest degree impolitic, as such action would alienate the Muhammadan community. No official request has been placed before us by the Muhammadan community, but a Committee recently visited Simla and exchanged views with the Member for Education.

They represent that the idea is an old one favoured by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and approved by high officials as a goal to be aimed at. They point to their past record, their weakness in the existing universities, their desire to have a University which will prescribe religious instruction for Muhammadan boys, and they lay great stress on the beneficial effects to the cause of Muhammadan education which will be created by the enthusiasm of their own University. They desire a constitution, as far as possible, on the lines of the constitution of the college with which they are familiar.

We think that sanction might be given to a teaching University at Aligarh provided it is open to other than Muhammadans, assuming the collection of adequate funds, for which, of course, a financial statement would be required, and that there are no religious tests for professors and assistant professors, and provided that a fully satisfactory system of control by Government is established.

If Your Lordship agrees, we propose to enter into negotiations with the Committee, with a view to framing detailed practical proposals which we can lay before Your Lordship for sanction. We shall be glad to receive a reply by telegram.

The community at present attach importance to having a Royal Charter as well as an Act of the Legislature. We see difficulties in granting one and do not consider that this is essential. In any case legislation in the Imperial Legislative Council would be necessary.

But on this point we reserve our recommendation.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, No. 1.*

4

Telegram dated London, 18th July 1911.

From the Secretary of State,
To his Excellency the Viceroy,

University at Aligarh. Your telegram of the 10th June. I approve in principle of the establishment of a University at Aligarh subject to reservation of adequate control and provision of adequate funds and, provided that my freedom of action is reserved, I sanction negotiations.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, No. 2.*

5

Kaisarbagh, Lucknow, No. 119, Dated Simla, the 31st July 1911.

Confidential Demi-Official from the Honourable Mr. S.H. Butler, to the Honourable Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad, K.C.I.E.

I am sending you a letter²¹ about the Aligarh University scheme which you may publish. I enclose now a note of the results of our discussions.

On two points only is it necessary to say anything :

- (1) The Syndicate has been reduced by one member in order to make the body of a more manageable size;
- (2) It is thought that it might be invidious to leave it to the Chancellor to veto the appointment of the Provost and Professors. It is provided that they shall be appointed with the prior approval of

the Chancellor. It is not intended by this to interfere in any way after their appointment between the Provost or Professors and the College authorities, unless, of course, the Chancellor should be forced to take action under his other powers.

I note the results of our informal discussion at Simla at the end of May. The Government of India reserve full right to alter these conditions or to add further conditions, if necessary, after public discussion has taken place and Local Governments have been consulted. The Secretary of State has reserved full discretion in regard to all details.²²

1. The University to be a teaching University, open to other than Muhammadans; there should be no religious tests for professors or assistant professors; and non-Moslem students should not be compelled to study Moslem Theology.

2. The Viceroy for the time being to be Chancellor and ex-officio head of the University, with full powers of veto and interference if necessary and in particular with power—

- (a) to appoint visitors to enquire and give advice to the Trustees;
- (b) to require the University authorities to take any action and appoint any staff that may be necessary to carry out efficiently the University courses;
- (c) to remove any member of the staff whose removal may seem to him to be desirable;
- (d) to have the accounts examined.

3. The Governing Body to be the Trustees of the University, all Muhammadans, who would elect an Executive Council of 25 from their number for a term of three years.

4. The Senate to consist of a maximum of 40 members, including—
The Provost and all the Professors, and the headmaster of the University School 21
Five Fellows nominated by the Chancellor 5
Five Fellows nominated by the Trustees 5
Six Fellows nominated by the Faculties 6
Three Fellows nominated by the graduates of the University. 3

With the consent of the Chancellor, Principals and Professors of colleges that may hereafter be affiliated may be added to the Senate.

5. The Syndicate to consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of Faculties, the Provost, and two members elected by the Senate.

6. The Vice-Chancellor to be appointed for three years by the Trustees with the approval of the Chancellor and to be Honorary Secretary to the Trustees.

7. The Provost and professors to be appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Council and with the previous approval of the Chancellor.

8. The assistant professors to be appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

9. The constitution to consist of

- (i) Statutes (and if necessary of bye-laws) affecting the general administration;
- (ii) Regulations dealing with academic questions, courses of study, discipline, etc.

Real power in administrative matters should rest with the Trustees, in educational matters with the Senate.

(10) The Act constituting the University would have as schedules the statutes, bye-laws, if any, and regulations on which the University would start, to be drawn up in communication with the Government of India.

11. Alterations of the statutes and bye-laws, if any, to be initiated by the Council and passed by the Trustees subject to the full power of veto of the Chancellor; the present rule of the Trustees, requiring a two-thirds majority of the whole number for any change in the statutes, to be retained.

12. Alterations in the regulations to be initiated by the Senate. If the Council agreed, they would forward them through the Vice-Chancellor (i.e., Honorary Secretary) to the Chancellor for approval; if they differed there would be a joint Board of the Senate and the Council to settle the difference; if the joint board was unsuccessful, the proposal would go to the Trustees before going to the Chancellor for approval.

13. The affiliation of outside colleges and the recognition of schools to require the sanction of the Chancellor.

14. The University examiners to include outside examiners; all appointments to the Board of Examiners to require the approval of the Chancellor.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, Nos. 1-2.*

Dated 4th August 1911.

Demi-official Letter from the Honourable Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., K.B., of Mahmudabad, (to Mr S. H. Butler).

Many thanks for your letter conveying approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State and of the Government of India to the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh on principle. I hope we will be able to satisfy the Government of India on the points indicated in your letter.

With your approval I have published the letter with a view that it may freely be discussed and that the public may be informed of the intentions of Government.²³

Your confidential note embodying the results of our informal deliberations at Simla, I shall put before the Constitution Committee. There are minor differences in the notes which we prepared and in the one you have sent us. For instance, you say the Act constituting the University would have as Schedules the Statutes, Bye-laws, if any, and Regulations on which the University would start. In our note there was no mention of Bye-laws and Regulations as Schedules to the Act. The Bye-laws were to be made subject to the veto of the Chancellor and Regulations subject to his approval. In like manner the alterations in the Statutes and Bye-laws were only allowed after a majority of two-thirds of the voting members and not of the whole number. The maximum number of Senate was 40 excluding a few ex-officio members, but in your note the fact is not mentioned.

However, as I have said, these are minor differences and would be easily got over. The two points on which you lay emphasis, (1) relating to the reduction of one member in the number of members of the Syndicate, and (2) relating to the power of approval of the Chancellor in the appointment of the Provost and the Professors will receive the best consideration of the Constitution Committee.

I am highly thankful to you for the offer of assistance in the preparation of the Act and Statutes and no doubt the crux of the work of drafting will lie on the experts of your Department for which, please, accept my thanks in anticipation.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1911, Nos. 1-2.*

Dated 7th August 1911.

Confidential Demi-Official Letter from Dr. Zia-Ud-Din Ahmed, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, (to Mr S.H. Butler).

The Aligarh University will no doubt be under the Imperial and not under the local Government. We will constantly have to seek the assistance of the local Governments. The University will be in need of ground which can only be acquired through the local Government.

The Governors of other Provinces will be the patrons of our affiliated colleges who will exercise the same supervision over the affiliated colleges, as the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces does in case of the present Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. The Vice-Chancellor and the Provost of the Aligarh University will constantly have to write to the heads of the local Governments to secure posts for our graduates.

For these reasons, we are unanimous that the heads of the local Governments should, in some way or other, be associated with the University. They cannot be called patrons. Viceroy is the Chancellor and none but the Emperor can be a patron.

I shall be obliged if you suggest any title for the heads of the provinces.

In your note to the Honourable Raja of Mahmudabad, you suggested previous consent instead of veto in the appointment of Professors.

From the point of view of Professors I agreed with you. If veto is exercised in case of any Professor, his life is definitely ruined. There will be good debate on this point.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
Nos. 1-2.*

No. 258 of 1911,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Finance Department,
Accounts and Finance,
Miscellaneous.

Simla, the 2nd November 1911.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Crewe, K.G.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquis,

We desire to address Your Lordship on the establishment of a University at Aligarh. In your telegram dated 18 July 1911, Your Lordship sanctioned negotiations between the Government of India and the Constitution Committee and approved in principle of the establishment of a University subject to the reservation of adequate control and the provision of adequate funds. At the same time Your Lordship reserved freedom of action. Negotiations opened with a letter dated 31st July 1911 from the Hon'ble Mr. Butler to the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, which the latter published, and of which we enclose a copy.²⁴ Certain conditions were communicated to the Raja confidentially. These were considered by the Constitution Committee who then came to Simla and discussed matters personally with our Education Department. We are glad to be able to inform Your Lordship that on nearly every point we are in agreement with the Committee.

2. As regards finance it is accepted that for a University of 1,000 students (including the school which already exists) an income of not less than 5 lakhs a year will eventually be required. From the financial statement appended to this despatch²⁵ it will be seen that the present income of the College (including the attached school) is about Rs 2,19,000. We propose to make it a condition of starting the University that a sum of 30 lakhs shall be invested, capital expenditure on building, etc., being met from the income of this fund or from separate subscriptions. This, together with a large estimated increase in fees, etc., will raise the funds available for the University to about Rs 3,80,000. We desire to associate ourselves with the movement by contributing from imperial revenues a sum of one lakh a year. The balance of the annual income is thus only Rs 20,000 representing an investment of slightly over 5½ lakhs. Seeing that since the death of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan²⁶ the income of the College has been raised from Rs 70,000 to over Rs 2,00,000, we have little doubt that adequate funds will be forthcoming. We recommend therefore that the University be sanctioned conditionally on the investment of thirty lakhs of rupees.

3. As regards the constitution we enclose the draft²⁷ finally presented to us by the Committee. We have not yet examined that draft closely and the Committee have been informed that it may be necessary to re-draft and that we reserve our right to make any alterations hereafter. For the present it is necessary to consider broad principles only. The underlying principles of the constitution are :

- (1) the governing body of the University is a Muhammadan body representing Muhammadans in all parts of India;
- (2) the senate is an academic body with final powers in certain academic matters and discipline;
- (3) the Viceroy as Chancellor has full powers of supervision and opportunity of giving advice.

These principles are, we think, in accord with the principles on which the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was based, viz., complete confidence between the Government and the Moslem community. We will now make our recommendations in greater detail, remarking in the first instance that the University will be a teaching University open not only to Muhammadans but to students of other communities; that there will be no religious tests for professors or assistant professors; and that it will not be obligatory on other than Moslem students to study theology.

4. *The Court.* (Chapter IX of the Statutes)—The Court will consist of 200 members including the trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, and representatives of various Muhammadan bodies in India. The draft provides that the trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College shall hold office like other members for five years only and will, during the subsequent five years, be gradually eliminated. The consent of the trustees will be necessary to this provision as the incorporation of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in the University requires their acquiescence. It is not improbable that the trustees will become life members of the Court. This is a matter which we are prepared to leave to the Committee to decide.

The Council.—(Chapter XII of the Statutes)—

The Council is the executive body of the Court. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and not less than 15, not more than 21 members, who will hold office for three years.

The Senate.—(Chapter XIV of the Statutes)—

We propose in the first instance to limit the Senate to 45 members as follows :

Vice-Chancellor	.....	1
Pro-Vice-Chancellor	.....	1
Provost and Professors	.....	26
Head Master, University School	.....	1
Nominated by the Chancellor	.....	5
Nominated by the Court	.....	5
Nominated by the Graduates	.....	4
Nominated by the Faculty of Theology	.....	2
Total	.....	45

but to give power to add principals and professors of affiliated colleges, as well as honorary professors in either case with the previous approval of the Chancellor. The Statutes will also provide that every professor of the College should ex-officio be a member of the Senate. We think it most desirable to start with a small and compact Senate. Our proposals differ from those of the Committee in omitting the Secretary for Education of the Government of India, and the educational and the financial advisers of the University Council, while reducing the representatives of the graduates from 5 to 4. The first three can be nominated, if desired by the Chancellor or the Court as the case may be. Four representatives of the graduates would appear to be sufficient. Members of the Senate will hold office for three years.

The Syndicate. (Chapter XVI of the Statutes)—

The Syndicate will be the executive body of the Senate and will hold office for three years. It will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Education Adviser of the Council, the Provost, the Deans of all the Faculties, and two members to be elected by the Senate and to hold office for three years.

Faculties.—(Chapter XVIII of the Statutes)—

To the five Faculties at the commencement, namely, theology consisting of two boards, oriental learning, arts, science, and law, the power is taken to add other faculties hereafter by statutes. The Committee agree that the faculties should be Educational bodies and that the provisions of the statutes will need revision on this point. This is a matter which can be settled when the drafting of the Bill is considered.

5. The general administration of the University will be regulated by statutes and bye-laws. The academic management of the University will be governed by regulations. The first statutes will be scheduled to the Act and there will be a provision that the Act does not come into force until the regulations have been approved by the Chancellor. Changes in the regulations will be initiated only by the Senate and will require the previous approval of the Chancellor before taking effect. Changes in the statutes and bye-laws will be initiated by the Council or the Court and will be subject to the veto of the Chancellor. In the case of the statutes, the rule of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, is retained, viz., that no change shall be made in the statutes without at least a two-thirds majority of the whole governing body. Amendments of the regulations will be forwarded through the Council to the Chancellor. If the Council are unable to accept the recommendations of the Senate there will be a joint board of the two bodies to endeavour to settle matters. The decision of the joint board shall be subject to the veto of the Court to be exercised within one month from the date on which the board shall communicate its decision to the Council. The machinery is somewhat elaborate but we believe that in actual practice it will work smoothly. The Vice-Chancellor who will be President of the Court and the Council and

will always be a Muhammadan of position and influence will be President of the joint board; and his influence and that of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will, we have little doubt, be used to produce harmony. There will be a natural disposition to settle matters in the University without invoking the final authority of the Chancellor.

The decision of the Senate will be final in the framing of syllabuses subsidiary to the prescribed courses, and in the selection (subject to the recommendations of the Faculties or the Boards of Studies and, in the latter point, to the approval of the Chancellor) of text-books and examiners. The Provost will have control of the majority of paid officers, of all matters of discipline, of the arrangements for teaching and (subject to the general orders of the Syndicate) of the conduct of examinations. These and subsidiary provisions will be entered in the draft Bill and Statutes hereafter.

6. The Chancellor will be the head of the University with full powers of veto and with the power to inquire into every matter relating to the University and to give such advice as he may think fit about its improvement, management and welfare. It will be the duty of the Court to take such advice into consideration and either act upon it or submit their views for the consideration of the Chancellor. If after consideration of their views the Chancellor deems it necessary that his advice should be acted upon the Court will act accordingly. It is provided in addition that the Chancellor shall have power to call for information with a view to satisfy himself that the staff of the University is sufficient and fit for the educational requirements of the students, and in the event of his considering any member of the staff to be incompetent or unsuitable he can order the removal of such person from his post. The Chancellor also has the general powers of instituting any inquiry with a view to ascertaining whether the provisions of the laws of the University are carried out and to compel the authorities to comply with them, and is entitled to call for and periodically receive statements showing the financial position of the University.

7. *Appointments*—Chapter VIII of the Statutes provides that there shall be on the permanent staff of the University at least 6 Europeans who shall be graduates of European Universities, namely, the Provost and 5 Professors. The Provost will be appointed by the Court on a nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and with the approval of the Chancellor and will be the executive head of the University. The professors, European and Indian, will be appointed by the Court on a nomination of the educational authorities of the University and with the approval of the Chancellor. Some of the professors will be wardens of hostels and colleges. Any direct appointment of warden will require the approval of the Chancellor. The appointment of the other staff is provided for in Chapter XXVI of the Statutes. The Constitution Committee are undoubtedly opposed to requiring the previous approval of the Chancellor

to the appointment of European Professors. They urge that this is not consistent with the authority of the governing body, that it may introduce an element of friction between the Court and the European staff and that the latter will, by the fact of having their appointment subject to the approval of the Chancellor, regard themselves as independent of the Court. We have carefully considered these objections. We recognise the undesirability of intervening between the Court and its servants; but we do not think that the power given to the Chancellor is likely to raise any question of intervention. As head of the University the Chancellor ought at least to know what kind of professor is about to be appointed and he will be not less interested than the Muhammadan community in the well being of the University. The approval of the Chancellor will have been obtained at a preliminary stage before the professor has even come to India and once a professor has been appointed the power of the Court over him is absolute with this reservation that the Chancellor may at any time require the removal of a professor or other member of the staff whom he deems incompetent or unsuitable. There is no right of appeal from any member of the staff to the Chancellor against an order of the Court. To take a power of veto instead of a power of approval as has been suggested would not meet the case. It would place the Chancellor in a false position and still more would it place the professor concerned in a false position, were it left to a veto subsequent to his appointment to exercise the final powers of the Chancellor. We are unable to recommend reliance in this matter on the power of veto.

8. *Examinations*—(Chapter XXIV of the Statutes). The appointment of examiners will be made by the Faculties or the Boards of Studies subject to the approval of the Chancellor and it is provided that there shall be at least one external examiner, i.e., a person not engaged in teaching in the University or in a college affiliated to it, on each board of examiners.

9. *Affiliation*.—(Chapter XXIII of the Statutes)—The affiliation of colleges outside Aligarh will be made on the recommendation of the Senate and with the approval of the Chancellor. No College will be affiliated to the University unless it is conducted on the residential system on the principle and model of the University College (now the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh) and unless it has attained a standard of efficiency prescribed in the regulations. The question of affiliation is one that we have anxiously considered. There can be no doubt that it will be necessary to exercise care in affiliating colleges to a University which is essentially a teaching University. There is a danger lest the degrees of the Aligarh University will be lowered in value by the conferment of them on students from the institutions which have not the spirit and the traditions of Aligarh. That spirit and those traditions are local and peculiar. They are derived very largely from the teachings of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan himself and the devoted men who worked so hard for him

and with him in the beginning, amongst whom we may specially mention Mr Beck,²⁸ Mr. Arnold²⁹ and Sir Theodore Morison.³⁰ It is not likely similar traditions will grow up elsewhere and these traditions are the special and just pride of Aligarh. Again, there are objections to cutting across the territorial jurisdictions of the existing Universities and we anticipate considerable objection from those bodies. There are also several arguments against giving a power of affiliation for the whole continent of India. It will be impossible to exercise effective control from Aligarh over, say, an institution in Madras or East Bengal. Any applications for affiliation will therefore need searching scrutiny. But the whole movement has started upon the assumption that it will be an All-India movement and that affiliation will be an integral part of the scheme, and we are assured by the Committee that the movement will collapse and local subscriptions will be withdrawn if the power of affiliation is not retained. It has also been pointed out that Aligarh may become overgrown and congested if the power of affiliation is not granted. We recommend to Your Lordship that the power of affiliation should be vested in the University but we anticipate that affiliation will be granted in individual cases with great care and discretion.

10. As we have already explained, the draft bill and the Statutes will have to be examined with great care and in many places at any rate will have to be re-drafted. We do not consider that a Charter is necessary or desirable. An Act of the Imperial Legislature will in any case be required to take this University out of the control of the Indian Universities Act. That Act of the Legislature will in itself be a Charter of rights and privileges and there are many advantages in having an Act instead of a Charter, should the question of amendment arise. We understand that the Muhammadan Community no longer attach special importance to a charter.

11. Such in outline is the scheme which we recommend to Your Lordship. It represents the results of considerable discussion and of somewhat long negotiations. The spirit that has animated both parties to the negotiations has, we are glad to be able to inform your Lordship, been excellent and we trust that Your Lordship in sanctioning a University at Aligarh will share the hope, which we confidently entertain, that this new and interesting educational experiment supported by the confidence of the Government and the Muhammadan community will be the source of enlightenment and prosperity to that community and will fitly crown and carry on the noble work and the lofty hopes of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord Marquis,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble Servants,

O' Moor Creaeh.
G. F. Wilson.
J.L. Jenkins.
R.W. Carlyle.
S.H. Butler.
S.A. Imam.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
February 1912, Nos. 12-15.

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Public, No. 33, India Office, London, 23rd February 1912

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

I have considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch in the Finance Department, No. 258, dated 2nd November 1911, regarding the proposed establishment of a university at Aligarh.

2. You state that you have reached agreement with the Constitution Committee on nearly every point, and enclose the draft constitution presented to you by the Committee. At the time of writing you had not yet examined the draft closely, and you state that the Committee have been informed that it may be necessary to re-draft, and that you reserve your right to make any alterations hereafter. You also give an outline of your proposals for the constitution of the University, indicating the points on which you are not in agreement with the Constitution Committee. You recommend that the establishment of the University be sanctioned, conditionally on the investment of 30 lakhs of rupees, and you desire to associate the Government of India with the movement by a contribution of one lakh a year.

3. You point out that an Act of the Imperial Legislature will be required to take the University out of the control of the Indian Universities Act.³¹ You do not consider that a charter is necessary or desirable, and you understand that the Muhammadan community no longer attach special importance to a charter.

4. After giving most careful and sympathetic consideration to the proposals contained in the Despatch and to the details of the draft

constitution, I regret to find myself unable to agree with the conclusions at which your Government have arrived on some matters of the first importance.

5. In the first place I must state quite definitely that I cannot see my way to sanction the grant to the University of the power of affiliation of institutions outside the Aligarh district. The ninth paragraph of your Despatch contains a weighty statement of arguments against assigning this power to the University; but you remark that the whole movement has started upon the assumption that it will be an all-India movement, and that affiliation will be an integral part of the scheme, and you add that you are assured by the Committee that the movement will collapse and local subscriptions will be withheld if the power of affiliation is not retained. It has also been pointed out to you that Aligarh may become overgrown and congested if the power of affiliation is not granted. It is on these grounds that you recommend that the power of affiliation be vested in the University, and you anticipate that affiliation will be granted in individual cases with great care and discretion.

6. While in no way disputing this last statement, I am not satisfied that a good case for any affiliation is made out. The arguments against it given in your Despatch appear to me to be almost conclusive. I am hardly going beyond what your Government have admitted in saying that if the power were granted, it would involve the necessity of keeping down the standard of the Aligarh University to the level of the less well-equipped colleges that would be affiliated to it, and that it would destroy the hope that the teaching University would become a genuine seat of learning at which examinations would be subordinate to teaching and teachers would be free to develop the intelligence of their students and not merely to exercise their memories. Another objection to affiliation is based upon your remarks regarding the residential system which the University proposes to enforce. The value of the residential system depends entirely upon the tone or spirit which prevades the College and which, handed on from one generation of students to another, constitutes its traditions. The spirit and traditions of Aligarh, you inform me, are local and peculiar, and it is impossible to feel any confidence that they will grow up elsewhere.

7. As regards the statement that the whole movement was started on the assumption that it would be an all-India movement and that the power of affiliation would be granted, I note that the preamble of the draft Bill states clearly that the object of the founder and of the Muslim community was "to raise the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College to the status of a university," not to establish a Muslim university with branches all over India. I think the preamble states correctly the object which was placed before the public when the idea of a university at Aligarh was started. But, quite apart from these educational objections, there is also a practical objection of the first importance to the grant of the power of affiliation. If this power is granted to the Aligarh University it will be difficult to refuse

it to any future Hindu University, and it might lead to a competition between the younger and the older universities which would be deplorable.

8. I am not impressed with the argument that the existing College may become overgrown and congested. The existing College is to become the University and may continue to expand as the College has hitherto done; there will be nothing in the constitution to prevent the addition of new Colleges or new residential quarters to those now in existence or in subdividing them for administrative purposes. If Your Excellency intended to refer to the possibility that Aligarh might some day contain such a number of students that they could not be adequately controlled by one university, that contingency appears to me so remote as not to need providing for at present, and, if and when it arises, affiliation will probably not be found a suitable remedy. In view, however, of the possibility that one or more institutions not directly connected with the University may some day arise in Aligarh, and that they may provide lectures or some other form of education of which the University might desire to make use, I am prepared to agree to the University having the power to affiliate other institutions that may come into existence in the Aligarh District, but beyond this I cannot go.

9. I observe that in the draft scheme the University is entitled "The Muslim University", or "The Muslim University. Aligarh." This title should be altered to "The University of Aligarh."

10. Passing now to the governing bodies of the University, I observe that it is proposed to bring into existence a court, modelled apparently on the courts of the younger English universities,³² and to make the senate, or in other words the teaching staff, entirely subordinate to it, or to the council, which is its executive committee. I fear that this arrangement will not work well. In the English universities above referred to, the control of all matters relating to curriculum, discipline, and examinations, is in practice left to the senate, whatever powers may be given to the court in the written constitution, whereas at Aligarh the real powers of administration appear certain to come into the hands of the council. In the other Indian universities it has been found that there were grave practical objections to the presence on the senates of persons not specially acquainted with educational problems, and one of the great reforms achieved by the Act of 1904 was to transform the senates into expert educational bodies. I recognise, however, the difficulty with which the framers of the scheme were confronted by the fact that it was necessary to make the senate consist of salaried employees of the governing body; but perhaps the objection which I have indicated to this part of the scheme might be mitigated by giving some seats on the council to representatives of the senate.

11. Apart from the question of the relations between the court and the senate, it appears to me that the draft constitution assigns too much power to the former body. In particular, it gives to the court the power to alter, add to, amend, or repeal any statute [Section 14 (5) of the Draft

Bill]. The future policy of the University is placed by this provision in the hands of a body recruited by various forms of popular election. In order to avoid this result, I consider that some of the more important provisions of the draft statutes should be incorporated in the Bill, and that the scheme of the Universities Act of 1904 should, as far as possible, be taken as a model; and I await your proposals for giving effect to this suggestion. It should also be laid down that no alteration of the statutes, which, I presume, will be scheduled in the Bill, can be made without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

12. Another feature of the scheme, which I cannot see my way to approve, is the proposal that the Chancellor should be the Governor-General of India and that he should exercise extensive powers of control and management. These proposals involve the Governor-General far too deeply in local work, and are opposed to the spirit of the policy under which the seat of Government has been moved from Calcutta to Delhi. It is also not desirable to give to Aligarh University an honour which cannot be shared by other existing and future universities of India which might advance equal claims to it. It would, in my opinion, be better that the election of the chancellor should be in the hands of the court.

13. It remains to provide in other ways for a full measure of Government control, which your Government clearly desire to exercise, and which is the necessary corollary of the financial and other support which Government is prepared to give to the scheme. This purpose has already been achieved in a large measure by my decision that the consent of the Governor-General in Council must be required to any alteration of the statutes of the University. Two other measures appear to me to be desirable in order to secure the end in view:

- (1) The grant-in-aid should be given for a term of years, and before it is renewed there should be an inspection such as Government requires in the case of university colleges in England before renewing a grant from public funds.
- (2) The University should submit annually a statement of accounts in a form drawn up by the Education Department.

14. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and all Colleges connected with them are required to submit accounts, and this rule has been found useful in practice. The younger universities of the United Kingdom which receive grants from the Treasury are required, in addition to the publication of their audited accounts, to make a return, called the abstract of accounts, in a form prescribed by the Board of Education. The three provisions for Government control which I have indicated are in force in the younger universities in the United Kingdom, the constitutions of which appear to have served as models for the Aligarh University Bill and Statutes, and there can be no reasonable objection to adopting in India a

measure of Government control which has been found salutary in this country.

15. More than this I do not think necessary. It is important that the council and senate of the Aligarh University should realise to the full the great responsibility with which you propose to entrust them; in order that they may do so, all unnecessary interference should be carefully avoided. I am therefore not satisfied that the approval of your Government to new appointments on the professorial staff is necessary, and I do not think that any provision to that effect should be included in the Bill.

16. It remains for me to remark on the financial provision made for giving effect to the scheme. I am prepared to accept your proposal to make it a condition of starting the University that a sum of 30 lakhs should be invested. I observe that this sum is rather less than is required to provide the annual income which is held to be the absolute minimum on which a University of 1,000 students can be maintained; and I should have preferred to see a large sum insisted on. I do not doubt, however, that the various new departments of the University will be brought into existence one by one, and I trust that it will not be overlooked that it is less important to bring a new department into existence at an early date than to be assured that it will be possible to start and maintain it with full efficiency.

17. I offer no opinion at present on points not affected by the above remarks, on which I learn from your despatch that you contemplate the necessity of altering the draft constitution. I accept the opinion of your Government that a charter is not necessary or desirable.

18. In conclusion I would express again my cordial sympathy with the movement for the institution of the University of Aligarh, and my earnest hope that the alterations in the draft scheme on which I have found it necessary to insist will not—as they certainly should not—lead to any insuperable difficulty in arriving at a final agreement between Government and the promoters of the movement.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Crewe.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1912, No. 60.*

No. 8 of 1912,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Education.

Calcutta the 28th March 1912.

To the Most Honourable the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., His Majesty's
Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Marquess,

We have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's despatch No. 33 (Public), dated the 23rd February 1912, regarding the proposed establishment of a University at Aligarh.

2. Your Lordship professes sympathy with the movement to establish the University and accepts the investment of a sum of 30 lakhs of rupees as sufficient to initiate it, although you would have preferred insistence on a larger sum. But Your Lordship takes exception to the proposal which we had made to grant to the University powers of affiliation of institutions outside Aligarh and, also, to the amount of Government control which we consider necessary. You express a hope that the alterations in the draft scheme will not lead to any insuperable difficulty in arriving at a final agreement between Government and the promoters of the movement.

3. We regret to be obliged to inform Your Lordship that the alterations which you have made in the scheme will create insuperable difficulty. As we pointed out in paragraph 9 of our despatch (Finance) no. 258, dated 2nd November 1911, we have been assured by the Committee³³ that the movement will collapse and local subscriptions will be withdrawn if the power of affiliation is not retained. And in our telegram of the 10th June last we insisted as a condition of negotiations on a fully satisfactory system of control by Government; while in your telegram of the 18th July, Your Lordship agreed to the reservation of adequate control. The refusal to grant affiliation on strict conditions will be a cause of disappointment so grave to both Hindus and Muhammadans alike as to raise a question of first class political importance, and our Government could not with due regard to the responsibility that rests upon us recommend the organisation of Universities having religious instruction as a prominent factor of their existence, without real Government control. We are, therefore, constrained to refer the matter again to Your Lordship.

4. As regards affiliation, we appreciate and indeed had suggested the arguments which have weighed with Your Lordship. But whatever may have been the original intention of the promoters, and however limited

the scope of the object as expressed in the preamble to the draft Bill, there is no doubt that the collection of subscriptions in different parts of India has involved the intrusion of a wider idea, and that this idea is prominent also in the case of the movement for a Hindu University, a movement which is parallel to that of the Aligarh University and must be kept constantly in view. We do not share the fears expressed by Your Lordship that the two Universities will be drawn by the power of affiliation into undesirable competition with each other; for they will, of necessity, draw the bulk of their students from different classes and faiths. We fully recognise the desirability of restricting affiliation to such institutions and such alone as may raise themselves to a level with the Aligarh College in respect of staff and teaching facilities generally and residential arrangements. This can be secured by the provision which requires the Chancellor's previous approval to affiliation—a provision to which we attach the greatest importance. With this reservation and the change of title which Your Lordship suggests we most earnestly press, on broad grounds of policy, for the recognition of the principle of affiliation.

5. We regard the retention of real and effective Government control as of vital importance. We desire to impress upon Your Lordship that these Universities will be in the nature of experiments and that they may develop activities on non-educational lines. We have no desire to interfere in the details of management, but we desire to co-operate with the two greatest communities in India and we believe that such co-operation will be of inestimable value. All the most thoughtful Hindus and Muhammadans insist on the necessity of Government co-operation and control and would regard any serious diminution of it with dismay. Some of them we understand, have given their subscriptions on condition that there is Government control. We trust that Your Lordship will not allow any theoretical considerations on this point to weigh against the strong demands of political necessity.

6. While cordially accepting the principle of decentralisation in education we are convinced that it is desirable in the case of these two Universities, which represent all India, that the Governor-General should be Chancellor. The Governor-General is already Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and this arrangement, so far from leading to inconvenience, has been productive of the best results. No measure of devolution should, we consider, lead to the dissociation of the Governor-General from large all-India educational movements, the growing interest in which craves his personal participation and support. It is in the highest degree improbable that Universities having a similar claim upon his patronage will multiply so rapidly as to cause embarrassment. The existing territorial Universities in India have as Chancellors the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces in which they are situated; and in our opinion, it would be extremely undesirable to allow a body like the Court to appoint its own

Chancellor. All practical experience hitherto points to the advisability of securing as Chancellor the head of the Government.

7. If the Governor-General is not Chancellor and if the Government is to be shorn of the powers of intervention, approval of the appointment of professors, etc., then the control which, under present conditions, is clearly essential over a University body in India, and which we had hoped by these careful arrangements to secure, will of necessity disappear. Your Lordship has suggested another scheme of control—the approval of the Governor-General in Council to changes in the Statutes, the renewal of the grant only on the result of inspection, and the submission of an annual statement of accounts. The first and third of these checks had already been secured (paragraph 5 of our despatch and Chapter III, section 8, of the draft statutes). The second could only be enforced at the expense of a crisis when the evil had accrued. Our whole scheme of control is framed with the object of preventing affairs being brought to such a pass. We are dealing, we must repeat, with new experiments, about which many difficulties will cluster, and on the working of which non-educational activities will unquestionably from time to time impinge. We are convinced that it is absolutely necessary for the Government to guide and assist these experiments from the beginning.

8. To remove the more effective provisions for control would enhance the power of the Court and embarrass the position of the professional Senate—the very contingencies which Your Lordship fears. We respectfully deprecate analogies drawn from the Act of 1904,³⁴ which dealt with a class of institutions very different in their genesis and their organization from that which we now contemplate. Nor do we think it safe to be guided by analogies adduced from English models with their widely different environment. If analogies are to be regarded we desire to observe that in Colonial Universities very definite powers have been assigned to the civil authorities. In the University of Sydney, the power of interference is vested in the Governor in case the rules laid down be unduly relaxed in practice. In the Cape of Good Hope University, half the Council (which is the executive body) is perpetually nominated by the Governor, who can also assign additional members. In both these Universities there are also other checks.

9. As regards other features of the draft constitution, Your Lordship has taken exception to the relations which will exist between the Court and the Council on the one hand and the Senate on the other. We recognise the importance of avoiding the intrusion of the non-political element in educational matters. But at Aligarh the Court already exists in the shape of the body of Trustees, and in the opinion of the Muhammadan community generally the Court is an essential factor, which must not be restricted to merely nominal powers. We had carefully considered this difficulty in defining the functions of the Senate, and these are clearly stated in the second part of paragraph 5 of our despatch. Syllabuses, discipline

and examinations will be in the hands of the Senate or, where necessary, of the Provost. Changes in the regulations (including the curricula) can be initiated only by the Senate, and, in case of a difference in this matter with the Council, we had made provision for a Joint Board. What in effect we had proposed, was a careful division of administrative and educational functions.

10. Again, Your Lordship objects to the powers assigned to the Court as excessive, and proposes the inclusion in the Bill of the more important provisions of the statutes, the remainder of the statutes to be scheduled and changed only with the consent of the Governor-General in Council. We are fully sensible of the imperfections of the draft Bill; and in paragraph 3 of our despatch we had foreshadowed the necessity of considerable re-drafting. We think that these imperfections may have given rise to an erroneous impression. Section 14 (5) of the draft Bill is conditioned by Chapter XXVIII, section 2, of the draft statutes, which we had all along intended should be incorporated in the Bill as re-drafted. And our intentions in this respect had been made clear in paragraph 5 of our despatch, from which it is clear that the statutes will be scheduled to the Bill and alterations in statutes and regulations made only in the former are subject to the veto and in the latter with the approval of the Chancellor.

11. We trust that in view of these considerations and the grave political embarrassment which we anticipate from the adoption of Your Lordship's decision, Your Lordship will be prepared to reconsider the question and allow us to proceed on the lines of the proposals which we reached after prolonged and careful discussion. The refusal of affiliation will unquestionably cause grave disappointment to the Muhammadan community generally. The relaxation of control will, no doubt, be received by a certain section of them with satisfaction, but by the more responsible with deep concern. We should be failing in our duty if we did not press upon Your Lordship with all the force at our command the desirability of avoiding widespread disappointment and the absolute necessity of securing adequate Government control.

We have the honour to be,
 My Lord Marquess,
 Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,
 Hardinge of Penshurst.
 O'Moore Creagh.
 Guy Fleetwood Wilson.
 R.W. Carlyle.
 S.H. Butler.
 Saiyid Ali Imam.
 W.H. Clark.
 R.H. Craddock.
Education Department, A Proceedings,
 March 1912, No. 62.

11

Telegram P., No. 122, dated 24th June 1912,
From the Viceroy (Education Department)
To the Secretary of State, London.

University at Aligarh. Feeling upon the subject has grown so intense lately that we desire again to impress upon Your Lordship, with all the force at our command, the political necessity of granting powers of affiliation. These powers may be hedged in by such safeguards and conditions as may commend themselves to Your Lordship. We consider the conditions which we accepted sufficient, viz., that the sanction of the Chancellor should be necessary, and that the institution to be affiliated should raise itself to the level of Aligarh in staff, teaching facilities and residential arrangements. In practice all existing institutions will be excluded by these conditions.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, No. 4.*

12

Public, No. 114, India Office, London, 12th July 1912.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India in Council.

My Lord,

I have carefully considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch in the Education Department, No. 8, dated 28th March 1912, regarding the proposed establishment of a University at Aligarh. You inform me that in your opinion the alterations that I have made in the scheme for the establishment of the University will create insuperable difficulties in arriving at a final agreement between Government and the promoters of the movement, and you urge me to reconsider my decisions regarding the proposal to grant the power of affiliation, the method of enforcing Government control, and the proposed distribution of powers among the governing bodies of the University.

2. I do not fail to realize the importance of the decision to refuse the power of affiliation or the necessity of treating the proposed Benares University in the same way as Aligarh. But I cannot see that the difficult-

ties will be surmounted by the action which your Government appears to contemplate. You desire to restrict affiliation to such institutions alone as may raise themselves to a level with the Aligarh College in respect of staff and teaching facilities generally and residential arrangements, and to secure the enforcement of this provision by requiring the approval of the Governor-General, acting in the capacity of Chancellor, to the affiliation of any particular institution. This proposal, if strictly enforced, would involve the recurring refusal of applications for many years to come, and thus keep open undesirable discussions which a definite refusal of the power of affiliation at the outset would close.

3. In the first place I desire to remove any misapprehension regarding my attitude. As far back as the 31st of July 1911 Sir Harcourt Butler correctly informed Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of the conditions on which I approved in principle of the establishment of a University at Aligarh, namely, that the constitution of the proposed University must be acceptable to me in all details," and that I had "reserved full discretion with regard to every detail of any scheme which may eventually be laid before. The freedom so expressly reserved by me cannot be compromised by any action taken in India without my consent. Otherwise it would be impossible for me to exercise the control vested in me by statute. From the commencement I have authorised no pledge that I could accept the principle of affiliation, and at the earliest opportunity I declined, on the 23rd February 1912, to sanction the "power of affiliation outside the Aligarh district." If any subscriptions have been received on the erroneous understanding that the Secretary of State had given an assent whether expressed or implied to the affiliation of colleges beyond that district, the subscribers may be entitled to the option of a refund. But I must observe that I can find nothing in the plans originally put forward by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan,³⁵ nor in those developed at a later date, which could justify such a misunderstanding of the facts, and I am disposed to think that the supporters of the Aligarh University will not feel that the essentials of the scheme are endangered because a consideration of the general interests of education in India has induced me to limit the operations of the Aligarh University, as also those of the Benares University, should one be founded, to the localities in which they respectively may be established. In using the terms "outside the Aligarh district" I recognised the possibility that generous founders might one day endow other residential colleges in the immediate neighbourhood of the present college³⁶ to be clustered, as at Oxford or Cambridge, round the centre of University life, and I expected that the colleges of the Aligarh University would to some extent, by scholarships and other means, attract students from other parts of India.

4. But I was never, and am not now, prepared to go further than this, and here I observe that I did not fear that the grant of the power of affiliation would draw the two proposed Universities of Aligarh and

Benares into undesirable competition with each other. I desired to avoid a competition between them and the older, i.e. the Presidential and provincial Universities, apprehending that they might encroach upon the territorial spheres of influence of the existing Universities which are not based upon religious or sectional lines, but rather seek to gather together in a common centre of academic influence all classes of students irrespective of religious or social distinctions.

5. Your Despatch compels me to consider the general policy which the Government of India should adopt for the future in the constitution of new Universities. It is important to draw a clear distinction between the federal university in the strict sense, in which several colleges of approximately equal standing separated by no excessive distance or marked local individuality are grouped together as a university, and on the other hand the affiliating university of the type with which India is familiar, which in its inception was merely an examining body, and though limited as regards the area of its operations by the Act of 1904, has not been able to insist upon an identity of standard in the various institutions which are conjoined with it. The former of these types has enjoyed some popularity in the United Kingdom, but after experience it has been largely abandoned here, and the constituent colleges which were grouped together have for the most part become separate teaching universities without power of combination with other institutions at a distance. The present trend of educational opinion in this country is to look upon the federal university as a transitional form which should not be maintained beyond the time when the constituent colleges can stand alone as separate universities.

6. Setting aside the question whether it may be found necessary in certain cases of new foundations to adopt in the first instance some such method as that which I have just described, it must also be admitted that the day is probably distant when India will be able to dispense altogether with the affiliating university. Accordingly it is in no way a question of altering the constitution of the older foundations; but now that we are confronted in a practical shape with the conditions under which a new University is to be established it seems expedient, in the highest interests of education, to lay down the principle that the power of affiliation must not receive a fresh extension. As the demand for Universities spreads we shall learn, I trust, from the experience both of India and of other countries, the best type to encourage, and now that the creation of two new Universities is under consideration it is essential that they should be founded in harmony with the best modern opinion of the right road to educational efficiency. Regarded from this point of view the withholding of the power of affiliation is in no way inconsistent with my intention to meet a demand for Universities at two well-known centres of Mohammedian and Hindu feeling³⁷ at which the intellectual atmosphere will correspond with the religious sentiment.

7. I cordially approve, therefore, of the policy indicated in your

despatch No. 234 in the Finance Department of the 28th of September 1911 of restricting the area over which each University has control, and of establishing new universities with the object of giving effect to this policy. I am fully prepared, in addition, to sanction, when circumstances permit, the conversion into local teaching universities, with power to confer degrees upon their own students, of colleges adequately equipped which have shown, as in the case of Aligarh, the capacity to attract students from a distance. But I am not prepared to approve what I consider to be the retrograde step of creating a University with general powers of affiliation over an undefined area limited only by the boundaries of India. Nor is any explanation offered as to how conflicts in matters of inspection, and in the relation of the Local Governments to any outlying Aligarh colleges, could be avoided if the powers of affiliation advocated in some quarters were to be conceded. The Aligarh University itself would also, I apprehend, find the power, if it were granted to it, a cause of embarrassment. There would be a constant risk of the standard which it is intended to maintain at Aligarh being reduced to the level of colleges of inferior equipment which had been affiliated at a distance from the centre of its University life. In short, I am convinced that the original promoters of the scheme were well advised in the restrictions which they contemplated, and from which I have authorised no departure. In the public interests of Indian education and with due regard to the possibility of the establishment of a Benares University I feel it necessary to uphold my previous decision.

8. Turning now to the question of the method of exercising Government control, I am surprised to find that you apparently understand the decision conveyed in my despatch of 23rd February as practically freeing the University from such control altogether. The main decision was to place the powers of Government control in the hands of the Governor-General in Council instead of the Governor-General acting as Chancellor, and this change should tend to enhance the effectiveness of the Government control as it would ensure that each proposal submitted to the Governor-General for his approval must be presented to him with a full statement of any objection to it that might be entertained by experienced officers of Government. The only matter in which there appears to be a substantial difference between me and your Government as to the amount of Government control to be exercised (apart from the question of the channel through which it is to be made operative) is that of the appointment of the Professors; and it would seem that there is little danger of untoward results from the absence of the control of your Government in this respect, since a considerable proportion of the Professors will be recruited in this country and it is intended to make the renewal of the annual grant contingent on satisfactory results of inspection. Apart from the appointment of Professors all the powers which you propose to give to the Chancellor, are conceded to the Governor-General in Council.

9. I am glad to learn from paragraph 7 of your despatch that you are in agreement with me as to the desirability of requiring the approval of the Governor-General in Council to alterations of the statutes. I also now understand that paragraph 5 of your despatch of 2nd November 1911 implied that you proposed to amend section 14 (5) of the draft Bill accordingly. As we are thus in substantial agreement on this point it is unnecessary to pursue it further.

10. Passing now to the question of the distribution of powers among the governing bodies of the University, I would point out that my despatch of the 23rd February contained no actual orders on this subject, but (1) suggested that it might be desirable to give some seats on the Council to representatives of the Senate—leaving to your Government the decision whether it would be possible to give effect to this suggestion; and (2) added that in the revised draft Bill which you had already expressed the intention of preparing, the Universities Act of 1904 should be taken as a model. It is not clear to me from your despatch of 28th March to what extent you propose, in re-drafting the Bill, to change the distribution of powers provided by the drafts forwarded with your despatch of 2nd November 1911. It is unnecessary, however, to say anything further on the point at this stage, as the detailed provisions of the Bill will receive my consideration when it comes before me in the ordinary course.

11. I trust that these remarks will make it clear to your Government that I have good reasons for adhering to the decisions conveyed in my despatch of the 23rd February, and that you will now see your way to re-open negotiations with the Constitution Committee on the basis of those decisions.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble
Servant,
Crewe.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, No. 6.

13

Telegram P., No. 167, dated 6th August 1912.
From the Viceroy (Education Department),
To the Secretary of State, London.

Please see your despatch regarding Aligarh University. We regret but bow to Your Lordship's decision which has caused consternation³⁸

among Muhammadan community. We have exercised strongest pressure through every possible channel, public and private, to check agitation, and hope that we may prevent outbreak of feeling. Constitution Committee meet on 12th August. Before then we think it important to publish a communication to them. Does letter on following lines from Butler to Mahmudabad correctly express your views :

Begins. After reiterating your reservation of discretion in all details and enumerating practical objection to grant of affiliation, viz., (1) conflict with other Universities; (2) lowering Aligarh degrees and preventing growth of real learning; (3) peculiar traditions, Aligarh, (4) inability to control distant colleges; letter lays down that University must be founded in harmony with best modern opinion as teaching residential University. Decision is final. You and we recognise it may give disappointment, but trust it will be to best interests of Muhammadans. Modification of constitution will be necessary. University should elect its own Chancellor, and powers previously reserved to Viceroy should be exercised by Governor-General in Council, with exception that previous approval to appointment of professors no longer necessary. Distribution of powers between various bodies will be subject of future discussion, but all matters relating to curriculum, discipline and examinations must be in hands of educational experts. The letter suggests that some seats on Council be reserved for representatives of Senate, and constitution be considered *de novo*. If satisfactory constitution be framed, Government will give liberal annual grant conditional on inspection. New title of University is recited. Following passage occurs—"Secretary of State still reserves his discretion as to the constitution in all details not specifically mentioned in this letter as decided, and particularly in regard to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University." Ends.

We should be glad to have not later than 9th instant your reply to above.

Educational Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, No. 7.

14

Telegram dated the 8th August 1912, from the Secretary of State, London, to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla.

Please see your telegram of the 6th instant regarding the Aligarh University. Provided that stipulation of thirty lakhs of rupees invested subscriptions laid down in your Financial despatch, dated November 2nd last, is maintained, the lines of proposed letter correctly express my views.

Educational Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, No. 8.

Demi-official dated 9th August, 1912.

From the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I. Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council.

To the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad, Lucknow.

Dear Raja Sahib,

I am now in a position to communicate to you the decisions of His Majesty's Secretary of State in regard to the proposed "University of Aligarh."

You will remember that the movement was started without any reference to Government. Not until May 1911 did a Committee consisting of Nawab Mushtaq Husain, Mr Aftab Ahmad Khan, Dr Ziauddin and yourself approach me informally. We had some discussion and I said that before going any further the Government of India must obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State in regard to the principle of establishing a University.

On 31st July 1911 I communicated to you the readiness of the Secretary of State to sanction the establishment of a University provided first that your Committee could show that you had adequate funds in hand for the purpose, and secondly that the constitution of the proposed University was acceptable in all details to the Government of India and himself. I added at the end of my letter that the Secretary of State had "reserved full discretion in regard to every detail of any scheme which may eventually be laid before him." At that stage no details could be placed before the Secretary of State.

The discussions which have taken place between us were conducted on this clear understanding, which I more than once repeated.

As regards what I may call the external relations of the University His Majesty's Secretary of State has decided after mature consideration that the proposed University should not have powers of affiliation outside the locality in which it may be established. The hope of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was to convert Aligarh into a teaching and residential University, and this hope has been repeatedly expressed since by leading Muhammadans and others connected with the College.

In the preamble of the draft constitution prepared by the Constitution Committee it is stated that "from the beginning the object of the founder and the Muslim community was to raise such college to the status of a University".

The practical objections on educational grounds to affiliation are many. I need only instance the following :

(1) A University with branches all over India would lead to competition and probable conflict with the older territorial Universities.

- (2) Such a University would inevitably keep down the standard of Aligarh degrees, and would destroy the hope that the teaching University would become a genuine seat of learning at which examinations would be subordinate to teaching and teachers would be free to develop the intelligence of their students and not merely exercise their memories.
- (3) The value of the residential system depends upon the tone or spirit which pervades the College and which, handed on from one generation of students to another, constitutes its tradition, and the traditions of Aligarh are quite local and peculiar depending largely on personal associations.
- (4) The University at Aligarh would be quite unable to control Colleges situated in different parts of India. Experience is already demonstrating the inconvenient size of existing Universities.

Apart from these practical objections on the general principles of high educational policy it is desirable that the University of Aligarh should be founded in harmony with the best modern opinion of the right road to educational efficiency, i.e., as a teaching and residential University.

The decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State is final, and must be accepted as such. The Secretary of State and the Government of India recognise that it may be a cause of disappointment to the community but they trust that it will be in their best interests in the long run.

As regards what I may call the internal relations of the proposed University, considerable modification of the proposed constitution will be necessary. The Secretary of State has decided that the Viceroy should not be Chancellor, that the University should elect its own Chancellor and that the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council with one exception namely that the professors should be appointed without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council. The distribution of powers between the various bodies of the University must be the subject of future discussion, I can only say at present that it is essential that all matters relating to curriculum, discipline and examinations should be at the hands of educational experts. This is the practice in the English Universities on which the constitution of the proposed University of Aligarh has been based. It has been suggested that some seats upon the Council should be reserved for representatives of the Senate.

I suggest that with a view to expedition of business and the avoidance of misunderstanding the Constitution Committee should consider the constitution *de novo* with reference to the main heads of discussion and not with reference to the drafts already prepared. It is desirable to obtain a clear and complete statement of the points on which the Conference agree, after which the Bill can be remodelled. His Majesty's Secretary

of State still reserves his discretion as to the constitution in all details not specifically mentioned in this letter as decided and particularly in regard to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University.

I am authorised to announce that should the specified sum of thirty lakhs be collected and invested and a constitution be framed satisfactory to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the Government of India will be prepared in view of their deep interest in the movement to make a liberal annual grant to the University contingent, as in the case of grants to Universities in England, on the satisfactory results of inspection and audit.

In conclusion I must tell you that the Secretary of State has decided that the proposed University should in future be styled "The University of Aligarh."

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 4-12.*

16

Demi-official dated Lucknow, the 13th August 1912.

From the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad,

To the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., Member of His Excellency the Governor General's Council.

I am thankful to you for the long and detailed letter which you have been good enough to address to me on the subject of the decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State in regard to the proposed Muslim University.

I laid your letter before the Muslim University Constitution Committee which met here on the 11th and 12th instant and the matters dealt with in the letter were most carefully considered by the members who attended in large numbers practically from every part of the country.

Before stating the conclusions at which the Constitution Committee arrived, I consider it necessary to invite your attention to the fact that the scope of my Committee is limited, and that it was constituted merely to frame a constitution for the proposed University, and, when considering the letter under reply, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had no authority to go beyond a consideration of the decisions contained in the letter as suggestions for altering the constitution which it had framed for the University. The decisions of the Secretary of State are so entirely opposed to the basic principles on which the promoters of the proposed Muslim University have all along been working that, apart from the

personal inclinations of its members, the Constitution Committee felt that it had no authority to accept decisions which run counter to the very principles on which it was asked to frame a constitution for the University. In view of the extreme seriousness of some of these decisions, the Constitution Committee considers it necessary to refer them to the Muslim University Foundation Committee together with its own views on the matter concerned. Moreover, so far as can be judged from the present indications, the Muslim community at large has shown a deep and intelligent interest in the decision announced in the recent Press Communiqué and has even formed definite views of its own. It, therefore, appears far more desirable to the Constitution Committee to ascertain these views through the Muslim University Foundation Committee than to rely on its own unaided judgement. I am, therefore, communicating the resolutions passed by the Constitution Committee for its consideration and necessary action. Copies of these resolutions are also sent herewith. I hope to address you again on the subject on learning the views of the Muslim University Foundation Committee and, through it, of the Muslim Community.

As regards the conclusions at which the Constitution Committee has arrived, I may mention that the deliberations of the members attending the meeting were aided and influenced by the Communications received from some of the absent leaders of the community, including His Highness the Aga Khan, Nawab Mushtaq Husain and Mr. Syed Karamat Husain, and various Muslim Associations and Committees which have been taking active interest in promoting the proposed University.

With reference to what you call "the external relations of the University," the decision of His Majesty's Secretary of State that "the proposed University should not have powers of affiliation outside the locality in which it may be established", caused the members of the Committee the deepest disappointment, and, apart from other indications, if the views of such a representative body can be, as I believe it is, the true index of the public opinion of the Musalmans, the decision of the Secretary of State in this matter seems clearly to have been a cause of great disappointment to the Community as you rightly apprehended in your letter.

After very careful and prolonged deliberation, the Constitution Committee unanimously resolved with regret that it is unable to modify the Constitution framed by it by confining the scope of the proposed Muslim University to the locality in which it is to be established without the power of affiliating the institutions outside the locality. The Committee is, therefore, of opinion that further representation should be made to the Government to reconsider its decision.

With reference to another decision of the Secretary of State "that the Viceroy should not be the Chancellor, that the University should elect its own Chancellor, and that the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, with one exception, namely, that the professors should be appointed without

the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council," the Committee has received the decision with extreme disappointment, but it regrets that it is unable to agree to the decision that all the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council.

In the concluding paragraph of your letter you tell me that the Secretary of State has decided that "the proposed University should in future be styled the 'University of Aligarh'". This decision has caused the Committee much pain, and in view of the fact that it goes against the long cherished and deeply-felt sentiment of the entire Muslim community, the Committee trusts that it will also be reconsidered.

I may be permitted to refer to certain statements contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter which require further elucidation. In paragraph 9 you state that "as regards what I may call the internal relations of the proposed University considerable modifications of the proposed constitution will be necessary," and again in the same paragraph you mention that "the distribution of powers between various bodies of the University must be the subject of future discussion." In paragraph 10 you state that "His Majesty's Secretary of State still reserves his discretion as to the Constitution in all details not specifically mentioned in this letter as decided, and particularly in regard to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University." With a view to the avoidance of likely misunderstandings, the Committee deem it absolutely essential to ascertain definitely from Government to what portions of the Constitution drafted by the Committee objection is taken, so that on those particulars the Committee may reconsider the draft of the Constitution prepared by it and arrive at final conclusions. I trust you will kindly ascertain the views of His Majesty's Secretary of State, indicating any further objection that he may have to communicate, while also mentioning if there is any detail of the draft Constitution to which the Government of India themselves have an objection. On learning these I shall be glad to lay them before the Constitution Committee for further consideration.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, Nos. 4-12.*

17

No. 2274, dated the 7th October 1912.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla,
To the Secretary of State, London.

Aligarh University. Please see Mahmudabad's letter dated 13th August,

forwarded with Sharp's letter to Seton dated 15th August.³⁹ We desire to be in a position to re-open negotiations if possible and state terms on which university will be sanctioned by you. Following are our recommendations.

First as regards name:

There is undoubtedly very strong opinion that objection to word Moslem is being taken by many as part of policy of Christian nations to crush Islam. We suggest Aligarh Moslem University, and should Hindu University materialise we suggest for that Benares Hindu University. These names naturally grow out of existing names of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College and Central Hindu College, and unless there are objections of overwhelming weight we think it a concession that might well be made to local sentiment.

Secondly, Chancellor to be elected by Court subject to approval of Governor-General in Council and to have the following powers :

- (a) to preside at convocation or any senate meeting;
- (b) to receive copies of proceedings of the University bodies, accounts, etc..
- (c) to refer any proceedings or matter to the Governor General in Council with his advice;
- (d) to recommend distinguished scholars or benefactors for honorary degree;
- (e) to summon Joint Boards in the event of differences between the Council and the Senate.

Thirdly, Vice-Chancellor to be elected as suggested in previous draft constitution and to hold position previously allotted.

Fourthly, there should be no pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Fifthly, relations of court, council, senate and syndicate to be as proposed in previous draft constitution with following modifications :

- (a) Senate to consist of 1 Vice-Chancellor, all professors including provost probably 26, 1 headmaster, University school, 5 nominees of Government of India, 5 nominees of trustees, 2 nominees of Faculty of Theology, total 40. Four fellows elected by registered graduates are not required in teaching and residential university.
- (b) Curriculum and syllabus to be fixed by the Senate.
- (c) Five members of the Council to be elected by the Senate.

Sixthly, Powers of Governor-General in Council shall be :

- (a) to require university authorities to take any action and appoint any staff that may be necessary to carry out efficiently the university courses;

- (b) to have accounts examined;
- (c) to approve appointment of chancellor and vice-chancellor;
- (d) to nominate five persons to senate;
- (e) to approve initial regulations, statutes and bye-laws and to sanction alterations subsequently;
- (f) to approve appointments of examiners;
- (g) to appoint visitors to inquire and give advice to trustees and to cause the court to act upon his advice;
- (h) to inquire whether the law of the university is being carried out and to compel the court to carry it out;
- (i) to remove any member of the staff whose removal may seem to be desirable;
- (j) to approve incorporation of colleges in Aligarh town.

Seventhly, Recognition of schools—

- (a) University shall have power to recognise schools approved as fit for recognition by Local Governments or by Durbars.
- (b) The University will be advised to accept school-leaving certificates given by different local authorities in India entitling to admission to University courses.
- (c) In schools which teach special Islamic studies the university will arrange in communication with the local authorities for the conduct of examination in such studies.

Eighthly, Grant to be renewed annually subject to results of inspection.

Ninthly, Other provisions will be generally as set forth in our despatch No. 258, of the 2nd November 1911, with two exceptions.

- (a) The incorporation of colleges in Aligarh to be approved of by Governor-General in Council.
- (b) Approval of Governor-General in Council not required to appointments on staff. We shall be glad of telegraphic reply.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, No. 10.

18

Public, No. 246, India Office, London, 29th November 1912.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's telegram of the 7th ultimo on the constitution of the proposed Aligarh University.

2. As regards your first recommendation, I agree that as the title "Aligarh Moslem University" would be welcomed by the Muhammadan community, and is in accordance with the style of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, there is not sufficient reason to object.

3. With regard to the functions of the Chancellor, I feel it undesirable to lay down rigid terms, and authorise you, if occasion arises, to consider the question of entrusting to him larger powers. I agree that he should be elected by the Court, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

4. While agreeing generally with Your Excellency's Government as to the powers of the Chancellor, I should prefer to define his relation with the Governor-General in Council by laying down that he should conduct all correspondence on behalf of the University with Your Excellency's Government. The power of recommending for honorary degrees would, in my opinion, be more appropriately vested in the Senate than in the Chancellor. But I would transfer to the latter from Government the right to nominate five persons to the Senate.

5. I agree with your recommendation as to the Vice-Chancellor's position, and do not consider a Pro-Vice-Chancellor necessary.

6. As regards the Court, Council, Senate, and Syndicate, I desire to modify in only three respects the scheme before me. In the first place I would, as stated above, leave to the Senate the function of recommending distinguished scholars or benefactors for honorary degrees. The two other points relate to the composition of the Senate and the Council. The five nominees of the Government of India on the Senate become, as explained above, the nominees of the Chancellor. Finally, I consider that the Provost should *ex-officio* be a member of the Council, and that the Senate should elect to the Council one other member. I see some objection to allowing the Senate so large a representation on the Council as five members. The experience of the newer universities in England suggests that the presence of two members of the Senate in Council secures an adequate expression of the views of the Teaching Staff.

7. The powers reserved to the Governor-General in Council appear to be unnecessarily detailed, and I do not wish to insist upon a minute compliance with the suggestion made in the 8th paragraph of my despatch of the 12th July last that all the powers which you originally proposed to give to the Chancellor could be vested in the Governor-General in Council.

8. I have already expressed my decision that the nomination of five persons to the Senate should be transferred to the Chancellor. Further, I consider it undesirable to reserve to Government the approval of the appointment of examiners. The proposed function of "appointing visitors

to enquire and give advice to trustees and of causing the Court to act upon the advice of the Governor-General in Council," is sufficiently covered by the proviso, which might be re-stated in an altered form, that Your Excellency in Council should require the University authorities to take any action necessary to carry out the University courses efficiently; and the words quoted might well give rise to misunderstanding. Similarly I prefer to omit the specific statements as to enquiring whether the law of the University is being carried out, and as to the removal of any member of the staff.

9. I should prefer, therefore, to state the powers of the Governor-General in Council as follows :

- (a) To watch over the administration of the University generally, requiring the authorities to take such action and to appoint and retain such staff as may be necessary to carry out efficiently the objects for which the University is constituted;
- (b) To have the accounts examined;
- (c) To approve the appointments of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor;
- (d) To approve the initial regulations, statutes, and bye-laws, and subsequently to sanction alterations therein;
- (e) To approve the incorporation of colleges in Aligarh district .

10. As regards the recognition of schools, the University will naturally admit to matriculation the pupils who have obtained school-leaving certificates recognised by the Government Educational Department or the *Durbar* concerned, but the system of granting such certificates is not yet universal. I regard with some apprehension the grant of privileges in the direction of recognition of schools that might conflict with the spirit of the decision against the affiliation of institutions in other parts of India. For this reason I hesitate to accept the proposed arrangement under which the University will undertake the conduct of examination of Islamic studies pursued in schools, and am doubtful as to the provision for recognising schools approved by Local Governments and *Durbars*. I shall be glad to know what precise object is served by the proposal as to recognition.

11. I consider it unnecessary to insist upon the annual revision of the Government grant, and prefer that the grant should be renewed quinquennially subject to the results of inspection. The five years' rule has been generally accepted in this country in the case of colleges and universities which receive a grant out of public funds.

12. I desire to invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the question of modifying the provision of Section 4 of Chapter VIII of the draft Statutes, under which it is laid down that the Provost must be a European. I think it undesirable to exclude the possibility of the appointment of an Indian of high distinction to this office.

13. Finally, I find it necessary to ask for a more detailed account of the other provisions described as being generally as set forth in your Despatch of the 2nd November 1911.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble
servant,
Crewe.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1913, No. 12.

19

The Muslim Gazette, Lucknow, 6 August 1913 :

MEETING OF THE FOUNDATION COMMITTEE AT ALIGARH.⁴⁰

The apparent victory of the National Liberal Party

(From our own correspondent).

In the last issue of *Muslim Gazette* a telegram was published to the effect that Major Saiyid Hasan Bilgrami had accepted the leadership of the National Liberal Party during the sessions of the Foundation Committee. By the National Liberal Party is meant that section of the community which, according to the desire of the majority of Muhammadans, want an independent University, possessing powers of affiliation. The party of leaders or conservatives is opposed to the liberal party; does not care for the wishes of the community, and is willing to accept unhesitatingly whatever form of University Government may choose to give. As Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk has always most boldly advocated the claims of the community, he has been regarded as the leader of the National Liberal Party. Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk attended the last sessions of the Foundation Committee at Lucknow, and it was his (dissident) voice which led to the breaking up of the deputation which was fully empowered on its own motion to settle with Government all matters in connection with the University. This time the Nawab could not attend the Aligarh sessions on account of illness, and therefore Major Saiyid Hasan Bilgrami was requested on behalf of the community to advocate the claims of the community at this session, and to accept the leadership of the National Liberal Party. Fortunately for the community the Major acceded to this request. Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk wrote as follows in a special message (addressed to the community) :

"May the Grace of God be such that the question of the Muslim University may be settled favourably for the Muhammadans in a manner similar to that by which Adrianople was reconquered. And may it be that the name of Major Bilgrami may be remembered with gratitude in connection with the victory about the Muslim University, as Enver Bey's name is remembered in connection with the conquest of Adrianople".⁴¹ But it gives us the greatest pleasure to announce that the prayers of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk have borne fruit and the community has, under the leadership of Major Bilgrami, gained a victory over the Aligarh leaders. This decisive victory becomes significant in view of the fact that it was gained in Aligarh, which is the centre of the loyalist (lit: Government worshipping) leaders.

On the night of the 25th July members of the Foundation Committee who had reached Aligarh by that time were summoned to the residence of Nawab Muzmil Ullah Khan in order to draw up a programme for the meetings of the Foundation Committee. But there the Aligarh leaders began to draft resolutions which were opposed to the demands of the community, and began to make speeches in support of them. After some difficulty it was pointed out that the purpose of the meeting was to draw up a programme which would indicate the subjects to be taken up for discussion the following day, and the procedure which would be followed in such discussions. It had never been contemplated that resolutions would be introduced at this meeting, and that those resolutions would be discussed. After this certain resolutions were moved by certain persons in order to include them in the programme. The Chairman of this meeting was the Raja of Mahmudabad. Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk had many days before the meeting sent a letter under registered cover to Nawab Ishaq Khan, Secretary of the Foundation Committee, with the request that it should be read at the sessions of the Foundation Committee before the commencement of its proceedings. The representatives of the National Liberal Party expected till the end of this meeting that Nawab Ishaq Khan would mention this letter in the programme. But when no mention was made of this letter till the end of the meeting, Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Wadud, of Bareilly, stood up and enquired why no mention had been made in the programme of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk's letter. This question very much upset Nawab Ishaq Khan, and alternately the letter was mentioned in the very beginning of the programmes. It had been settled that the budget meeting would be held on the morning of the 26th July and that the meeting of the Foundation Committee would be held in the afternoon. It was rumoured that the Aligarh leaders had exerted outside pressure to induce the people of Aligarh and its vicinity to attend the meeting in order to outvote the National Liberal Party. Strange to say that among the persons who had been summoned for this purpose there were many non-Muhammadans also in addition to Muhammadans. Mr. Muhammad Ali, editor of the *Comrade*, and Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Wadud strongly criticised this

action during the meeting, with the result that non-Muhammadans were excluded. But still there were hundreds of Muhammadans who had already entered the Strachey Hall and about whom no enquiries could be made afterwards. After this, the meeting of the Foundation Committee commenced its proceedings under the presidency of the Raja of Mahmudabad. First of all, the letter of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk entitled "Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk's message addressed to the community" was read out. This message had already been printed, and, as soon as it had been read, copies were distributed among the persons present. After this resolutions were moved and a most enthusiastic and hot discussion ensued. The meeting lasted till evening. The next day a (budget) meeting was to be held in the morning, but it was postponed and the whole day was taken up with the meeting of the Foundation Committee. The resolutions which had been moved and passed at the meetings on both days have been given elsewhere. It is impossible to reproduce here the speeches which were made in moving the resolutions, and the discussion among the supporters and the opponents of the different resolutions. I therefore content myself with mentioning some special facts about the meetings.

Although it was greatly feared that owing to the large number of the local members the Aligarh leaders would be successful in securing a settlement which would be opposed to the demands of the community and though it was rumoured that outside pressure had been exerted to get a large number of people from Aligarh and its vicinity to attend the meeting, yet in reality whenever any liberal speaker stood up to speak he was so loudly cheered by his supporters that the whole hall resounded with their cheers. On the other hand, whenever any speaker of the opposite party came up on the platform and began to speak in opposition to the demands of the community, he was very often greeted on all sides with cries of "No, No" and "Shame, Shame". At both days' meetings the whole audience was under the influence of the liberal party. Repeated though unsuccessful attempts were made to induce the audience to accept the formation of an association or deputation possessing full powers of settling all matters in connection with the University. All the leaders were impressed with the trend of opinion among the members, so much so that when the question was raised as to whether the reply of Government to the deputation, should be placed for consideration before the Foundation Committee or before the Muslim University Association mentioned in the resolution, Nawab Ishaq Khan, being impressed by the general feeling of the audience, openly declared it as his opinion that the reply of Government should be laid for consideration before the Foundation Committee. This was the view on which the National Liberal Party had been insisting. Nawab Ishaq Khan was vociferously cheered on this occasion. On another occasion the Raja of Mahmudabad openly declared that no one present at the meeting was opposed to the demand for an independent University. Mr. Mazharul Haqq had the audience completely under his influence, and once

when advocating the claims of the community in an able and stirring speech, said that he was speaking most freely and boldly and never feared to speak the truth. Mr. Saiyid Wazir Hasan,⁴² Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, followed him, and in the course of an unique speech in support of the community, said : "People claim that they are of an independent way of thinking, that they speak the truth, and that they do not fear anybody. But it does not follow that those who do not put forward such claims are not of an independent way of thinking". This passage referred to Mr Mazharul Haqq and was deplored by the audience, as Mr. Mazharul Haqq had never hinted in his speech that those who do not openly declare their independence on the platform are not liberals. I remember that at the last session of the All-India Muslim League Mr. Saiyid Wazir Hasan made a similar veiled attack on the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haqq, but on both these occasions Mr. Mazharul Haqq gave evidence of his noble character by not replying to the attacks. Still the audience was unable to comprehend why Mr Wazir Hasan had thought fit to give expression to such thoughts in his otherwise unparalleled speech. The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi,⁴³ in a speech following Major Bilgrami, angrily denounced the National Liberal Party and its leaders, and enquired why the Punjabi representatives had not been informed of the programme decided upon by the liberals. In fact the programme was not framed by the National Liberal Party and it was not responsible for the fact that the work of preparing the programme was taken up before the arrival of the Punjabi representative. Mr. Muhammad Yakub, Vakil of Moradabad, enquired in an angry speech against Maulana Abdul Qalam as to why the latter was permitted to speak so often. But throughout the session Mr. Muhammad Yakub, neither spoke nor expressed a desire to speak. Maulana Abdul Qalam⁴⁴ was compelled by the repeated requests of the audience to speak so often. At one time when Major Bilgrami was speaking, the editor of *Al Bashir* said in a very angry tone that he did not want to hear any word from the Major's lips. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, who is reported to be a very moderate speaker, very often lapsed into an angry mood in his speeches, still the audience disliked the angry speeches, and sometimes compelled by its united voice such speakers to sit down. The conduct of Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Vakil, Lucknow, should be admired. For two days he again and again brought forward his resolution urging the establishment of a Muslim University Association possessing full powers, and, though the audience always expressed displeasure with his resolution, there was never a ruffle on his determined face. He did not care for repeated slurs and cries of contempt, and stood up after short intervals to read his long resolution before the audience and to speak in its support. The manner in which the resolution was finally dealt with is evident from the wording of the resolution actually passed. Will no one admire the determination of Zahur Ahmad? Major Bilgrami was president at the second day's sitting. When under his presidency the resolution regarding the

Muslim University Association, which gave the trustees the right to elect only forty representatives was being moved, Nawab Ishaq Khan stood up to complain that the trustees had been given the same number of representatives as the old boys, thought the latter had received education under the supervision of the former. The Nawab urged that the trustees should be given the right to elect sixty representatives as they were representatives of the community, had laboured incessantly for the communal good, and had raised the Aligarh College to its present position. On this, voices were raised from all sides that the trustees were not the representatives of the nation but were a group of usurpers who had (unjustly) taken possession of a great national property (the Aligarh College). After the Nawab's speech Maulvi Fazl-ul-Hasan Hazrat Mohani, editor of the defunct, *Urdu-i-Mualla* (who has been ordered by the Principal and the Secretary not to enter the precincts of the College), came on the platform and described the improper manner in which expenditure had been incurred by the trustees and the college, especially in the Buildings Department. The speech was greeted with loud cheers which resounded throughout the whole hall.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, who is in charge of the Buildings Department, tried to reply to this indictment and angrily denounced those newspapers which had criticised the work of the Buildings Department. On this one gentleman stood up and said: "Khan Bahadur Jafar Husain, trustee, who is an expert engineer and has been connected with the Buildings Department of the College and who is present here, should be called on the platform and asked to declare on oath the true facts about the Buildings Department of the College". No one objected to it. After this Mr. Muhammad Ali, who is also a trustee, supported Maulvi Fazl-ul-Hasan in a humorous speech and greatly impressed the audience. The names of those persons who have enthusiastically supported the demands of the community are given below, so that the community may be sincerely grateful to them:

Major Saiyid Hasan Bilgrami; the Hon'ble Khwaja Ghulam-us-Saqlain; Maulana Abdul Qalam, editor of *Al Hilal*; Khwaja Abdul Majid, Bar-at-Law, Aligarh; the Hon'ble Mr Mazharul Haqq; Mr. Muhammad Ali, editor of the *Comrade*; Mr. Abdul Rouf, Rais of Man Aima, Allahabad.

Though Haji Musa Khan did not deliver any speech at the meeting, he participated to such an extent in all practical work that his position is second only to that of Major Bilgrami. In a way this gentleman is the Secretary of the National Liberal Party as well as the most enthusiastic liberal among the trustees of the Aligarh college.

Dated the 12th August 1913.

Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn,⁴⁵ I.C.S.,
To the Hon'ble Mr H. Sharp, No. 1187-C.

I am desired to enclose, for the information of the Government of India, a translation of a tract entitled 'O Muhammadans of Aligarh, wake up and know your duty', which was circulated freely before the recent meetings in regard to the Muhammadan University. It emanated from the Young Muhammadan Liberal Party.

Translation

"O Muhammadans of Aligarh, wake up and know your duty."

The enthusiasm which prevailed among the Muhammadans of India in connection with the Muslim University affair during the last two years or so is not likely to be forgotten for a long time. During the short period of one year the Muhammadans did a good deal—grand meetings were held at every place and subscriptions raised with unprecedented zeal. The high and the low including beggars, widows and poor labourers, all subscribed to this useful work and thus the required fund for the University was raised. No one will deny that so lively an enthusiasm among so indigent and inert a race as the Muhammadans was due to the fact that they were assured by those raising subscriptions that the University would be a remedy for all their ailments. They hoped that the Muslim University would be in the hands of Muhammadans; that in that University there would be no such defects as are found in Government schools and universities; that under the Muslim University there would be in every district and province Muhammadan schools and colleges in which the study of theology would be as compulsory as the study of other books of modern science; that the University would turn out such men of letters as were found among Muhammadans of olden times; and that it would remind us of the universities at Granada and Baghdad. In short, it was with such pleasant hopes that the Muhammadans of India subscribed to the University, but it is a pity that Mr. Butler, Educational Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, has, by his letter, dated 9th August 1912, poured cold water on all our hopes. He has intimated to the Muhammadans of India on behalf of the Government that, with the exception of Aligarh, no colleges of any other districts shall be affiliated to the University, that the final decision in all matters connected with the University shall rest with the Governor-General in Council, and that the word 'Islam' or 'Muslim' shall be no part of the name of the University, i.e., instead of Muslim University it shall be styled Aligarh University. Moreover, the draft scheme prepared on behalf of the Aligarh College regarding the proposed University does not hold out the same hopes as were given by the

Muhammadan leaders to the Muhammadan public. The scheme, on the other hand, deprives the Muhammadans of even that much independence and authority which they at present enjoy in all matters connected with the college, and vests that authority in His Excellency the Viceroy.

In view of these circumstances certain well wishers of the college have declared that they do not want such a university. Even Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, who is a true, honest and bold leader, has clearly stated that he would bid adieu to such a university from afar. On this very subject the Nawab has written and published a pamphlet, in which he has advised the Muhammadans to try hard until the Government is willing to grant such university to Muhammadans as they demand. If Government does not accede to their request, they should establish a separate University of their own for western science to be taught in Urdu and industrial education given to all. Also special arrangements should be made for the study of theology, so that students after completing their education might turn out "true Muhammadans". This advice of the Nawab was really very useful, but it is a pity that certain leaders are persistent in their own views and are willing to accept any sort of University which Government may be pleased to grant them, irrespective of the facts that the word "Muslim" may not form part of its name and the absolute power to finally decide all matters connected therewith may be vested in the Government. The aim of such leaders is to please the officers, even if they may be in doing so, sacrifice the interests of their community. They think that the Nawab is in his dotage and consequently his advice to Muhammadans is no good. This, however, is not the case. The Nawab's advice to Muhammadans regarding the University is unquestionably good. Now, in order to finally decide the matter, a meeting is to be held at Aligarh on the 26th or 27th July 1913, and it rests with the Muhammadans of Aligarh attending the meeting to decide the matter. They can decide whether they like such education being given to Muhammadans as may make them "true Musalmans" or they like such educated persons as usually come out from Government schools and colleges who have no regard for their religion.

O Muhammadans of Aligarh, wake up and know your duty. You have got a most important and responsible task to perform.

O Muhammadans of Aligarh, wake up and see that the eyes of 70 millions of Muhammadans are directed towards you, in the hope that you will faithfully safeguard the interests of your community.

O Muhammadans of Aligarh, say what course you would choose to follow. We are sure that you would prefer the 1st course (i.e., that suggested by the Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk). Do not think that it is a meeting for great persons only. Every (Musalman) learned man, *sufi* (devotee), zamindar and shopkeeper has a right to attend the meeting, and everything connected with the University is to be decided by a majority of votes. As a subscriber you should attend the meetings and signify your will in regard to any measure which you think beneficial to your community.

It is a question of vital importance and the attention of crores of Muhammadans is directed towards you. You should therefore be careful, lest you should break the hearts of Muhammadans by your negligence (and apathy in the matter).

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.

21

(Notes in the Criminal Intelligence Department)⁴⁶

Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces.

Extract from the advance copy of a paragraph to appear in the United Provinces Secret Abstract dated the 16th August 1913.

Aligarh demi-official of 31st July 1913—The meeting held at the Juma Masjid on the 25th July, which was reported in paragraph 1237, was organized with the object of attracting the attention of the Muhammadan public to those subjects which were most likely to arouse enthusiasm in the community, and to incline them to fall in with views of the Nationalist Liberal Party.

The meetings of the Foundation Committee were held on the 26th and 27th July, the greater part of each day being taken up.

It is estimated that about one hundred and fifty Muhammadans of importance came from outstations, of whom about sixty stayed on the college premises. There were also about five hundred people of Aligarh, a number of whom were of the common mob, and were probably collected through the exertions of members of the extremist or self-styled liberal party, who had set themselves out from the beginning to secure a majority in their favour.

I am told that members of the extremist party spoke to individuals of the audience, giving the impression to the other side that they were trying to win them over to their opinion. It also appears that during the course of the discussions on the various points raised by the moderates, who were for accepting the Government terms, were not given a fair hearing, but were hissed and booed so much so that towards the end they practically gave up attempting to speak.

The liberals had on their side speakers who had the power of attracting, holding and exciting their audience, the most notable being Abdul Qalam Azad editor of *Al Hilal*... spoke and said that the following points had to be decided and must be put to the vote :

What was to be the name of the University; whether the power of affiliation was to be granted; to what extent Government should be given control; what should be the authority of the Chancellor; and in what manner the money should be employed until the grant of the charter.

Discussions were decidedly acrimonious. The principal speakers of the moderate or what was called the *wafadar* party, were Aftab Ahmad Khan, Nawab Ishaq Khan, Shaikh Abdulla,⁴⁷ Dr Zia-uddin, Khwaja Abdul Majid (?), Barrister.

Of the liberal party, the most prominent were Major Hasan Bilgrami, Mr Muhammad Ali, Mr Shaukat Ali, Mian Muhammad Shafi of Lahore, the Hon'ble Mr Mazharul Haqq of Bankipore, Abdul Qalam of Calcutta, Wahiduddin Salim, editor of the *Muslim Gazette*, Abdul Wadud of Bareilly, and Wazir Hasan of Lucknow.

The great majority of the assembly were in favour of the views of the liberal party.

The decisions arrived at were that the name of the institution must be the Muhammadan University of Aligarh, that it should have the right of affiliation, that the Chancellor should not have greater powers of interference than the Lieutenant-Governor at present has in the College, and that the capital collected should not be touched until the grant of the charter, but that the interest might be spent in expanding and improving the M.A.O. College on the lines of the proposed university.

On the 27th July, the formation of the Court and Senate of University was discussed. It was decided that the Raja of Mahmudabad, Nawab Ishaq Khan, Major Hasan Bilgrami, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Abdul Qalam Azad and the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haqq should elect forty men from among the existing trustees who would in turn elect two hundred, thus forming a representative body to decide all matters concerning the University, who would have powers to make and amend the bye-laws of the University constitution.

It was decided that a deputation of fifty representatives of all the provinces of India and Burma should be elected, to whom would be entrusted the duty of bearing to His Excellency the Viceroy the opinion of the nation (i.e., the Muslim community—nation was the term generally used by the speakers). By opinion was meant the four points decided at the meeting of the 26th July.

The deputation is to be given no powers of discussion and alteration of the resolutions passed. If any resolution is not accepted, the deputation will have to return and the matter will again be put before the *nation* and discussed.

I give the names of some other speakers not mentioned above :

The Hon'ble Khwaja Ghulam us Saqlain; Mohiuddin of Qasur; Mumtaz Husain, Bar-at-law; Dr Nazir-ud-din Hasan; Idris Ahmad, Superintendent of the University office; Tufail Ahmad, Mukhtar of Fatehpur; Shah Zahir Alam of Sahaswan; Muhammad Yakub, Vakil of Moradabad; Abdul Husan; Tasadduq Husain Sherwani; Fazl-ul-Hasan.

Fazl-ul-Hasan had been barred from the College of late, but this meeting gave him the privilege of entering it again, if only during the vacation.

I hear from a fairly reliable source that they have decided to ask for as much as possible now in order that Government may be induced to give way on some of the points.

I have also heard that the decision of this meeting does not actually express the views of the sober-minded educated portion of the Muslim community, but that of the party collected by the exertions of such men as Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali and Abdul Qalam, who took care to educate them to their views and then completed their victory by their able and almost fanatical speeches.

I append the full Urdu report (not reproduced) of the shorthand writer who attended the meeting, a reference to which will give any further information which may be required.

The vernacular sheets were issued in connection with the meeting. The large one was presumably printed in Aligarh, though the name of the press has not been given. Attempts are being made to find out where it was printed.

In addition to those whose names were given by the Superintendent of Police, Aligarh, there were also present Maulvi Bashir-ud-din, editor of *Al Bashir*; Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi; Khan Bahadur Ghulam Sadiq of Amritsar; Saiyid Al-i-Nabi of Agra; Haji Saheb Khan; Muhammad Mumtaz Husain, Barrister of Lucknow; Mr Shahid Husain of Lucknow, and the Hon'ble Saiyid Raza Ali of Moradabad.

At the commencement of the first day's session, Messrs Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali stood at the hall gate giving directions to people as they went in.

It is reported that Mr Muhammad Ali spoke offensively to the Tahsildar of Aligarh when he was about to enter the hall, and taunted him with wanting to bring the servants of Government to get notes for the *wafadar* party.

The nationalist party had matters almost entirely their own way, the meeting being run by Messrs Muhammad Ali and Abdul Qalam.

Fazl-ul-Hasan gave a long fiery speech in which he described the English staff of the college as dishonest because they charged high salaries and did nothing. He said the college finances were in a disgraceful condition, that money was being badly squandered and everybody, whether trustees or servants, was making money out of the college funds. The Raja of Mahmudabad was unwilling to allow him to speak, but Muhammad Ali and Abdul Qalam Azad induced him to give permission.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Sadik and Nisar Husain, Deputy Magistrate of the Irrigation Department, spoke in support of the views expressed by Sir Harcourt Butler in August last, but they were hissed and hooted and practically made to sit down. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Sadik asked the audience to collect themselves and reminded them that opposition to the wishes of Government would do them no good, but he was not allowed to speak and there were cries of shame from all sides. Nawab

Mohamed Ishak Khan and Shaikh Abdulla, are reported to have been afraid to say anything against the nationalist party. Nawab Ishak Khan spoke only once and even then he supported Muhammad Ali that the final reply of the Government should be placed before the Foundation Committee for decision. Only Mr Zahur Ahmad and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan showed a little fight, otherwise the platform was monopolised by the liberal party.

A very brief reference to the resolutions passed was published in the *Indian Daily Telegraph* on the 28th July, but no full account of the proceedings was published by the press of these provinces until the 5th August, when the *Muslim Gazette* had a long article announcing the success of the liberal party. The editor said that the large attendance was due to the influence of Nawab Mushtaq Husain, Vikar-ul-Mulk, who had sent special messages to people in all parts of Northern India to attend this meeting. Not content with the message only he from his sick bed addressed a long letter to the members of the committee, giving his views on all the disputed points. The editor said that there was also a belief that the meeting was called at Aligarh by the Trustees of the College in order to carry things in their own way, but that the general body of the Muhammadans was not prepared to allow this to happen. He reminded his readers that it was Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, who after the Lucknow meeting was successful in dissolving the deputation which had been formed in order to deal with the constitution of the University, and he said that the Nawab in a message on the present occasion expressed the hope that "as Adrianople has been reconquered in the same manner will the matter of University be decided in favour of the Muhammadans, and as Enver Bey is remembered in connection with the conquest of Adrianople so will the name of Major Saiyid Hasan Bilgrami be remembered with feelings of thankfulness". The *Muslim Gazette* said that the prayers of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk had been fulfilled and the nation had scored a victory under the leadership of Major Hasan Bilgrami. The importance of the victory was enhanced by the fact that it had been gained at Aligarh, the seat of "State-bound leaders." The editor remarked that whenever any liberal speaker rose, he was received with cheers, and that the voices of conservatives, among whom Nawab Ishaq Khan, Mr Aftab Ahmad Khan, and Shaikh Abdulla were mentioned, when raised against the current of public feeling, were drowned in hisses and cries of shame.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.

Dated Naini Tal, the 2nd May 1914.

Demi-Official letter from the Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.-S.I., LL.D., to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

I much regret the delay that has occurred in my answering your letter⁴⁸ about the Chancellorship of the new Hindu and Muhammadan Universities at Benares and Aligarh, respectively. Up to the time when we moved to the hills three days ago, I have been continuously seeing men who are interested in the two schemes and endeavouring to get their general points of view, without of course giving them any glimmer of the question on which you had consulted me.

You asked me about two aspects of the case; (1) whether I agree that the head of the province should be the Chancellor rather than His Excellency the Viceroy; and (2) whether the promoters should be consulted about (1) before a decision is reached, or whether the decision should be announced as a condition of the constitutions of the Universities.

At the outset, perhaps you will allow me to explain why I came into the discussion at the India Office last year, as Holderness⁴⁹ has mentioned the fact to you. While I was working at the India Office in connection with the Currency Commission,⁵⁰ I got literally one hour's notice that I should be wanted to attend a committee on the Universities question. I went and was shown a mass of papers that I had never seen before and had no time to read. The committee consisted of Holderness, LaTouche,⁵¹ Barr,⁵² Gupta⁵³ and Baig,⁵⁴ with Seton⁵⁵ as Secretary. Montagu⁵⁶ was to have been present, but could not come at the last moment. The discussion was at first on details as to the powers of the Chancellor, and I took no part. Then the question arose who should be the Chancellor. Three suggestions were before the committee; that the Chancellor should be (1) the Government of India, (2) the Member for Education, or (3) the Viceroy. The committee ruled out (1); the post, must, they considered, be held by a person and not a body. They disliked (2), as it would put the Education Member in an embarrassing and almost an impossible position to have to advise the Government of India on questions upon which he has already had to take a side in his capacity as Chancellor. When (3) came under discussion, Gupta said that he thought it would be better to keep the Governor-General out of what might be a controversial atmosphere, and asked why the Lieutenant-Governor should not be Chancellor. Baig said that he quite agreed; the proposal thus started from the two Indian members. I was then asked to express an opinion. I said the whole matter was new to me from this point of view; but that I had always been against the Head of the Government in India being exposed to any risk of participation in disputes over details of University administration; it might at any time be undignified and I thought it was politically undesirable.

As to Gupta's alternative, however, I had serious doubts how it would be received by the promoters, especially the Muhammadans. Gupta here interrupted that he did not anticipate any objection with the Hindus, and Baig said he thought any difficulty on this score with the Muhammadans would be got over. I then continued that, if this was so, although the Lieutenant-Governor of the future would not be grateful for the extra labour entailed on him, yet I considered it decidedly preferable that the duties of the Chancellorship should rest on him rather than on His Excellency. The Lieutenant Governor could be engaged in controversy, could make mistakes, could be over-ruled, without impairing the prestige of the Government of India; but to bring the Viceroy into the firing line whenever the University wished to force a conflict (and this would be very largely in their power) would have the most unfortunate political results. This, I think, was practically all I said, and at the end I asked the committee to take it as a purely personal and somewhat summary opinion, as I had no opportunity of consulting the Government of India, and very little time for thinking over the matter myself.

Now, for your question. To the first one I should give the same answer as I gave to the India Office committee.⁵⁷ If a Government official is to be nominated as Chancellor of the new Universities, I consider that the balance of advantage lies on the side of taking the head of the province. The arrangement is not an ideal one, as there is bound to be much unpleasantness, and "National" aspirations are, and seem likely to remain, strongly against Governmental intervention or restraint. But I believe you are as firmly convinced as I am that for a long time to come, the assistance and general control of the Government will be necessary to the success of these new Universities. The Chancellor must be someone with authority to advise and power to insist, if need be, on his advice being accepted. If you agree in this, I do not see that anyone other than the head of the province can suitably be put in the position. He will have the additional advantage of being also the Chancellor of the Government University in the province, and thus being able to correlate the work of the three great teaching bodies, and reducing to a minimum any detrimental rivalry between them. If the Universities ever become in a real sense All-India Institutions, the position may change; but I see little prospect of that at present.

To your second question I should unhesitatingly answer—let the Government of India and the Secretary of State make up their minds what is the right course to take, and announce the decision as part of the terms on which the Universities will be allowed to start. There will be protests whatever you do, and it is better to have the fight along the whole ground and get it over in one engagement, than to have guerilla warfare over a long period and a scattered field. I do not think the Hindus will seriously object to the arrangement, though they would certainly prefer the Viceroy on many grounds, and particularly in accord with universal tendency to

fly as high as possible which is incidental to one of the most persistent and insidious features of the Nationalist programme. The Muhammadans will object for the reason you mention in your letter, for personal reasons (in a few cases at least), and because the All-India conception is for the moment really stronger with them than with the Hindus. Still, when all is said and done, they are all so anxious for a settlement now that they will welcome a complete and, as far as possible, a final statement of Government's requirements, however much there may be in it that they dislike.

I hope soon to be writing to you separately about the Aligarh College. I am having its finances thoroughly examined as a preliminary to an exhaustive consultation with the Trustees in July. Things are better in a way; but there is no assurance of permanent improvement, and I am afraid Nawab Ishaq Khan will never be the man for the Honorary Secretaryship. We must stand by him in the interests of good management while he is there; but I should be glad to see him go, though where we are to turn for a successor is not an easy question.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
July 1915, Nos. 56-67.*

23

Dated Simla, the 22nd September 1915.

Demi-Official letter from the Hon'ble Mr Mohamed Ishaq Khan, to the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

I beg to inform you that the deputation appointed by the Muslim University Foundation Committee is now practically complete, and I request the favour of your taking necessary steps to obtain the permission of the Government of India for its waiting upon the Government to have the honour of laying before it the matter of the proposed Muslim University.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
January 1916, No. 13.*

24

Dated Simla, the 24th September, 1915.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, to the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.

In reply to your letter of today, enclosing a letter dated the 22nd September 1915 from Nawab Ishaq Khan, Honorary Secretary to the

Muslim University Foundation Committee, I write to say that I regret that I am unable to receive a deputation on the subject. This does not mean that I am in any way out of sympathy with you but the matter has reached a stage now at which nothing except a formal representation from the Muslim University Foundation Committee could be the basis of action. Such a representation would, as you will readily understand, necessarily state that the Muslim University Foundation Committee accepted the decision on question of principle reached in connection with the Hindu University at Benares should the Muslim University Foundation Committee make a formal representation in these terms, I should be glad to meet them and discuss details. I wish to make it quite clear, however, that the acceptance of the decisions on questions of principle such as control, etc., over which there has been prolonged discussion in connection with the Hindu University, is an absolute condition precedent to further action.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings.
January 1916, No. 13*

25

Demi-official from Mr Aftab Ahmad Khan, to the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., No, 1957, dated the 12th January 1916.

At the annual session of All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, held at Poona in Christmas week of December last, it was resolved that a deputation, consisting of the gentlemen noted below, should wait upon you in connection with the question of the proposed Muslim University. Justice Abdur Rahim,⁵⁸ who presided at the Conference, was asked to approach you on the subject which he must have done. May I be allowed to request you to be pleased to receive the said deputation on some early date which may be convenient to you. Upon hearing from you I shall inform the members of the deputation of the date and time which you may be pleased to fix.

Hoping to be excused for this trouble.

Members of the Deputation

1. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Abdur Rahim.
2. Nawab Mohamed Ishaque Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Raja Md. Ali Mohamed Khan of Mahmudabad.
4. Mr Mazharul Haque, Bar-at-Law, Bankipore.
5. Mr Syed Wazir Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Lucknow.
6. Dr Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, M.D., Delhi.
7. Mr M.A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
8. Seth Yaqub Hasan, Madras.
9. Seth Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani, Bombay.
10. Mr M.A. Hyderi, Hyderabad, Deccan.
11. The Hon'ble

Mian Mohammed Shafi, Bar-at-Law, Lahore. 12. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Bashiruddin, Editor, "Al-Bashir", Etawah. 13. Mr Aftab Ahmad, Honorary Joint Secretary of the All-India Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings.
February 1916, No. 13

26

No. 1987 dated the 17th January 1916.

Demi-official from Mr Aftab Ahmad Khan, to the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Thanks for your letter of the 15th instant.⁵⁹ In reply I have to say that at the last annual session of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, Justice Abdur Rahim, who presided, suggested the desirability of approaching the Hon'ble the Education Member with the request that he may be pleased to receive a deputation on behalf of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, as the most representative body in matters relating to Muhammadan education, with the object of representing the views and wishes of the Indian Musalmans as regards the question of Muslim University and of ascertaining as to how far Government will be pleased to meet the wishes of the community. The idea underlying this proposal was explained by Justice Abdur Rahim in his Presidential address in the following passage :

"My further advice to you is that we should try our best to reach a settlement during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. He has already acquired the confidence of the people and it will be in the interests of the community that you should make every possible endeavour to obtain a charter before he leaves us. We may request the Education Member to receive a deputation so that it may discuss with him the situation with a view to a settlement. The committee cannot yet commit itself to a decisive course of action, but when it has ascertained from the Government of India its final decision on the proposals that you may make, it will be in a position to advise the Muslim University Association in the light of what transpires. I need hardly say that if we are able to make any suggestions acceptable to the Government of India, which will be an improvement on the present Benares Hindu University Act, it will be open to our Hindu brethren to avail themselves of those suggestions, if they so desire."

Thus the main object for which the Conference decided to request the Hon'ble the Education Member to receive the deputation on its behalf was to ascertain the real position and then to lay it before the Foundation Committee for final settlement of the question. I may be permitted to point out that considering that the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference has been serving the cause of Muhammadan education in this country for the last thirty years such a request on its part was both natural and reasonable.

As regards the question as to whether the proposed deputation has authority to speak on behalf of the Foundation Committee, I have to say that it had no such authority but it has the authority of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference to obtain definite and authoritative information about the decision of the Government and then lay it before the Foundation Committee so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of the Muslim University question.

Trusting that the object and position of the proposed deputation will now be clear and hoping to receive a favourable reply at your earliest convenience.⁶⁰

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
February 1916, No. 13.

27

Educational Commissioner
with the Government of India
Jammu, April 13th, 1916.

My Dear MacLagan,

I see in the paper the resolutions of the Moslim University Foundation Committee. The first of the two conditions is a little sinister, though not very clear; the trouble about the M.A.O. College is that, under its regulations, the L.G.⁶¹ can advise only, but not enforce any action. As they refused to take Hewett's advice, he ceased to advise them. As to the second condition, they cannot possibly possess the same power of recognising schools which the "government universities" possess. The Benares University Committee readily acquiesced in this power being vested in Local governments or Durbars—indeed I think they suggested it (vide the proceedings of our meetings of June last). Now it occurs to me that this demand on the part of the Muslims may have a reflux effect on the Hindus, whose regulations are not yet ratified; also it might be well to let the Muhammadans know at once that this second condition cannot be fulfilled. Of course this will cause some outcry: but the outcry is bound to come; and personally I would favour an open letter to the Raja of

Mahmudabad at once, explaining that the first condition is not clear and the second is impossible as the Hindus have agreed not to demand it in their regulations and as it would lead to great confusion.

The third (& last) of their resolutions shows an evil spirit and looks as if they were out for a quarrel rather than a university.

Yours sincerely,
H. Sharp.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 1.

28

To the Hon'ble Sir E.D. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary
to the Government of India,
Education Department,
Simla.

Confidential

D.O. No. 653/C

Lucknow, 14th April 1916.

My dear MacLagan,

I am desired to forward for the information of the Government of India in the Education Department a copy of a letter addressed to the Home Department regarding a recent meeting about the Muhammadan University held in Lucknow.

Yours sincerely,
R. Burn.

D.O. No. 65C/C,

Lucknow, 14th April, 1916.

My dear Wheeler,

I am desired to report for the information of the Government of India the proceedings of a meeting of the Foundation Committee of the Muhammadan University which took place at Lucknow on April 10th. About a week before the meeting the Raja of Mahmudabad approached the Deputy Commissioner with the request that he would prevent local students from attending the meeting. Subsequently the Commissioner interviewed the Raja who explained that he was most anxious (a) that the Government terms for the University should be accepted, and (b)

that the meeting should be loyal and orderly. It was expected that the Muhammadan extremists, who were opposed to the University, would be headed by Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq and adherents of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were also expected. The Raja sent his own private secretary, Saiyid Sajjad Haidar, a Government servant, to negotiate with Muhammad Ali in this connection. The Commissioner stated to the Raja that as it was desired to interfere with a public meeting, the purposes of which were in no way objectionable, he could not take action without a written representation from those responsible for the meeting. It appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that, while it was eminently desirable to protect the students community from the virus of political excitement, the Commissioner's action was entirely right. It was plain that the motives actuating the Raja in making this request were mainly to prevent his opponents from packing the meeting with adherents. In view of the accusations which have been made against officials in Bombay regarding the meeting held there last December insistence on the formality of a written communication was necessary. On April 8th Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan, who is honorary secretary to the University Foundation Committee, wrote to the Commissioner asking him to advise the authorities of schools and colleges to prevent students from attending the meeting and to depute an official to identify students. The heads of local colleges were accordingly addressed by the Commissioner.

2. The meeting opened at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted till 6 in the evening with an interval of an hour or an hour and a half in the middle. It was attended by a considerable number of all classes including about 50 men from outside the province. The Government of India are aware that the Foundation Committee of the University is a very loosely defined body and practically any Muhammadan would have a right to attend. It had been suggested previously that Sir Ali Imam should preside. Shortly before the meeting began, however, news was carried to him at the house of the Raja of Mahmudabad that his election to the chair would be strongly opposed. It was said that those present at the meeting wished either Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq or Mr Jinnah from Bombay to occupy the chair. Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq had arranged to move the main resolution and thus did not wish to preside while Mr Jinnah declined, as the proceedings were to be carried on in Hindustani of which he is a poor master. A suggestion was therefore made that the Raja of Mahmudabad should take the chair, and this was accepted; but he remained at the meeting for only an hour or two and was succeeded by Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq. When it appeared from his speech on the main resolution that Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq had come round to an acceptance of the principle of asking the Government of India for a University on the same lines as those approved for the Hindu University his position as chairman was no longer possible and he relinquished the chair to Mr Jinnah.

3. A copy of the resolutions passed is enclosed. The first was proposed

by Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq and seconded by Dr. Ansari. It was opposed by a number of men including Khwaja Abdul Majid, a barrister of Aligarh, who was recently elected secretary of the Old Boys' Association as the nominee of Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. Khwaja Abdul Majid proposed an amendment that the whole matter should be put off until the regulations under the Hindu University Act were published. As originally drafted, this resolution did not apparently contain the proviso that any regulations to be framed under an act constituting a Muhammadan university should be submitted to the Foundation Committee if they did not receive the acceptance of 2/3rds of the members of the Constitution Committee. The latter body is more compact than the Foundation Committee. After the original proposal had been discussed for more than five hours the amendment first proposed by Khwaja Abdul Majid was withdrawn on condition that the proviso bringing in the Constitution Committee should be accepted. The resolution was then unanimously passed.

4. The second resolution appointing a committee to draft the regulations was then discussed. In the list originally proposed the name of Dr Zia-ud-din, Vice-Principal of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, was included. When this was read out the meeting grew very noisy. Many of the better class people had left the meeting on the passing of the first resolution and those present included a number of students and low class Muhammadans. Among the students were 15 or 20 who had been expelled by Dr Zia-ud-din from Aligarh. These had been active in attracting to the meeting a number of youths from the Nadwat-ul-ulama (a theological college in Lucknow) and some local students. Dr. Ansari's name was substituted for that of Dr Zia-ud-din. It has been stated since the meeting occurred that Mr Justice Abdur Rahim is unlikely to accept office on the committee as his judicial duties in Madras will prevent him from meeting the other members.

5. The last resolution thanking Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali for their services to the University was proposed by Dr Muhammad of Bankipore and seconded by Dr Nazir-ud-din, a young barrister of Lucknow. It is said to have been received with loud cheers from the students and was passed without discussion.

6. The meeting had been preceded by a meeting of a Subjects Committee held the night before which sat till very late and is reported to have arrived at no very definite conclusion. The main resolution was, however, with the exception noted above, settled on before the meeting and was concurred in by Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq and many other Muhammadans who had hitherto held out against accepting a university on the same lines as those sanctioned for the Hindu University. In the course of his speech Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq insinuated that Government did not really want to give the university. He proposed the acceptance of his resolution on the ground that it was unwise to allow Government

to be in a position to say that Muhammadans themselves were to blame for not getting their desire. Some references were made by several speakers to the Cawnpore Mosque affair.⁶² It was evident throughout that the students had come prepared to oppose the demand for a university, and it was remarked by more than one of those present that the gentlemen who occupied the chair could exercise little or no control over order in the meeting. The three persons who appeared to have most influence were Fazl-ul-Hasan Hasrat Mohani, the ex-editor of the paper known as *The Urdu-i-mualla*, Khwaja Abdul Majid and Zafar-ul-Mulk, the editor of a local paper of no importance called *An-Nazir*.

7. On the whole, apart from the attempts at rowdyism, the meeting seems to have been a reasonable success for the moderate party; but it conclusively proved the utter failure of the so-called leaders of the Muhammadans to lead. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Education Department also.

Yours sincerely,

R. Burn.

The Hon'ble Mr H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department,
Simla.

Copy of resolutions passed at the Moslem University Committee meeting held at Lucknow on April 10, 1916.

I. Having regard to the refusal of the Government to grant to the Muhammadans a university on any principles other than those granted to the Hindus, this meeting of the Muslim University Foundation Committee has no other alternative, at present, but to accept the principle of the Hindu University Act, provided, however, that in framing the regulations the Government has due regard to the peculiar position the Aligarh College occupies, in the scheme of the Muslim University, and that the said regulations framed according to the Act should be placed before the members of the Constitution Committee for their approval, but if not accepted by it by a majority of 2/3 votes, the said regulations should be placed before the Foundation Committee and provided also that powers are given to the Muslim University of recognising schools outside Aligarh similar to those exercised by the Government Universities.

II. That the meeting resolves that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen with powers to them to fill in any vacancy caused in

their number, be appointed to draft the regulations and submit the same to Government for discussion :

- (1) Mr Mazhar-ul-Haqq
- (2) Mr M.A. Jinnah
- (3) Mr Justice Abdur Rahim
- (4) Dr Ansari
- (5) Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan
- (6) Dr Abdur Rahman Bijnori.

III. The Muslim University Foundation Committee records its deep sense of indebtedness to Messrs Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali for their valuable services in the cause of the Muslim University and greatly regrets that their enforced absence has deprived the community of the benefit of their help and advice.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 1.*

29

No. 239, dated the 11th April, 1917.

Demi-Official letter from Nawab Muhammad Ishak Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Foundation Committee of the Muslim University and Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, to the Hon'ble Sir E.D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official No. 66, dated the 15th February 1917, and to forward for the information of the Hon'ble Education Member a copy of the resolution, which the Foundation Committee of the Muslim University Scheme passed on the 8th instant expressing its readiness to accept the best University that can be obtained on the lines of the Hindu University and authorizing the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting to take necessary steps to proceed with the scheme.⁶³ I would therefore now request you to be so good as to move the Hon'ble Education Member to fix some suitable time when the Members of the Regulation Committee may proceed to Simla for discussion as to the furtherance of the scheme of the proposed Muslim University.

As it will take sometime to arrange for the meeting of all the 8 members of the Regulation Committee, who reside in different parts of India, I hope a sufficiently long notice will be given me of the date on

which the Hon'ble Education Member will be able to receive them. If it suits his convenience some date in June next may be fixed.

In conclusion I beg to draw your attention to the demi-official letter dated 24th September of the former Education Member Sir Harcourt Butler to the address of the Hon'ble Sir Rajah Ali Mohammad Khan of Mahmudabad, President of the University Association, in which it was clearly laid down that if the basic principles of the Hindu University were accepted discussion on matters of detail would be proceeded with.⁶⁴ It is hoped that the Regulation Committee will be able to discuss matters of detail in respect of the Act, Statute and Regulations on the authority of this letter.

The Muslim University

The following resolutions were passed by the Muslim University Foundation Committee at its meeting held at Aligarh on 8th April 1917 :

(1) That this meeting of the Muslim University Foundation Committee hereby resolves with reference to the letter of Government of India, Education Department, dated Delhi, 15th February 1917, No. D.O.-66, that the committee is prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University.

(2) It further authorises the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting, with the President and the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim University Association as its *ex-officio* members, to take the necessary steps in consultation with the Hon'ble Education Member for the introduction of the Muslim University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council.

*Education Department Deposit Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 5.*

30

No. 140-EDN., dated the 27th April 1917.

Letter from the Hon'ble Sir E.D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Hon'ble Mr R. Burn, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

I am desired to let you know, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that we have received from Nawab Ishak Khan a copy of the Resolution passed by the Moslem University Foundation Committee on 8th April, accepting the best University that can be obtained on the lines of the Hindu University. We were asked to arrange to meet the "Regulation Committee" in Simla in order that necessary steps might be

taken to proceed with the scheme of the University, and we have suggested their coming here on the 25th June.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 5.

31

No. 123-C.

Delhi, the 19th January 1918.

From the Hon'ble Sir E.D. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India,
To the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

Department of Education

Sir,

As His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is aware the Government of India were during the year 1911-12 in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the proposal to establish a Muslim University at Aligarh, and the Secretary of State communicated his approval of the institution of the proposed university subject to certain remarks and criticisms put forward by him in respect of the schemes then under discussion. The principles then indicated by the Secretary of State have formed the basis of the Benares Hindu University Act of 1915 and it is now presumed that any legislation for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh must conform in all matters of substance with the provisions of the legislation already passed for the Hindu University at Benares. At a meeting of the Muslim University Foundation Committee, held at Aligarh, on the 8th April 1917, it was resolved that the Committee was "prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University" and authority was given to the Regulation Committee of the proposed Muslim University to take the necessary steps for the introduction of a Muslim University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council.

2. In accordance with the above resolution the proposals for the constitution of the University were discussed by the Hon'ble Member of Council and Secretary in this Department between the 25th August and the 8th September 1917 with the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr Mazharul Haqq, Nawabzada Major

Hamidulla Khan, Dr Ansari, Nawab Mohamed Ishak Khan and Dr Bijnori. The meeting took into consideration certain drafts prepared by the Regulation Committee, *viz.*, a draft Bill, draft statutes and draft regulations and I am desired to forward along with the proceedings of the meeting a copy of the drafts thus brought under their consideration.

3. In respect of the draft Bill, I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India as at present advised it would seem advisable to introduce the bill in the Imperial Legislative Council as a Government Bill as was done in the case of the Benares Act but they would be glad to learn the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on this point. The draft now forwarded is in the form presented by the Regulation Committee and has not yet been examined by the Legislative Department of this Government but the Government of India would wish to ascertain the general views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the proposals embodied in the draft as now presented. It will be observed that the proposed University will differ in two important respects from the Benares Hindu University inasmuch as (i) there will be no Syndicate and (ii) the university will be unicolligate, but in neither of these two points do the Government of India consider the modification to be other than an improvement always assuming that suitable sub-committees or a standing committee to the Senate can be constituted. In the consideration of the draft I am to draw attention to the following matters :

- (i) It is for consideration whether the provision of clause 4 (i) of the draft bill which makes theology compulsory for Muslim students should not be abandoned in favour of a provision corresponding with that of section 17 (i) of the Benares Act which merely allows the statutes to provide for the instruction of Hindus in the Hindu religion.
- (ii) It will be observed that section 6 of the Benares Act which establishes the Lieutenant-Governor as visitor is not reproduced in the draft bill and it is for consideration whether it is necessary to introduce a clause to establish a visitor, together with provisions on the lines of sections 17 (5) and 18 (5) of the Benares Act to give him control over the Statutes and Regulations.
- (iii) The Government of India are inclined to think that the proposal in clause 9 to give the Court their power of interpreting the meaning of the Act, Statutes, etc., is unsuitable as the Court is not a proper body for the decision of such questions. It is a question whether a similar objection should be raised to the proposed clause 7 (3) which gives the Court control over the Regulations and whether if a power of veto over the regulations is granted to the Court a similar power should be concurrently conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor.

(iv) It will be seen from paragraph 11 of the proceedings that in view of the importance attached by the Government of India to the provisions of the Benares Act on the subject of the recognition of schools the Regulation Committee were prepared to forego the proposals incorporated in their draft upon the point.

4. I am similarly to ask for any general remarks which the Lieutenant-Governor may wish to make in respect of the proposed Statutes and to note the following points for consideration :

- (i) As will be seen from paragraphs 19 and 20 of the proceedings the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be subject to the veto of the Government of India.
- (ii) It will be observed from paragraphs 25 and 26 of the proceedings that the first nomination to the Court under clause 11 (2) (x) of the Statutes will be subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and that in clause 11(2) *ex-officio* members will be added. It is for consideration whether the proposed constitution of the Court is in other respects such as may be accepted as suitable.
- (iii) As will be observed from paragraph 39 of the proceedings, Chapter XIX of the proposed bye-laws will appear as part of the Statutes.

5. Lastly, as regards the proposed regulations and bye-laws it will be seen from paragraph 39 of the proceedings that the latter will not be scheduled but it is for consideration whether the former also should not be exempted from forming part of a schedule under the bill. It would be possible as in the case of the Benares legislation to frame the regulations in the rough before the passing of the bill and to issue them after the bill is passed.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E.D. MacLagan,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure :

Proceedings of Meetings with the Regulation Committee of the Aligarh Muslim University.

1st Meeting, 25th August 1917.

Present :

The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair.
The Hon'ble Mr Jinnah.

The Hon'ble Mr Mazharul Hagg.
Nawabzada Major Hamidulla Khan.
Dr Ansari.
Nawab Muhammad Ishak Khan.
Dr Bijnori.
Dr Wali Muhammad.
The Hon'ble Mr Sharp.

A telegram had been received from the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad saying he will not arrive till the afternoon.

2. A draft bill was presented to Sir Sankaran Nair. Mr Jinnah explained that their idea was to have one college with hostels and to leave out the Syndicate and the Faculties which were included as part of the Benares Hindu University constitution. The authorities would accordingly be the Senate, the Council, the Court and the Boards of Studies.

3. The first statutes were to be embodied in the bill. After that they will be framed by the Council and sanctioned by the Court. The regulations would be framed by the Senate and sanctioned by the Court. In both cases the sanction of the Governor-General would be required to the first bodies of statutes and regulations. After that their sanction would be required only to statutes dealing with certain matters.

4. They proposed to have no visitor. This was justified in two ways :

- (i) There would be no colleges and therefore no matters to decide between the University and the colleges.
- (ii) The Aligarh University was starting with a college which had been going on for 35 years and which has already its own constitution. The Benares University on the other hand had no such well-established foundation.
- 5. Sir Sankaran Nair said that he would examine the bill and meet the representatives again on Monday afternoon.

2nd Meeting, 27th August 1917

6. The same were present as on Saturday with the addition of the Hon'ble Sir Mohammed Ali Mohammed Khan, Raja of Mahmudabad. Sir Sankaran Nair went through the various points in which the bill now presented differs from the Benares Act.

7. *The Visitor* : Section 6 of the Benares Act. Sir Sankaran Nair quoted the similar case of the Patna Bill and was unable to see any objection in principle to the provision. The members of the Regulation Committee admitted the following points :

- (i) There is no objection to some officer of the Government inspecting and annulling proceedings which are not in conformity with the Act, Statutes, the Regulations, etc. The Regulation Committee would prefer that the inspecting officer be a member of the Government of India.
- (ii) It is immaterial who this officer is provided his order is binding subject to appeal to a court of law.
- (iii) This may be provided by the addition of words showing that it is open to the University to declare that their action is within the Act, the Statutes, the Regulations, etc., and not beyond them as declared by the Visitor, and to appeal against the Lieutenant-Governor's decision as aforesaid.

8. *Power of the Court to sanction regulations and the omission of the sanctioning power of the Visitor* : Mr Jinnah explained that the Court would be a different body from that laid down in the Benares Act. It was therefore proposed that the check over the Syndicate should be by the Court and not by the Visitor. The Raja of Mahmudabad added that the present trustee would not agree to lose the control over the college to such an extent. Nawab Ishak Khan admitted that the Lieutenant-Governor has now power to veto the regulations of the college (rule 142 of the laws and regulations of the college). Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that here the principles of the Benares Act were consonant with the practice of the college and also that they were starting with a new experiment. Mr Jinnah said that in any event he would prefer the power of veto to rest with the Governor-General in Council and not with the Lieutenant-Governor.

9. The composition of the Senate will be shown in the Statutes.

10. *Statutes and Regulations* : Sir Sankaran Nair said that he assumed the present regulations of the college dealt with matters which would fall within the Statutes of the University. This assumption was contested and it was pointed out that the college is governed by the Regulations of the Allahabad University. Sir Sankaran Nair said that these required the sanction of the local Government. Mr Jinnah urged that the University of Allahabad was a Government University, whereas theirs would be a private university.

11. *Recognition and establishment of schools* : Sir Sankaran Nair said that this was against the Benares Act, and they could not have these powers. He could not support them save so far as the Benares Act and Regulations allowed. Even the existing universities were incapable of looking after schools. Mr. Jinnah said that there should be some thing in the Act. Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that this was a matter of drafting. He also said that if they asked for power beyond the Benares Act, they might wreck the bill. If it were possible he would be glad to give universities this power, but he considered that it was inexpedient in

the interests of education. Mr. Jinnah said that Musalmans would like to have this power but rather than wreck the scheme they would give it up. Sir Sankaran Nair said that they would probably get what the Benares University have got and no more.

12. *Theology* : Sir Sankaran Nair suggested that it would be unwise to press the compulsory study of theology as a part of the Act. There was some difference of opinion here, Mr. Jinnah and the Raja declaring themselves willing to accept compulsion by Statute, whereas Mr. Mazharul Haq and others particularly desired to see this important point in the bill. Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that the matter was controversial and thus it might happen that Government even if they agreed with the Muhammadans might yet feel disinclined to introduce the bill on these grounds. The Committee said that they would give their opinion tomorrow.

13. *Powers of officers* : It was pointed out that nothing was said in the bill. This, it appeared, was due to oversight and it was stated that provision would be made.

14. *Taking of Allahabad courses* : The members explained that clause 19(7) was merely meant to be a transitional provision. This appeared to be a matter of drafting.

15. *Powers of the Chancellor* : Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that the clause answering to section 19 of the Benares Act had not yet been drafted. The points were taken up one by one :

- (i) *Removal of a teacher* : Nawab Ishak Khan pointed out that Government had hitherto possessed no such power over the college and the need for such power had never been felt.
- (ii) *External examiners* : Sir Sankaran Nair thought that if Government recognised the degrees as was proposed it should also have some voice in setting the standard of the examination.
- (iii) *Scale of staff* and
- (iv) *General power* were not discussed.

The members of the Regulation Committee saw no objection to the adoption of (ii). They promised to give their opinions on these points tomorrow.

3rd Meeting, 28th August 1917.

16. The same members of the Regulation Committee were present as on Saturday. The report of the previous meeting was approved subject to the following amendments :

- (a) In the clause dealing with the Visitor, in the second line the word "Government" should be substituted for "University". The

Regulation Committee would prefer that the inspecting officer be a member of the Government of India.

(b) The last paragraph should read—"The members of the Regulation Committee saw no objection to the adoption of (ii) and promised to give their opinions on the other points the next day."

17. Clauses 6 and 19 of the Benares Act dealing with the Visitor and the emergency powers of the Governor-General in Council, respectively, were then discussed. Mr. Jinnah then submitted the following revisions :—

Insert for section 19 :—

(1) If, at any time, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, as a special measure, the appointment of a committee of examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, he may indicate to the Court any matter in regard to which he desires explanation, and call upon that body to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposals which it may desire to make within such time as he may prescribe.

If the Court fails to offer any explanation within the time prescribed, or offers an explanation or makes proposals which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, is or are unsatisfactory, the Governor-General in Council may issue such instructions, as appear to him to be necessary and desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Court shall give effect to such instructions.

Section 6 :—

(2) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time appoint a member of the Imperial Executive Council for the purpose of inspecting the University and seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with the Act, the Statutes and Regulations.

The Governor-General in Council may, on the report of the said member, by order in writing annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act, the Statutes and Regulations.

Provided that, before making any such order the Governor-General in Council shall call upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time shall consider the same.

With reference to clause 19 of the Benares Act, Mr. Jinnah urged that there were five points for consideration:

- (a) Removal of teachers.
- (b) The standard of examinations.
- (c) The scale of Staff.
- (d) The management of the affairs of the University in any other respect.
- (e) The affairs of the University should be conducted in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University and be in accordance with the Act, Statutes and Regulations.

Mr. Jinnah said that there was no objection to (b) and (c). With reference to (a), Mr. Jinnah urged that there should be no reference to Government. Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that this would be regarded only as an emergency section. Dr. Ansari replied that experience at Aligarh in the past did not justify the need for any such emergency section. After some discussion Mr. Jinnah said that he was prepared to accept, though only as a second alternative the suggestion that the action of Government in this respect should be limited to non-educational matters.

With reference to (c), Mr. Mazharul Haq said that he did not know what was meant by "scale of staff". It was pointed out that this clause was intended to ensure that the teaching of the University was carried out by an adequate number of teachers in proportion to the number of students. Mr. Jinnah thought that this object could be sufficiently safeguarded by an insistence on (b) which ensured an adequate standard of examinations. He therefore considered this clause unnecessary. Mr. Jinnah thought that (d), again, was unnecessary as its objects were included in (e).

With reference to clause 6 dealing with the Visitor, Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the revised clause was similar to the clause in the Benares Act except that the Governor-General in Council was substituted for the Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir Sankaran Nair stated that he would place, together with his own recommendations, before the Executive Council all matters in which the proposed bill differed from the Benares Act. The Raja of Mahmudabad urged that the members of the Regulation Committee would be anxious to hear as soon as possible the decision of Executive Council. Sir Sankaran Nair replied that this might not be possible for some time as a reference might have to be made to the Secretary of State.

4th Meeting, 1st September 1917

18. The same members of the Regulation Committee were present as at the last meeting. The consideration of the Statutes was taken up.

19. *The Vice-Chancellor* : The members of the Regulation Committee agreed that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor might be subject to veto by the Government of India but they would not accept veto by the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. *The Pro-Vice-Chancellor* : It was agreed by the members of the Regulation Committee that a similar power of veto might be given to the Government of India in the case of the appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

21. The reason assigned for this preference both here and in other places was that the Government of India would be freer from local prejudice and that the University will be an All-India institution. Sir Sankaran Nair said that the Governor-General in Council would act only on the advice of the local Government and that it would actually be to the advantage of the University to place these powers in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom they could have access, and whom they would more easily be able to persuade, as indeed the Benares University had just persuaded the Lieutenant-Governor to reverse the course of action decided upon by himself and the Government of India. He also said that things were tending towards local autonomy. The members of the Committee said that they would prefer to wait until that time arrived.

22. *The Registrar* : It was explained that the Registrar was not to be a member of the Senate because the Senate here took the place of the Syndicate in the Benares University and it would be a strictly academic body.

23. *The Court* : The members of the Committee assured Sir Sankaran Nair that there would be no plural voting under the electorate specified in a statute 11 (2) (iii), (iv), (v). It was pointed out that the constitution of the University would be very different from what it was in the Benares University. The members said that this was intended not to be an ornamental but to be a working body. Sir Sankaran Nair suggested that they should change the name so as not to come into conflict with the Benares University.

The members of the Committee pointed out that there would be 50 representatives of graduates, though 20 of these would be elected not by registered graduates as suggested but by the Old Boys' Association. They also pointed out that the Trustees at present numbered 120, and that their present influence would continue with full effect for five years, after which the trustees would begin to go out gradually during the next five years, so that at the end of ten years the Court would be entirely a new body. During this period the electorates specified in the bill would begin to elect up to full strength.

Sir Sankaran Nair asked why the Old Boys' Association should have representatives and pointed out that this was giving the vote to undergraduates. The members of the Committees stated that this Association

was largely responsible for the initiation of the University and the collection of funds and that they helped the College financially. Its members have given each one month's pay to the University. Mr. Jinnah said he thought this was a fair division to give half the representatives to the graduates who are not on the Association and the other half to the Association, which contains some 500 graduates and 800 under-graduates.

24. As regards statute 11(9), it was pointed out that a three-fourths vote was required for removing a member of the Court because here no confirmation at a second meeting was required as in the case of the Senate.

25. As regards statute 11(11), the members of the Committee considered that there was no objection to the nominations to the first Court under statute 11(2) (x) being made subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

26. As regards statute 11(12), it was admitted that owing to an omission *ex-officio* members had not been included in the voting strength of the Court.

27. It was pointed out that there was no provision for meetings of the Court. The members of the Committee said that this was intended and would be expressed in bye-laws, but admitted that it would be better to provide in the statutes for a minimum number of meetings.

28. *The Council* : As regards statute 12(4), the members of the Committee pointed out that in this case 10 members were to be from places outside Aligarh, whereas in the Benares Bill there were 5 members from outside the United Provinces.

29. *The Senate* : The members of the Committee explained that the number was put at 30 instead of 50 as at Benares because this body was executive. Mr. Sharp suggested that even this, especially with the addition of representatives of new boards of studies, would be rather large for an executive body and he suggested that the Senate should have power for convening a general committee. The members of the Committee said that they had already provided for this under the regulations.

It was pointed out that the numbers in the Senate exclusive of university professors who were specified as members would be 30. What room then was there for university professors ? The members of the Committee replied that the Conveners would be the university professors in all cases.

30. *Boards of Studies* : It was pointed out that there was no check on the increase of numbers of boards of studies as there was under 23(1) of the Benares Statutes. The members of the Committee said that they had no objection to a similar check being placed in the hands of the Governor-General in Council.

5th Meeting, 4th September 1917.

31. The same members of the Regulation Committee were present as at the last meeting. The consideration of the Regulations was taken up.

32. *Chapter II, Regulation 6* : It was pointed out that the wording of this regulation might possibly appear to justify the establishment of other faculties than those provided without adequate funds. The members said that it was merely intended to provide instruction leading up to study in such faculties. This was a matter of drafting.

33. *Chapter VI* : It was pointed out that this chapter omitted all mention of the recognition of schools. After some discussion the members of the Regulation Committee said that they would accept the provisions for recognising schools which figure in the Benares Regulations.

34. *Chapter VI, 2 (a)* : It was pointed out that the recognition of school-leaving certificate examination was left entirely to the Senate whereas the Benares Regulations left it to the Government of India. The members of the Regulation Committee said that they did not desire any change in this regulation, but though they would not approve the change they would not resist it if the Government insisted upon the recognition of such an examination being made subject to the Government of India.

35. *Chapter VI, Regulation 3* : It was pointed out that the wording did not follow that in the Benares Regulations, and that it might be preferable to insert words showing that certificates might be accepted from other institutions as an alternative to holding an individual examination.

36. *Chapter VI, Regulation 6* : It was pointed out that the Admision Committee might not be sufficiently representative of the educational element on the Senate. Various suggestions were made. It was thought possible that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor might be excluded or Senate representation might be increased or that both these changes might be introduced. The matter was left indefinite. The members of the Committee emphasized the fact that they required a small committee and some lay representation on it.

37. *Chapter X* : It was pointed out that the committee of discipline might not be sufficiently representative of the educational element on the Senate. On the other hand it was urged that its powers were limited to the punishments of expulsion and rustication under regulation 2, while under regulation 3 the power of other punishments was vested in the Provost, the Wardens and the University Proctors (all of whom would be members of the educational staff) and the members of the disciplinary staff of the University. Mr. Sharp, however, brought it to notice that regulation I says that the committee of discipline shall carry out the rules of discipline which appeared to give them general power. It was thought that this required merely a drafting amendment.

6th Meeting, 8th September 1917.

38. The Hon'ble Sir Mohammed Ali Mohammed Khan, Raja of Mahmudabad and Nawab Sahibzada Major Hamidulla Khan were today absent.

39. The second instalment of the regulations and a set of bye-laws had been handed in by the Regulation Committee. Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that Chapter XIX of the bye-laws would more properly figure as a part of the Statutes. This was agreed too. It was also considered that the bye-laws need not be scheduled to the bill as expressed in clause 18 of the bill, but that power should be given to frame bye-laws in accordance with the Acts, Statutes and the Regulations.

40. This consideration of the regulations was then resumed. Chapter XIX. Research fellowships. It was agreed that the mention of fellowships should be included in the proviso to paragraph 1 of Chapter XVIII, and that it would be preferable that it should be clearly shown in clause 13 of the bill, that expenditure upon such fellowships should not be included in the recurring charges debitible to the reserve.

41. *Chapter XXI* : Regarding a suggestion that the matriculation fees were rather low it was decided that there was no need to raise them as they were probably the same as in the case of the Allahabad University.

42. *Chapter XXV* : The University school. It was pointed out that as regards paragraph 3 (d), the maintenance of more than one school was of a questionable policy, and it was finally accepted that the whole of the chapter was unnecessary since the school at Aligarh could be managed by a separate committee and separate funds.

43. *Chapter XXVIII* : It was suggested that vernacular was not made a compulsory subject. The general opinion was that it would be better not to have Urdu as a compulsory subject because the students would have vernaculars other than Urdu.

44. *Chapter XXXVII* : Mr. Sharp suggested that in group II of the Bachelor of Science course it might be advisable to put Physics as alternative with Chemistry. It was the general opinion that this might be accepted.

45. *Chapter XL* : It was agreed that a clause should be added that the M.A. and M.Sc., course should not be studied along with the law course.

46. *Chapters XLIV and XLV* : It was generally agreed that it would be well to include a period of practical work for teaching in the various courses leading up to degrees or diplomas of teaching. The members of the Regulation Committee considered that junior certificates for matriculates would be required in view of the paucity of teachers.

47. The members of the Regulation Committee said that if any point presented itself which required special sanction of the Secretary of State, they would be glad to be informed as they might then effect some change in their proposals which would obviate the reference.

48. Finally they expressed their thanks to Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Sharp.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
February 1918, No. 17.*

32

No. 60-Edn. Dated Delhi, 26th February 1918.

From the Hon'ble Sir E.D. Maclagan to the Hon'ble Mr. M. Keane.

In connection with our recent letter no. 123-C., dated the 19th of January 1918, regarding the legislation for the proposed Muslim University at Aligarh, I am desired to ask that, if His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection, information may be asked for regarding the present prospects for the financial requirements of the University.

At a meeting held on the 26th of September 1911 between the Joint Secretary in this Department and Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Mohd. Aziz Mirza⁶⁵ and Mr. Sheikh Abdulla it was decided that for a University of not more than 1,000 students a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs would be required for capital and Rs. 5 lakhs per annum for recurring expenditure. We should be glad to know how far the authorities are in a position to guarantee the existence of resources sufficient to meet these demands.

It would not be necessary to defer legislation until the Government were satisfied as regards the financial aspect of the case as the Act, when passed, would not be brought into force until a satisfactory assurance of the financial position had been received: but the Government of India think that it would be well at this stage to ascertain the exact position in the matter so that there may be no unnecessary delay in bringing the Act into force after it has been passed.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
February 1918, No. 17.*

33

Dated the 21st September 1918.⁶⁶

Demi-official letter from Nawab Mohammed Ishak Khan, to the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.

May I take the liberty to approach the Hon'ble Education Member of

the Government of India in the matter of the proposed Muslim University scheme, of which the revised constitution was placed before the Government in August 1917 by the Regulation Committee, which was appointed for the purpose by the All India Muslim University Foundation Committee.⁶⁷ More than a year has elapsed since then, and nothing definite is known as yet as to when Government will be pleased to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council relating to its establishment. The Mohammedan Public is growing anxious about it, and suggestions are made, that if necessary, steps may be taken to revive the question. The annual All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference and the All-India Muslim League will hold their sessions in the coming cold weather, when the question of the establishment of the proposed Muslim University will most probably be raised and discussed again. I have, therefore, the honour to request you to be good enough to move the Hon'ble Education Member to be pleased to take the matter into his favourable consideration at an early date if not impracticable.

In connection with this question, I beg to invite your attention to the letter, dated 9th August 1911, from the former Education Member to the address of the Hon'ble Rajah Mahmoodabad, President of the University Committee, laying down, among other things, that a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was to be collected and invested for the establishment of the proposed university.⁶⁸ A typed copy of the said communication is submitted herewith for facility of reference. With reference to that point, I beg to inform you that the invested capital up to date amounts to about Rs. 32½ lakhs (besides the capitalized value of the permanent Janjirah State grant of Rs. 100 per mensem amounting to Rs. 34,000, as well as that of the grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem amounting to Rs. 3,42,000 by His Exalted Highness the Nizam to commence with effect from the date of the establishment of the University), over and above the invested capital of the existing Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College; that (i) the annual income from the former source only is Rs. 1,14,000, and that (ii) from the various sources of revenue of the college amounts to about 3 lakhs annually. A detailed statement of no. I and the current year's budget of no. II are also submitted for information.

I. Statement Showing the Muslim University Foundation Funds.

A-CAPITAL	R.	A.	P.
(1) 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes.	30,60,000	0	0
(2) 5 per cent. Indian War Loan (1929-47).	1,00,600	0	0

A-CAPITAL		R.	A.	P.
(3) 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan (1918-28).		40,000	0	0
(4) 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes.		500	0	0
(5) The capitalized value of the Janjirah grant of Rs. 100 per mensem.		34,000	0	0
(6) The capitalized value of the Hyderabad grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem to commence with the establishment of the University.		3,42,000	0	0
(7) Share in the Shahjahanpur Flour Mill.		500	0	0
(8) Nawab Mozammillah Khan Promissory Notes.		15,000	0	0
(9) Cash in hand :				
(i) Placed in the short period 3½ per cent. Bank deposits.		45,000	0	0
(ii) Hard Cash.		711	14	1
Total		36,38,311	14	1

B-INTEREST FOR ONE YEAR

		R.	A.	P.
(1) Interest on Government Promissory Notes.		1,06,846	8	0
(2) Interest on the 5 per cent. Loan (1929-47).		5,017	6	0
(3) Interest on the 5½ per cent. Loan. (1918-28).		2,200	0	0
Total		1,14,063	14	0
Janjirah grant of Rs. 100 per mensem		1,206	0	0
Total Income		1,15,263	14	0

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
December 1918, No. 19.*

34

No. 403. Dated Simla, the 11th November 1918.

Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, Esq., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Esq., C.S.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 927, dated the 30th October 1918, with which you forwarded a copy of a letter drafted by the late Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan, enquiring as to the present condition of the Muslim University scheme. In reply, I am desired to say that the subject is still under consideration and that if there is any more definite information to be given regarding it, you will be again addressed before long on the subject.

I hope you will allow me to convey to you my sympathy with the college in the loss of the late Nawab. I had the pleasure of meeting him more than once and appreciate the loss which his death has meant to the college.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
December 1918, No. 19.*

35

No. 84—C. Dated Lucknow, the 19th December 1918.

Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble Mr M. Keane, I.C.S., to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E.

With reference to Sir Edward Maclagan's demi-official letter no. 404, dated the 11th November 1918, regarding the proposed Muslim University, His Honour desires me to say that the Raja of Mahmudabad asked him to give an interview to certain members of the University Committee to discuss the question of the University. He offered to see them in July. The deputation did not come in July or ask for another date, but there is some talk that they will approach His Honour on the subject sometime in the cold weather; should they do so the matter will then be fully discussed. Sir Harcourt thinks that at the present juncture of affairs in Aligarh it would be a mistake to interfere or force the pace, and this is the opinion of every responsible Musalman with whom he has discussed the situation.

2. Regarding the financial position of the University I enclose a statement showing the Foundation Funds up to the end of June 1918 which was prepared by the late Honorary Secretary of the College. This shows a capital of Rs. 36,28,598 which will give a yearly recurring income

of Rs. 1,13,025. The later figures supplied to you by the Honorary Secretary with his letter no. 927, dated the 31st October 1918, show an income of Rs. 1,15,263. In addition to this there is the existing income of the College which according to the latest budget figures available amounts to Rs. 2,78,939. The figures of the Collegiate School are however included in this, and the Constitution Committee calculate that the University will have to devote at least Rs. 35,000 for the maintenance of the School. After deducting this sum the college income will stand at Rs. 2,43,939. The total income then of the University will be Rs. 3,59,202. It may further be expected that with the increase of students in the University the income from fees and house rents, etc., will be increased. The Constitution Committee calculated that this increase should come to Rs. 59,000, though this perhaps is a somewhat sanguine estimate and it would not in any case be reached for some years. If the estimate is accepted the grand total of the income of the University will be Rs. 4,18,202.

3. At the meeting held on the 26th September 1911 referred to in Sir Edward Maclagan's demi-official letter no. 60, dated the 26th February 1918, it was decided that 15 lakhs would be required for non-recurring capital expenditure, and 5 lakhs for recurring expenditure.⁶⁹ In the financial position as it stands, there is no capital in hand for non-recurring expenditure, and there will be only Rs. 4,18,202 for recurring expenditure. The University Committee have however fulfilled the condition announced by Sir Harcourt Butler, then Education Member, in his letter of the 9th August 1912 to the Raja of Mahmudabad, and have collected and invested more than 30 lakhs.⁷⁰ Presumably the Government of India in accordance with the announcement then made will give a liberal annual grant to the University which on the analogy of the grant made to the Benares Hindu University would not be less than one lakh of rupees. The recurring income of the Aligarh University would thus exceed 5 lakhs. The capital collected in excess of 30 lakhs, that is, in round figures 6 lakhs, would then be available as non-recurring capital to start the buildings of the institution. His Honour does not think that any serious difficulty need arise about finance. The difficulties in the way of the University are sectional and political. It will be seen in the course of the next month or two whether the Trustees will be able to effect a compromise and co-operate for the future.

*Statement showing the Muslim University Foundation
Funds up to the end of June 1918.*

A—CAPITAL

	R.	A.	P.
(1) 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes.	30,60,000	0	0

A—CAPITAL

	R.	A.	P.
(2) 5 per cent. Indian War Loan (1929-47).	1,00,600	0	0
(3) 5½ per cent. New War Loan (1918-28).	16,000	0	0
(4) 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes.	500	0	0
(5) The capitalized value of permanent Janjirah grant of Rs. 100 per mensem.	34,000	0	0
(6) The capitalized value of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's grant of Rs. 1000 per mensem to commence with the establishment of the University.	3,42,000	0	0
(7) K.B. Nawab Muhammad Mozamilullah Khan's Promissory Note.	15,000	0	0
(8) Share in Shahjahanpur Flour Mill.	500	0	0
(9) Cash in hand	R.	A.	P.
(i) placed in the short period 3½ per cent. Bank investments.	45,000	0	0
(ii) Hard Cash	14,998	7	4
Total	36,28,598	7	4

B—INTEREST FOR ONE YEAR

	R.	A.	P.
(1) Interest on Government Promissory Notes.	1,07,115	0	0
(2) Interest on 5 per cent. Indian War Loan (1929-1947).	5,030	0	0
(3) Interest on 5½ per cent. New War Loan (1918-28).	880	0	0
Total	5,910	0	0
Grand Total	1,13,025	0	0

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
December 1918, No. 19.*

No. 2310, dated Allahabad, the 27th December 1919.

From the Hon'ble Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces,
Educational Department,
To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of
Education.

With reference to your letter no. 123-C., dated the 19th January 1918, and reminder, dated the 4th December 1919, regarding the proposal to establish a Muslim University at Aligarh, I am directed to state that a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Honorary Secretary of the M.A.O. College, and Dr. Wali Muhammad, late Professor of the M.A.O. College, waited on His Honour on the 12th December and informed him that they were authorized by the Muslim University Association to discuss matters with him and to ask that the draft Bill for establishment of the University should be proceeded with⁷². In the discussion which ensued, at which the Hon'ble Dr. Ziauddin was present, though not as a member of the deputation, the members agreed to certain important modifications, of the draft Bill to bring it into fuller conformity with the provisions of the Benares University Act. These are referred to in subsequent paragraphs. At the same time the deputation considered that it was possible that the Bill would need further modification in the light of the recent report of the Sadler Commission and the Dacca University Bill. In some respects they considered that the provisions of the Dacca University Bill were superior to those of the Benares University Act, but they were not prepared to recommend any changes pending further consideration and reference, if necessary, to the Muslim University Association. If any modifications were required they assured the Lieutenant-Governor that they would approach the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department of the Government of India. They asked His Honour, however, to urge the Government of India to proceed with the existing draft Bill.

2. On this understanding, I am directed to reply to the enquiries made in the Government of India's letter. His Honour is of opinion that the Bill should be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council as a Government Bill. This course was adopted in the case of the Benares Act and has certain advantages. There is no objection to the omission of a Syndicate, provided that a standing committee to the Senate is constituted, of which not less than two-thirds of the members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be University Professors or persons engaged in teaching (section 12 (1) of the Benares University Act) with adequate powers in academic matters.

The members of the deputation accepted this proviso. The Government of India made no comment on the difference between clause 6 (1) of the draft Bill and section 19 (1) (2) of the Benares University Act regarding the powers of the Governor-General in Council. There seems no adequate reason for this difference, and His Honour recommends that the powers of the Governor-General in Council should be identical in respect of both universities. The deputation raised no objection to this recommendation.

3. As regards the other points referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter under reply, I am to make the following observations :—

- (i) The provision regarding the teaching of theology should be similar to that in the Benares Act, viz., that the statutes may provide for the instruction of Muslim Students in the Muslim religion. It is improbable that any serious objections will be raised to this modification, which, according to the deputation, was reasonable and satisfactory.
- (ii) His Honour is of opinion that the Bill should provide for a Visitor of the University with powers similar to those in the Benares Act. In deference, however, to the wishes of the deputation, which waited upon him and to what he understands to be the strong feeling of the Muslim University Association on the subject, he recommends that the Visitor or preferably the Visiting Body, as it would then more naturally be called, should be the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or Governor in Council in place of the Lieutenant-Governor or Governor alone. The deputation also urged that by "Council" should be meant not only the Executive Councillors but also the Ministers since education is to be a transferred subject under the Reforms Scheme. In view of the willingness of the deputation to enhance the powers of the Governor-General in Council and to concede the necessity for the introduction of the local Government into the Bill with powers similar to those provided in the Benares University Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that this proposal should also be accepted. Consequent on the inclusion of a Visiting Body, clause 6 (2) of the Bill will no longer be required.
- (iii) This Government agrees with the Government of India that the proposal in clause 9 to give the court the power of interpreting the meaning of the Act, statutes, etc., is unsuitable.
- (iv) Requires no remarks as His Honour understands that the proposals contained in clause 14 of the Bill regarding the recognition of schools have been abandoned.

4. With reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter, I am to say that the powers of the Court are large, but the omission of the power of interpretation, together with the insertion of a

Visiting Body and the enhanced powers proposed for the Governor-General in Council, will materially curtail them. His Honour does not, therefore, suggest any modification of the constitution or the numbers of the Court. Though the Lieutenant-Governor attaches no great importance to this point, he is of opinion that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be subject to the approval of the Visitor or Visiting Body as in the Benares Act. For this reason, too, and because of the other important modifications made in the draft Bill, His Honour does not propose to make further detailed observations.

As regards the bye-laws, this Government is of opinion that they as well as the regulations should be exempted from forming part of a schedule under the Bill.

5. I am to add that though in view of considerations urged by the members of the deputation and the political importance of permitting the Musalmans to have a University, should they so desire, on the lines of the Benares Hindu University, His Honour has contented himself with replying mainly to the points raised in the Government of India's letter. He cannot forget, however, that much light has been thrown upon the question of the constitution of a teaching University by the report of the Calcutta University Commission and particularly by that portion which deals with the proposed University at Dacca, and he himself would welcome a modification of the Bill on the lines of the Dacca model, should this commend itself to the Muslim Community.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 1.*

37

No. 232, dated Simla, the 22nd April 1920.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, to the Hon'ble Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Educational Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram no. 183-C., dated the 18th ultimo, I am desired to forward for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, a proof of the Muslim University Bill⁷³ as drafted by the representatives of the Muslim University Association in consultation with the officers of this Department. The Bill has not yet been put into proper form by the Legislative Department. The promoters desire the Bill to be published as soon as possible. If therefore

His Honour desires to make any remarks on the draft, it would be convenient if the Government of India could receive them at an early date.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

38

Press Notice

At the end of March the Hon'ble the Education Member received a deputation from the promoters of the Aligarh Muslim University, with a view to discussing the constitution of the future University. The result was eminently satisfactory, and complete unanimity was reached on all outstanding points. The proposals are now under consideration by the Government of India. The scheme is largely based on the Benares University Act, but contains various new features suggested by the Report of the Calcutta University Commission. In view of the efforts made by the Musalman community and the history of the movement in the past, the promoters and the new Member for Education are to be congratulated on bringing the project within reasonable distance of completion.

H Sharp, 4.5.20

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

39

Dated the 8th May 1920.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Judicial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Your demi-official letter dated April 22nd, Lieutenant-Governor considers that, as compared with the Benares Hindu University Act, Bill tends to weaken the powers of the Academic Council, emasculates Visitor, weakens powers of the Executive Council and enlarges upon the powers of the Court. His Honour invites the attention of the Government of India to paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Government's letter dated December 27th, 1919, signifying his assent. Certain concessions for example in regard to the powers of the Court, constitution of the visiting body were made on the express condition that the bill should provide for the Visitor with powers similar to those in Benares Act. Position of the Visitor under Benares Act has, in practice, given rise to no trouble. Government of

India will remember that they publicly told the promoters of the Muslim University that they must accept the same degree of control as at Benares.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

40

Note by H.H. Sir Harcourt Butler on the Meeting at Naini Tal of the 12th June 1920 Regarding the Aligarh Muslim University.

I discussed the question of the proposed Aligarh University with the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi this morning. I stated that my position was this. As member of the Governor General's Council in charge of the Hindu University Committee, I stated many times categorically that the same degree of Government control would be insisted on in the case of both Universities. The Hindus accepted the position and it was on this assurance that the Bill was passed as non-contentious measure. The Muslim University Committee have now produced a Bill which differs very materially from the Benares Hindu University Act.

1. Under the Benares Hindu University Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has large powers of control and opportunities for contact. The more important of these are :—

- (a) He has the power of inspection to see that the University proceedings are conducted in conformity with the Act, Statutes and Regulations and to quash any proceedings which are not in conformity with them.
- (b) The incorporation of new colleges in Benares and the condition of new faculties require his sanction.
- (c) The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor require his approval.
- (d) Changes in the Regulations and the Statutes require his approval.

(2) The University is bound to submit their accounts to him. Under the Aligarh Muslim University Bill all these are wiped out except (a) and the powers under (b) are vested in the Visiting Body consisting of the Governor in Council *plus* the Ministers. The Benares Hindu University Act has worked really smoothly.

(3) The procedure followed in the case of Aligarh has been inconvenient. One committee came to me and I agreed to the substitution of

the Visiting Body instead of a Visitor (on the understanding that the Hindus would be offered the same if they wanted it). I made this concession to their wishes because they were prepared to accept the full control of the Government of India and were ready to agree to certain other provisions. Later on another deputation went to the Member in charge of Education and they produced the bill in its present form, which overrides the decision which was reached in Lucknow.

(4) In the case of Aligarh the Lieutenant-Governor has been Patron from the beginning. The College is dependent very largely on patronage and grants from the local Government. Sir Syed Ahmed relied considerably on the support of the Lieutenant-Governor. The connection of the Lieutenant-Governor with Aligarh is therefore peculiar and much closer historically than his connection with Benares. The Lieutenant-Governor had never been a Patron of the Central Hindu College, Benares. Aligarh and Benares are two important political centres in the province and trouble had at times broken out in both. It was essential that there should be some connection and contact between the local Government and the two new universities.

(5) Mr. Shafi said that a question of principle was involved. Under the (Government of India) Act the Hindu University and similar universities were central subjects. There is no getting away from it. The Government of India would have to finance these universities and they were prepared to have a machinery to control them. The Mussalmans were keen on the constitution that they have now put forward, and it was very desirable politically to carry the Mussalmans with us at the present time. The Governor would of course in practice be consulted on all important matters by the Government of India. It might be accepted that the Hindus would be treated in the same way as the Mussalmans, the necessary legislation being undertaken. In reply to me Mr. Shafi said that Intermediate Colleges at Aligarh and Benares would of course remain under the local Government.

(6) I said I would consider the question and let him have my decision before they left Naini Tal. The Universities would lose much by want of contact with the local Government and they would be imperial enclaves in the province. The Hindu University at Benares wanted to supply power to the whole town of Benares. This showed how things overlapped.

The 12th June 1920.

H. Butler.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.*

Dated the 14th June 1920.

From His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces,

To the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Many thanks for the copy of yesterday's proceedings. It is correct. I would like the following words added at the end of the 2nd paragraph:

"On the understanding that the Benares Hindu University Act should be amended on the lines of the Aligarh Moslim University Bill, should the authorities of the Benares Hindu University so desire."

This, I should like to be on record.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.

Meetings at Naini Tal regarding the Aligarh Muslim University.

We had two meetings—on the 12th and 13th June 1920. At the former, H.H. Sir Harcourt Butler and the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi put forward their reasons against and for the transfer to the Government of India of certain powers which at Benares rest with Lieutenant-Governor.

At the second meeting the following modifications were put forward by Mr. Shafi and accepted by Sir Harcourt Butler on the understanding that the Benares Hindu University Act should be amended on the lines of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill, should the authorities of the Benares Hindu University so desire.

Clause 15 (iii) of the Bill : The accounts when audited shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local Gazette and a copy of these, with the auditor's report, shall be submitted through the Visiting Board to the Lord Rector.

Clause 19(5), proviso, of the Bill : No addition, alteration, amendment, or repeal of Statutes shall come into effect until it has been submitted through the Visiting Board with their opinion to the Governor General in Council and has obtained the previous approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration; provided that no Statute made regarding the instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion shall require such previous approval.

Clause 20(2) of the Bill : The Executive Council or, in academic matters, the Academic Council may from time to time make Ordinances. No such Ordinance, nor any amendment or repeal of such Ordinances, shall come into effect until it has been submitted through the Court and the Visiting Board, with the opinions of both those bodies, to the Governor-General in Council, and has obtained the previous approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration.

The proviso will stand as it is.

Clause 7(1) of the Statutes : This should remain as it is, the appointment of each successor to the first Vice-Chancellor being approved by the Governor-General in Council.

Clause 9(1) of the Statutes : The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Court subject to the approval of the Visiting Board.

Clause 15(1) Class II(b) of the Statutes :—The two nominated members of the Academic Council shall be nominated by the Visiting Board.

Clause 20(1) of the Statutes :—Subject to the general control of the Court, all appointments on the teaching staff shall be made by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Committee of Appointment constituted as laid down in the present draft.

Finally, it was pointed out that the division of powers between the Government of India and the Visiting Board might be regarded as inconsistent. A similar division exists under the Benares Act, and Sir Harcourt Butler said that that Act had worked quite smoothly and given no trouble.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, Nos. 1-7.

Telegram No. 795, dated the 25th June 1920.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, (Education Department), Simla,
To the Secretary of State for India, London.

Please see Lord Crew's despatch Public no. 246, dated 29th November, 1912. Aligarh Muslim University Scheme has long remained in abeyance owing to various circumstances, but was revived by a deputation of the promoters to Sir Sankaran Nair in 1917 and later to Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, and to the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi in March last.⁷⁴ After prolonged discussions between Education Department and representatives of promoters we have decided that time has come to satisfy expressed

desire of Muhammadans for University and that early introduction of legislation is desirable politically.

In framing the scheme in consultation with promoters we have constantly had in mind assurance given at time of passing Benares University Act that Hindus and Muhammadans should receive like treatment especially in matters relating to State control. Promoters however strongly urged transfer of some powers which at Benares vest in Lieutenant-Governor as Visitor to Governor-General in Council. In view of probable declaration of this class of University as central subject, there appeared to be some adequate ground for this change, which, however, was not altogether acceptable to Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Shafi has personally discussed with Sir Harcourt Butler and complete agreement has been reached on following compromise, with which we concur. The Visitor will be replaced by a Visiting Board, consisting of the Governor of the United Provinces, his Executive Council and his Ministers. This body will refer to the Governor-General in Council with their opinion all Statutes (save those scheduled to the Act) and Ordinances and the sanction of the Governor-General in Council will be required. The Visiting Board will also see that the Act, etc., are not infringed by the actions of the University, will approve the appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor who in this University—will be a high Academic Officer, and will nominate two Muslims to the Academic Council, which will consist of not more than 30 members and will contain no other Government nominees. Instead of section 19 of the Benares University Act, section 7 of the Dacca Act will be included in the Bill, the Court however, being substituted for the Executive Council. The Governor-General in Council will approve appointment of successors to first Vice-Chancellor.

For the rest the Bill and Statutes follow the Benares and to some extent the Dacca Acts with the following main deviations from the former. *First*, the University will be definitely unicolligate. *Second*, the stage of admission will be the intermediate and the University may maintain intermediate colleges in Aligarh. *Third*, the size of the Executive Council and Academic Council has been reduced, their composition and that of the Court modified to suit local conditions and the number of authorities reduced; e.g., there will be nothing answering to Benares Syndicate. *Fourth*, Departments of Studies will be substituted for faculties. Ordinances will be either administrative and made by the Executive Council or Academic and made by the Academic Council, cases of doubt as to classification of an Ordinance being settled by arbitrators. Ordinances will be submitted through the Court and the Visiting Board to the Governor-General in Council for sanction.

Copy of Bill and Statutes will follow by early mail.

Assurance will be given in Council that, should Hindus press for similar changes at Benares, the Benares Act will be amended accordingly.

This will disarm any criticism on part of Hindus on score of easier terms, though we do not think such criticism would be justified.

The University will absorb the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, with its endowments, etc., and we shall give, as at Benares, one lakh annually as subsidy. This is provided in our Educational reserve. The fixed endowment secured under the Act will be 30 lakhs.

We ask for telegraphic sanction to immediate publication of Bill, which we hope to pass in August-September Session.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 2.

43

No. 36, dated Simla, the 15th July 1920.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of His Excellency the Viceroy's telegram, dated the 25th June 1920, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, a copy of the draft Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, together with a copy of the Statutes and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.⁷⁵

2. The annexure mentioned in section 8, Class II, of the Statutes giving a list of the foundation members is still under compilation. A copy of the list will follow in due course.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 3.

44

Telegram dated the 19th July 1920.

From His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London,

To His Excellency the Viceroy (Department of Education).

Your telegram dated 25th June. Aligarh Muhammadan University. I agree to publication of Bill as proposed. Should not sub-section 5 of section 7, Dacca Act, be modified before it is incorporated in Bill?

Powers it confers on Chancellor were based on supposition that he would be Governor and seem scarcely suitable for Chancellor elected by Court.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No.4.*

45

Office memorandum no. 947, dated Simla, the 24th July 1920.

It has been decided to legislate at the forthcoming session of the Council of the Governor-General for the purposes of making laws and regulations for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh. The undersigned is accordingly directed to forward a copy of a bill framed for the purpose, together with a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons duly signed and the connected Correspondence, and to request that steps may be taken in the Legislative Department for the publication of the Bill under rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor-General.

2. The annexure mentioned in section 8, class II, of the Statutes giving a list of the foundation members is still under compilation. A copy of the list will follow in due course.

H. Sharp,
Secretary to the Government
of India.

To
The Legislative Department.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
August 1920, No. 1-7.*

46

ACT NO. XL OF 1920

Passed by the Indian Legislative Council

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th
September, 1920.)

An Act to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential
Muslim University at Aligarh.

Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and

residential Muslim University at Aligarh, and to dissolve the Societies registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, which are respectively known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association, and to transfer to and vest in the said University all properties and rights of the said Societies and of the Muslim University Foundation Committee;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.
2. In this Act, and in all Statutes made hereunder, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,
 - (a) "Academic Council" means the Academic Council of the University;
 - (b) "Court" means the Court of the University;
 - (c) "Executive Council" means the Executive Council of the University;
 - (d) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University, provided or maintained by the University;
 - (e) "Registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;
 - (f) "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force;
 - (g) "teachers" means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Demonstrators and such other persons as may be appointed for imparting instruction in the University or a Hall; and
 - (h) "University" means the Aligarh Muslim University.

The University

3. The First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by a notification of the Governor-General in Council in the Gazette of India, and the persons specified in the Schedule as the first members of the Court and all persons, who may hereafter become, or be appointed as, such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Aligarh Muslim University, and shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by the name.

4. From the commencement of this Act :

(i) The Societies known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association shall be dissolved, and all property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the said Societies and all property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Muslim University Foundation Committee shall be transferred to and vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated;

(ii) all debts, liabilities and obligations of the said Societies and Committee shall be transferred to the University and shall thereafter be discharged and satisfied by it;

(iii) all references in any enactment to either of the said Societies or to the said Committee shall be construed as references to the University;

(iv) any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour either of the said Societies or of the said Committee shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University was therein named instead of such Society or Committee;

(v) subject to any orders which the Court may make, the buildings which belonged to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, shall continue to be known and designated by the names and styles by which they were known and designated immediately before the commencement of this Act;

(vi) subject to the provisions of this Act, every person employed immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, shall hold employment in the University by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity as he would have held the same under the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if this Act had not been passed.

5. The University shall have the following powers, namely :

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(2) to promote Oriental and Islamic studies and give instruction in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training;

(3) to hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—

(a) shall have pursued a course of study in the University; or
 (b) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances, and shall have passed the examinations of the University, under like conditions;

(4) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes;

(5) to grant such diplomas to and to provide such lectures and instruction for persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine;

(6) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine;

(7) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lecturerships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lecturerships and posts;

(8) to institute and award Fellowships (including Travelling Fellowships), Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances;

(9) to institute and maintain Halls for the residence of students of the University;

(10) to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by the Ordinances;

(11) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health; and

(12) to do all such other acts and things whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning, including professional studies, technology, Islamic learning and Muslim theology, and to promote the interests of its students.

6. The degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted or conferred to or on persons by the University shall be recognised by the Government as are the corresponding degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated under any enactment.

7. The University shall invest and keep invested in securities in which trust funds may be invested in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to trusts in British India a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University other than charges in respect of Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and rewards :

Provided that—

(1) any Government securities as defined in the Indian Securities Act, 1920, which may be held by the University shall, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned at their face value; and

(2) the aforesaid sum of thirty lakhs shall be reduced by such sums as, at the commencement of this Act, the Governor-General in Council shall, by order in writing, declare to be the total capitalised value, for the purpose of this section—

(a) of all permanent recurring grants of money which have been made either to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Muslim University Association or the Muslim University Foundation Committee, by any Ruler of a State in India; and

(b) of the total income accruing from immoveable property (not being land or buildings, in the occupation and use of the said College) which by the operation of this Act has been transferred to the University.

8. The University shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Ordinances, be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class :

Provided that special provision may be made by the Ordinances exempting women from attending at public lectures and tutorial classes and prescribing for them special courses of study.

9. The Court shall have power to make Statutes providing that instruction in the Muslim religion shall be compulsory in the case of Muslim students.

10. Every student of the University shall reside either in a Hall or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

11. (1) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted by and in the name of the University and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by Regulations.

(2) Recognised teaching shall also include tutorial instruction given in the University or, under the control of the University, in Halls : provided that every student not residing in a Hall shall be attached to a Hall for such tutorial instruction and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The courses shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

12. (1) The University shall subject to the Statutes, have power to establish and maintain Intermediate colleges and schools, within such limits

in the Aligarh District as may be laid down in the Ordinances, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University, and may provide for instruction in the Muslim religion and theology in any such colleges and schools.

(2) With the approval of the Academic Council and the sanction of the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Visiting Board, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances, the University may admit Intermediate colleges and schools in the Aligarh District to such privileges of the University as it thinks fit.

The Lord Rector

13. (1) The Governor General shall be the Lord Rector of the University.

(2) The Lord Rector shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, and equipment, and of any institution maintained by the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Lord Rector shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Lord Rector may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the result of such inspection and inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Court the views of the Lord Rector with such advice as the Lord Rector may be pleased to offer upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Court shall communicate through the Vice-Chancellor to the Lord Rector such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the result of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) Where the court does not, within reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Lord Rector, the Lord Rector may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Court issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Court shall comply with such directions.

The Visiting Board

14. (1) The Visiting Board of the University, if and when the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh become a Governor's Province within the meaning of the Government of India Act, shall consist of the Governor thereof, the members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, one member nominated by the Governor and one member nominated by the Minister in charge of Education :

Provided that until a Governor's Province is so constituted, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Provinces shall discharge and perform the duties of the Visiting Board.

(2) The Visiting Board shall have the right through any of its members to inspect the University and to satisfy itself that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with the Act, Statutes and Ordinances. The Visiting Board shall in every case give notice to the University of its intention to inspect, and the University shall be entitled to be represented at such inspection.

(3) The Visiting Board may, by order in writing, annul any proceedings not in conformity with the Act, Statutes and Ordinances, provided that before making any such order the Board shall call upon the University to show cause why such order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within reasonable time, shall consider the same.

Rectors

15. The persons specified in the Statutes shall be the Rectors of the University.

Officers of the University

16. The following shall be officers of the University :

- (1) The Chancellor,
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor,
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (4) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and

(5) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

17. (1) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(4) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

(5) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

18. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual meeting of the Court.

(4) The Pro-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor.

19. (1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its members. Every such election shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

20. (1) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Court.

(2) He shall hold office for such term and with such powers and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

21. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University

22. The following shall be the authorities of the University :

- (1) The Court,
- (2) The Executive Council,
- (3) The Academic Council, and
- (4) Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

23. (1) The Court shall consist of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such other persons as may be specified in the Statutes :

Provided that no person other than a Muslim shall be a member thereof.

(2) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University, not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations. It shall have power to review the acts of the Executive and the Academic Councils [save where such Councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred on them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances] and direct that necessary action be taken by the Executive or the Academic Council, as the case may be, on any recommendations of the Lord Rector.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :

- (a) of making Statutes and of amending or repealing the same;
- (b) of considering Ordinances;
- (c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates;

- (d) of electing such persons to serve on authorities of the University and of appointing such officers as may be prescribed by this Act or the Statutes; and
- (e) of exercising such other powers and performing such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

24. (1) The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University. Its constitution and the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

25. (1) The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation of, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, and for the education, examination, discipline and health of students, and for the conferment of degrees [other than honorary].

(2) The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members and its powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

26. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations

27. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

- (a) the conferment of honorary degrees and the appointment of Rectors;
- (b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes;
- (c) the terms of office, and the method and conditions of appointment of the officers of the University;
- (d) the designations and powers of officers of the University;
- (e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University;
- (f) the classification and mode of appointment of teachers of the University;
- (g) the institution and maintenance of Halls;
- (h) the constitution of provident and pension funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and servants of the University;

- (i) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;
- (j) the instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology;
- (k) the establishment of Intermediate colleges and schools; and
- (l) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by Statutes.

28. (1) The first Statutes are those set out in the Schedule.

(2) The first Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the following manner :

- (a) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statutes to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject or return it to the Executive Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.
- (b) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any existing authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court.
- (c) No new Statute or amendment or repeal of an existing Statute shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Visiting Board (which may record its opinion thereon) to the Governor-General in Council, and has been approved by the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration :

Provided that no Statute dealing with the instruction of Muslim students in the Muslim religion and theology shall require to be so submitted or approved.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

- (a) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;
- (b) the conditions of the award of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes;
- (c) the conditions under which students may be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

- (d) the admission of students to the University;
- (e) the terms of office and terms and manner of appointment and the duties of Examining Bodies, Examiners, and Moderators and the conduct of examinations;
- (f) the conditions of residence of students of the University, and the levying of fees for residence in Halls and of other charges;
- (g) the conditions under which women may be exempted from attendance at lectures and tutorial classes, and the prescription for them of special courses of study;
- (h) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University;
- (i) the maintenance of discipline among the students of the University.
- (j) the management of any Intermediate colleges or schools maintained by the University and the supervision of any Intermediate colleges and schools admitted to privileges under section 12; and
- (k) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by Ordinances.

30. (1) The Executive Council or, in academic Matters, the Academic Council may make Ordinances.

(2) The first Ordinances shall be framed as directed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall receive such previous approval as he may direct.

(3) No new Ordinance, or amendment or repeal of an existing Ordinance shall have any validity until it has been submitted through the Court, and the Visiting Board (which may record its opinion thereon) to the Governor-General in Council, and has obtained the approval of the latter, who may sanction, disallow or remit it for further consideration.

(4) If any question arises between the Executive and the Academic Council as to which has the power to make an Ordinance, either Council may represent the matter to the Visiting Board who shall refer the same to a tribunal consisting of three members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Executive Council, one by the Academic Council, and one shall be a Judge of a High Court nominated by the Lord Rector.

31. (1) The authorities of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

- (a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;
- (b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances, are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

- (c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities or committees appointed by them not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

Admission and Examinations

32. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an Admission Committee consisting of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of an Intermediate College who shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor and such other persons as may be appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, recognise (for the purpose of admission to a course of study for a degree) as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University or as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, who immediately before the commencement of this Act was studying for any examination of the Allahabad University higher than the Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation thereof. The University shall provide for such students instruction in accordance with the prospectus of studies of the Allahabad University and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian University Act, 1904, any such students may be admitted to the examinations of that University, during a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of this Act.

33. (1) All arrangements for the conduct of Examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) At least one examiner who is not a member or a teacher of the University shall be appointed for each subject in a Department of Studies forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(3) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts

34. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

35. (1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall once at least every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Visiting Board.

(2) The annual accounts when audited shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette, and a copy of the accounts, together with the auditor's report, shall be submitted through the Visiting Board to the Lord Rector.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Supplementary Provisions

36. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on a written contract, which shall be lodged with the University and a copy of which shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any of its officers or teachers shall, at the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a tribunal of arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned and an umpire appointed by the Visiting Board. The decision of the tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899,

and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly.

37. (1) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and servants such provident and pension funds as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such provident or pension fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such funds, as if it were a Government provident fund.

38. (1) Subject to any provision in this Act and in the Statutes, the Executive Council shall appoint persons to fill casual vacancies in the offices of Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Persons so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 18, other casual vacancies in any office of any authority shall be filled up by the authority which has power to appoint to the office of any authority; provided that when the Court is the appointing authority the casual vacancy shall be filled by the Executive Council, and the person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

39. No Act or proceeding of any authority of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

40. (1) If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the University or any authority of the University or in connection with the first meeting of any authority of the University, the Governor-General in Council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the proper establishment of the University or any authority thereof or for the first meeting of any authority of the University.

(2) Any such order may modify the provisions of this Act and the Statutes so far as may appear to the Governor-General in Council to be necessary or expedient for carrying the order into effect.

THE SCHEDULE

First Statutes of the University.

(See section 28.)

1. (1) The following persons shall be Rectors of the University, namely :

(i) all Heads of Local Governments ;

(ii) Such Rulers of States in India, Princes, and other persons as the Lord Rector may, of his own motion or on the recommendation of the Court appoint.

(2) The Chancellor may also, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, appoint persons of eminent position or attainments to be Rectors.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-election.

3. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, shall preside at Convocations of the University held for conferring degrees and at meetings of the Court.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations are duly observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for that purpose.

(3) He shall have the power of convening meetings of the Court and the Executive Council and shall perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(4) If any emergency arises in which in his opinion immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary and report the fact to the authority which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(5) He shall be sole medium of communication between the University and the following authorities namely, the Governor-General in Council, the Lord Rector and the Visiting Board.

4. (1) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal academic officer of the University and shall be a wholetime salaried officer thereof.

(2) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and the Academic Council and, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside at meetings of the Academic Council. He shall also have power to convene meetings of the Academic Council.

(3) He shall hold office for five years and be eligible for re-appointment.

5. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court on such conditions and for such period as the Court may think fit.

(2) He shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University and advise in regard to its financial policy.

(3) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and

shall, subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and accounts.

(4) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted.

(5) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

6. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University appointed by the Court.

(2) He shall hold office for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(3) The Registrar shall—

(a) be the custodian of records, and the seals and such other property of the University as is committed to his charge;

(b) keep and maintain the register of registered graduates;

(c) attend and act as Secretary at meetings of the Executive and Academic Council and, if deemed necessary, of the Departments of Studies and any committees appointed by such bodies, and to keep the minutes thereof;

(d) under the superintendence of the Academic Council and the examination committees, arrange for and superintend the examinations of the University; and

(e) perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Ordinances and Regulations.

7. (1) The following officers shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council :

(i) A Proctor for the maintenance of the discipline of the students of the University;

(ii) A Librarian for the University Library.

(2) The Academic Council may delegate to the Proctor such of its powers as regards discipline as it thinks fit.

8. The Court shall, subject to provisions hereinafter contained, consist of the following members :

Class I—Ex-Officio Members.

The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor for the time being shall be *Ex-officio* Members.

Class II—Foundation Members.

The persons named in the Annexure to this Schedule shall be Foundation Members.

Class III—Life Members.

Every person who has contributed to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Muslim University Association or the Muslim University Foundation Committee a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards or has transferred property of like value to any of the said institutions and all persons who shall hereafter make such a donation or transfer shall be a Life Member.

Class IV—Ordinary Members.

Ordinary Members shall be persons elected or appointed as follows :

(1) Ten persons to represent such States in India as have contributed or shall contribute one lakh of rupees and upwards, together with a permanent recurring grant, to or for the purposes of the University, who shall be nominated by such States.

(2) Sixty persons to be elected by persons who have made or shall make donations of five hundred rupees and upwards to or for the purposes of the University.

(3) Forty persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University, of whom not less than twenty shall for the first fifteen years after the commencement of this Act be persons who have been educated at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and are members of an Association recognised for that purpose by the Court.

Persons to be eligible for the election under this provision must be registered graduates of not less than ten years' standing.

(4) Twenty persons to be elected by the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference from among its own members, not less than ten of whom shall be persons who have been engaged for at least five years in teaching;

Provided that no person shall be qualified to vote in more than one electorate under any of the three last preceding clauses.

(5) Ten persons to be nominated by the Chancellor.

(6) Thirty-three persons to be elected by the Court namely:

(i) nine persons to represent Islamia Colleges and other Muslim educational institutions not under the control of the University;

(ii) fifteen persons engaged in the learned professions;

(iii) nine persons learned in the Muslim religion and Oriental studies; and

(7) Fifteen persons to be elected by the Academic Council from among its own members.

9. (1) The members provided for in Classes I, II, III and clause (1) of Class IV shall be the members of the first Court.

(2) At the first meeting of the Court, which shall be held as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the thirty-three persons specified in clause (6) of class IV shall be elected.

(3) The Academic Council shall elect its representatives at its first meeting.

(4) Any member of the Court may be removed by a resolution, passed by a majority consisting of not less than two thirds of the members of the Courts to the effect that —

(i) he has become incapable of performing his duties; or

(ii) he has acted against the interests of the University; or

(iii) he has been convicted by a Court of Law of what, in the opinion of the Court, is a serious offence.

10. (1) Every Foundation Member of the Court shall, unless his office is previously vacated, hold office for five years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) At the end of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years after the commencement of this Act, as nearly as may be, one-fifth in number of the total number of the Foundation Members remaining at the end of the fifth year, shall in each of these years resign, and at the end of the ninth year all the Foundation Members then remaining shall resign.

(3) The order in which the Foundation Members shall resign shall be the reverse order to which their names appear in the Annexure to this Schedule.

(4) A foundation member who is required to retire under the provisions of the clause shall be eligible for election as an Ordinary Member in a vacancy occurring after his retirement.

11. (1) After the fifth and subsequent annual meetings up to the ninth, there shall be annually appointed in accordance with the provisions of clauses (2) to (5) of Class IV the following number of Ordinary Members, namely :

In clause (2)	.....	.....	.....	12
In clause (3)	.....	.....	.....	8
In clause (4)	.....	.....	.....	4
In clause (5)	.....	.....	.....	2

(2) When an electoral body entitled to elect a member or members fails to do so within the time prescribed, the Court may elect any qualified person or persons of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect to be an Ordinary Member.

12. (1) All Ordinary Members shall hold office for five years from the date of their election.

(2) Any casual vacancies among the nominated or elected members shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who nominated or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person nominated or elected to such vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place he is nominated or elected was a member.

(3) The Executive Council may, subject to the provisions of these Statutes, make rules prescribing the qualifications of the electors, the mode of election and other conditions to which the electors and the elected members shall be subject.

13. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

(3) Twenty-five members shall form a quorum.

14. (1) The Court may, by resolutions passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting;

- (a) on the recommendation of the Academic Council through the Executive Council, make proposals to the Chancellor for the conferment of honorary degrees;
- (b) on the recommendation of the Executive Council, withdraw any ordinary degrees or diploma conferred by the University; and
- (c) with the sanction of the Chancellor, withdraw any honorary degrees.

(2) In cases of urgency the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council alone, confer an honorary degree.

15. (1) The Executive Council shall consist of not more than thirty members.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of an Intermediate College maintained by the University, who shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council.

(3) Six other members shall be elected by the Academic Council and twenty shall be elected by the Court, of whom not less than seven shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(4) Elected members shall hold office for three years, provided that at the second annual meeting of the Court and at the third annual meeting of the Court six of the first members elected by it shall retire by ballot.

(5) Eleven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

(6) The Executive Council may make rules prescribing the mode of election and the conditions to which the elected members shall be subject.

16. (1) The Executive Council shall, subject to the control of the Court and to the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, administer the revenue and property of the University, regulate the finances, accounts and investments and perform all such duties and such acts as may be necessary for the business of the University.

- (2) (a) In particular the Executive Council shall have power to make and vary investments, purchase, accept and sell moveable or immoveable property, enter into and carry out or cancel contracts and appoint persons to execute and register the same;
- (b) It shall maintain the buildings, premises, furniture and apparatus needed for the work of the University;
- (c) It shall grant leave to officers, teachers and servants in accordance with the Ordinances and Regulations and, subject to the provisions of section 36 of the Act, deal with any grievances of any such officers, teachers or servants;
- (d) It shall maintain a register of donors of the University;
- (e) It shall maintain the University press;
- (f) It shall on the recommendation of the Academic Council prescribe the fees and charges payable by the students;
- (g) It shall fix the fees and allowances of examiners, moderators and other persons engaged in the University examinations ; and
- (h) It shall be the managing body of any Intermediate college or school maintained by the University, and shall supervise any Intermediate colleges and schools admitted to privileges by the University.

17. (1) The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii) The Chairman of the Departments of Studies;
- (iii) The Librarian and the Proctor;
- (iv) Two persons elected by the Court;
- (v) Two persons nominated by the Visiting Board; and
- (vi) Five persons co-opted by the other members of the Council, two of whom at least shall be Heads of Halls, two Professors or Readers, and one a person not engaged in teaching in the University.

(2) Eleven members of the Academic Council shall form a quorum.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for three years.

18. (1) The Academic Council shall—

- (i) arrange and supervise the work of education in the University;
- (ii) recommend to the Executive Council the creation and abolition of posts in the educational and tutorial staff;
- (iii) subject to conditions imposed by any trust, fix the time, mode and terms of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, Studentships, Medals and Prizes and award the same;
- (iv) conduct the examinations and publish the results thereof in the University Gazette;
- (v) have entire charge of the discipline of the students in the University;
- (vi) publish and revise lists of prescribed and recommended books, if any, and prescribe syllabuses in consultation with the Departments of Studies;
- (vii) appoint a library committee with such powers as may be prescribed in the Ordinances; and
- (viii) publish the University Gazette.

(2) All decisions of the Academic Council as regards matters of discipline of students, syllabuses of studies and the conduct of examinations shall be final, with the exception of those which relate to the Departments of Theology whose proceedings shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

19. (1) There shall be Departments of Studies in the following branches of knowledge, namely :

- (i) English language and literature,
- (ii) History and Political Science,
- (iii) Economics,
- (iv) Philosophy and Psychology,
- (v) Physics,
- (vi) Chemistry,
- (vii) Mathematics and Astronomy,
- (viii) Geography,
- (ix) Sunni Theology,
- (x) Shia Theology,

- (xi) Islamic Studies,
- (xii) Arabic language and literature,
- (xiii) Persian,
- (xiv) Urdu,
- (v) Law.

(2) As soon as circumstances permit, there shall also be Departments of Studies in the following branches of knowledge, namely :

- (i) Education,
- (ii) Botany,
- (iii) Zoology,
- (iv) Agriculture,
- (v) Medicine,
- (vi) Commerce,
- (vii) Technology, and
- (viii) such other departments as the Court, on the recommendation of the Academic Council made through the Executive Council, may institute.

(3) Each Department of Studies shall—

- (a) consist of the teachers in the subject with which the Department is concerned : provided that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be an *ex-officio* member of each Department;
- (b) have power to co-opt specialists not exceeding two in number, except in the case of the Department of Law, which shall co-opt four members, two of whom shall be judges of a High Court;
- (c) elect from among the Professors and Readers of the department its own Chairman who shall hold office for three years, but must resign if at any time he ceases to be a Professor or Reader;
- (d) recommend to the Academic Council courses and syllabuses of studies and text-books for its subjects, and
- (e) make recommendations to the Academic Council in respect of Fellowships, Scholarships and Studentships, Medals and Prizes in the subject with which it is concerned.

(4) The Academic Council may assign teachers of cognate subjects to a Department of Study.

20. Subject to the general control of the Court, all appointments on the teaching staff shall be made by the Executive Council from a list of

persons recommended as suitable therefor by a Committee of Appointment consisting of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman of the Department of Studies concerned and three other persons appointed by the Academic Council. Other appointments, unless otherwise provided for, shall be made by the Executive Council.

21. The register of registered graduates shall, subject to conditions prescribed by the Ordinances, contain the names of—

- (1) the graduates of the University; and
- (2) graduates of other Universities who have been educated for at least two years at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, separately entered therein.

22. Convocations of the University for the conferring of degrees or for other purposes shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

23. Any authority of the University may appoint such and so many standing or special committees as to it may seem fit, and may appoint to them persons who are not members of such authority. Such committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the authority appointing them.

24. Where no provision is made for a president or chairman to preside over a meeting, authority or committee or when the president or chairman so provided for is absent, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

25. Any member of the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council or any other University authority or committee may resign by letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor.

26. Every officer of the University and every member of any authority whose term of office or membership has expired shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election, as the case may be.

THE ANNEXURE.

(See section 8 of the First Statutes)

Foundation Members of the First Court.

1. The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E., of Pahasu, Balandshahr.
2. Saiyid Muhammad Mir, Esq., Pleader, Delhi.

3. The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., of Bhikampur, Aligarh.
4. The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
5. The Hon'ble Saiyid Mahomed Ali, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh.
6. Shams-ul-ulama Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A., Sadiqpur, Patna.
7. Nawab Imadul-Mulk Bahadur, Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, B.A., C.S.I., Retired Director of Public Instruction, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad State.
8. Maulvi Nizam-ud-din Hasan, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Lucknow.
9. Haji Muhammad Moosa Khan, Dataoli, Aligarh.
10. Sahibzada Astab Ahmad Khan, Barrister-at-Law, India Office, London.
11. Muhammad Alaul Hasan, Esq., B.A., Deputy Collector, Bijnor.
12. Khwaja Sajjad Husain, Esq., B.A., Panipat, Karnal.
13. Nawabzada Saiyid Ashraf-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Barh, Patna.
14. Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, M.A., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Appeals Member, Gwalior State.
15. The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusuf Shah, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Amritsar.
16. Nasrullah Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Surat.
17. Saiyid Zain-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, M.A., Officiating Collector, Mainpuri.
18. Khan Muhammad Aslam Hayat Khan, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
19. Munship Niaz Muhammad Khan, B.A., Pleader, Jullundur.
20. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., Jammu.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Rafiq, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Allahabad.
22. Maulvi Muhammad Badrul Hasan, LL.B., Retired Sub-Judge, Aligarh.
23. Maulvi Muhammad Habibur-Rahman Khan Sharwani, Hyderabad State.
24. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Lahore.
25. Saiyid Ahmed Ali, Esq., M.A., Kamthana, Ujjain.

26. Saiyid Muhammad Baqar Rizvi, Rampur State.
27. Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan, Esq., Rampur State.
28. Hakim Hafiz Muhammad Ajmal Khan, Delhi.
29. Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E., I.S.O., Judicial Secretary, Dholpore State.
30. Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Khan Bahadur, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lyallpur.
31. Shaikh Abdullah, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Aligarh.
32. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Tassaduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabad, Bara-Banki.
33. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I., of Mahmudabad, Lucknow.
34. Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur, Calcutta.
35. Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Rajkote.
36. Shaikh Wahid-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Meerut.
37. Maulvi Abdulla Jan, Ludhiana.
38. The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Simla.
39. Saiyid Tufail Ahmad, Sub-Registrar, Aligarh.
40. Saiyid Nabi-ullah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
41. Saiyid Jafar Husain, Khan Bahadur, Lucknow.
42. Nawab Bahadur, Nawab Muhammad Abdus Samad, Khan Bahadur, of Talibnagar and Chhitari, Aligarh.
43. Maulvi Sir Rahim Baksh, K.C.I.E., President, Council of Regency, Bhawalpur State.
44. The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudari, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Calcutta.
45. Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari, Esq., B.A., Secretary to H.E.H. the Nizam's Government in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad State.
46. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Raoof, Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Lahore.
47. Razzaq Bakhsh Qadri, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.
48. Shaikh Ghulam Sadik, Khan Bahadur, Amritsar.
49. Yaqub Hasan, Esq., Madras.
50. Maulvi Naseer Husain Khan "Khayal", Calcutta.

51. Malik Badr-ud-din Ghulam Husain, Khan Bahadur, Nagpur.
52. Saiyid Muhammad Sharf-ud-din, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
53. Saiyid Ali Hasan Khan, Lucknow.
54. The Hon'ble Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur Jamal, Kt., C.I.E., Merchant, Burma.
55. Maulvi Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan, B.A., Deputy Collector, Aligarh.
56. Munshi Sarfaraz Khan, Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarnagar.
57. Major Nawabzada Haji Hafiz Muhammad Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, Bhopal State Forces, and Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy.
58. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., C.B.E., Bombay.
59. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, M.B.E., of Chhitari, Bulandshahr.
60. Amir Mustafa Khan, Esq., Aligarh.
61. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., Member of the Governor's Executive Council, Bombay.
62. Saiyid Hasan Imam, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
63. Nawab Sarbuland Jang Bahadur Muhammad Hameed-ullah Khan, Barrister-at-Law, (Retired Chief Justice, Hyderabad State), Allahabad.
64. Ghulam Ahmad Khan Kalami, Esq., Coromandel, Kolar Gold Fields.
65. Munshi Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Judicial Minister, Bhopal State.
66. Honorary Captain Nawab Malik Muhammad Mubariz Khan Tiwana, C.B.E., of Shahpur.
67. Abdul Majid Khwaja, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
68. Kasim Ali Jirajbhai, Esq., Poona.
69. Haji Muhammad Swaleh Khan of Bhikampur, Aligarh.
70. Saiyid Ross Masood, Esq., B.A., Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State.
71. Ibni Ahmad, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
72. Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim, Wazir, Khairpur State.
73. Maulvi Siraj Ahmad, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saugor.

74. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Abd-ur-Rahim, Kt., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Madras.
75. Saiyid Wazir Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow.
76. Shaukat Ali, Esq., Rampur State.
77. Maulvi Muhammad Yakoob, Pleader, Moradabad.
78. Ashanul Haq, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sialkot.
79. The Hon'ble Nawab Justice Sir Saiyid Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., High Court, Calcutta.
80. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, Esq., M.D., M.S., M.R C.S., Delhi.
81. Muhammad Ali, Jinnah, Esq., Barrister-at Law, Bombay.
82. Mazhar-ul-Huq., Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
83. Maulvi Muhammad Bashir-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Etawah.
84. The Hon'ble Saiyid Riza Ali, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad.
85. Nazir-ud-din Hasan, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Sessions Judge, Aurangabad, Hyderabad State.
86. Munshi Nisar Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Irrigation Department, Aligarh.
87. Shaikh Muhammad Wajih, Deputy Collector, Bulandshahr.
88. Zahoor Ahmad, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
89. Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, C.I.E., of Pirpur, Fyzabad.
90. Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., Hyderabad State.
91. The Hon'ble Khan Sir Zulfiqar Ali, Khan, Kt., C.S.I., of Maler Kotla, Lahore.
92. Dr. Said-uz-Zafar Khan, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., Professor, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
93. Munshi Muhammad Akram Khan, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gorakhpur.
94. Maulvi Abdul Ahad, Khan Bahadur, Delhi.
95. Hafiz Muhammad Haleem, Khan Bahadur, Cawnpore.
96. Shah Munir Alam, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Gorakhpur.
97. Mumtaz Husain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
98. Shamshad Akmd Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.
99. Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Khan Sahib, B.A., Deputy Collector, Benares.
100. Qazi Makhdom Husain, Retired Deputy Collector, Saharanpur.

101. Muhammad Ismail Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Meerut.
102. The Hon'ble Saiyid Al-i-Nabi, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., Agra.
103. Tassaduq Ahmad Khan, Sharwani, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh.
104. Abdul Hasan, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Jhansi.
105. Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamidullah Khan, B.A., Chief Secretary to H.H. the Ruler of Bhopal.
106. Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Bara-Banki.
107. Sir Sahibzada Nawab Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Peshwar.
108. Nawab Nazir Jang Bahadur Mirza Nazir Beg, Military Secretary, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad State.
109. Maulvi Zafar Umar, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra.
110. The Hon'ble Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, Khan Bahadur, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
111. Saiyid Sajjad Haidar, B.A., Deputy Collector, Sultanpur.
112. Mirza Zulqadr Jang Bahadur M.A., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.
113. Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Patna.
114. The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Kasim Fazl-ul-Haq, M.A., B.L., Vakil, Calcutta.
115. Maulvi Abdul Haq, B.A., Aurangabad.
116. Qassim Hussain, Esq., 2nd Tallaqdar, Division Bedar, Hyderabad State.
117. Mauzzam Ali Khan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Moradabad.
118. Agha Muhammad Safdar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Sialkot.
119. Mian Haq Nawaz, B.A., LL.B., Lahore.
120. Chaudhri Khushi Muhammad Khan, Revenue Member, Kashmere State.
121. Babu Nizam-ud-din, Amritsar.
122. Said Muhammad Khan, Esq., Khurja, Bulandshahr.
123. Munshi Muhammad Wajid Ali Khan, Khan Sahib, Judicial Secretary, Bhopal State.
124. Mahomed Ali, Esq., Rampur State.

This Bill was passed at a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council on the ninth day of September, 1920.

CHELMSFORD.
President.

I assent to this Bill

CHELMSFORD.

Viceroy and Governor-General.⁷⁷

The 14th September, 1920.

*Department of Education and Health,
Education B Proceedings
March 1921, No. 74.*

NOTES

1. Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan; 1879-1931; member, U.P. Legislative Council 1904; member, Indian Legislative Council 1909, after the first World War, he was knighted and conferred the titles of KCSI and KCIE: Home Member, Governor of U.P.'s Executive Council: gave considerable financial help to the M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University 1920; member, Skeen Committee, Government of India, 1924; President, Muslim League, 1917 and 1928.
2. Vikarulmulk Nawab Mushtaq Husain, 1841-1917; educated at Amroha and Roorkee; served the State of Hyderabad from 1875 to 1900; received the title of Vikarulmulk from the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1900; became the first General Secretary of the All India Muslim League; appointed Honorary Secretary of the M.A.O College, Aligarh in 1907 and held that post till 1912; collected 20,00000 rupees for the establishment of the Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad; 1878-1947; born in Meerut in 1878; educated at M.A.O. College, Aligarh and Trinity College, Cambridge; D.Sc. 1901; member, Mathematical Society of London; fellow, Royal Astronomical Society 1903; stayed in Cambridge as Issac Newton Scholar; member, Sadler Commission 1917; Principal, M.A.O. College, 1919; Pro-Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1920; member, Legislative Assembly, 1930; Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1935-1947; wrote *Systems of Education; Indian Railways; Systems of Examination*.
4. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, member, Muslim League 1906; member, Constitution Committee, Aligarh Muslim University, 1911.
5. Confidential note by Sir Harcourt Butler, 20 May 1911 omitted. In this note Sir Harcourt Butler gives details of his discussion with a committee of Muslims in connection with their proposal to establish an All-India Muslim University at Aligarh.
6. (Note in original :) In the case of 20 of these the viceroy will have had power of inter-fERENCE on appointment by veto.
7. J.D. Jenkins.

8. Sir Ali Imam; 1869-1932; President, Muslim league, Amritsar, 1908; Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh 1908; Standing Counsel to the Government of India in the Calcutta High Court 1910; Law Member, Governor-General of India's Executive Council 1910; Judge, Patna High Court 1917; member, Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa 1918-19; Chief Minister, Hyderabad State 1919; Indian representative at the League of Nations 1920; President, Nationalist Muslim Conference 1931.
9. Respect, regard, honour.
10. At the same time Sir Harcourt Butler described the demand for a Muslim University as "a purely political move" and wrote to Lord Minto in 1911 : "... the Agha Khan had worked on the feelings of his co-religionists with consummate skill and brilliancy." D. Awasthi, *Administrative History of India : Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler's Ideas, Policies and Activities in the United Provinces of Agra and Awadh*, 1918-1922, p. 104.
11. The "Private and Confidential" letter from the Maharaja of Bikaner to Sir Harcourt Butler, 9 May 1911, contained a summary of the Maharaja's meeting with Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya at Bombay, regarding a plan to establish a teaching and undenominational university at Banaras. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1912, Nos. 54-59.
12. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan at Aligarh on 8 January 1875.
13. Presumably teachers at Banaras. Dr Arthur Venis, M.A., D. Litt., C.I.E., served as Principal of the Queen's College, Banaras since 1897. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford and the University of Edinburgh, he joined the Indian Educational Department in 1881. In 1885, he became Professor of English at the Queen's College and soon after, in 1888 he became Principal of the Sanskrit College, Banaras. A great orientalist and a friend of Sir Harcourt Butler, Dr. Arthur Venis was a fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, member of the U.P. Legislative Council, fellow of the University of Allahabad and Baden Sanskrit Scholar. In 1915, he served as Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Allahabad.
14. Sir Harcourt Butler had no apprehensions about the demand for a Hindu University at Banaras. In a letter to Lord Minto, 25 March 1911, he remarked : "We can kill any movement, if we refuse to recognise their degrees for entrance into public service. We were never stronger than we are today and can well afford to look on new developments with interested sympathy." D. Awasthi, *op. cit.*, pp. 104-105.
15. For rules of the M.A.O. College see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1911, Nos. 1-2 and Yusuf Hussain (ed), *Selected Documents from the Aligarh Archives*, pp. 313-406.
16. Obviously Sir J.P. Hewett's apprehensions were unfounded. There cannot be any doubt about the splendid accomplishments of the Aligarh Muslim University as a centre of education.
17. Aga Sultan Mohammad Shah; 1877-1957; took keen interest in the M.A.O. College, Aligarh; President, Muslim League, 1907-14; in 1906, led a deputation of Indian Muslims, which waited upon the viceroy, Lord Minto, for incorporation of the principle of separate electorate for the Muslims in the proposed constitutional reforms of 1909; delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931-32; leader of the official British Indian delegation to the League of Nations, 1932, 1934-36; Indian representative to the World Disarmament Conference, 1934; first Indian President of the League of Nations, 1937; received the titles of KCIE 1898, GCIE 1902; GCSI 1911 and the rank of a first class ruling prince of the Bombay Presidency by the British government; spiritual head of the Ismaili Muslims.

18. Mumtazuddaula Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan, trustee of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh 1889.
19. Nawab Muhammad Muzzumilullah Khan, trustee of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, 1889 and an intimate friend of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
20. In this letter, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed wrote on 23 May 1911 : "Allow me to thank you for the great kindness you showed me in Simla. All the members of the deputation came home with feelings of satisfaction and gratitude to you... The draft is now being recast, and I will send you a copy as soon as it is ready. Some members of the Committee are thinking to associate local Governments in the constitution. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.
21. Omitted. For the text of Sir Harcourt Butler's letter to Raja of Mahmudabad, July 31, 1911, see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1911, Nos. 1-2. It is curious to note that Sir Harcourt Butler expressed the following views on 24 July, 1911 regarding the above letter prior to its despatch which was to be published by Raja of Mahmudabad, and even the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge endorsed the idea : "I think it is important that we should have a letter which the Raja of Mahmudabad can publish, stating the progress made by the college and the conditions that we must impose. These conditions should, however be expressed in the most vague and general terms as we wish the Muhammadans themselves to suggest the detailed constitution that we have worked out. The letter will I think, serve as a stimulus to the Muhammadans, while giving ample expression of the goodwill of the Government of India."
22. In a private letter on the same day Sir Harcourt Butler wrote to the Raja of Mahmudabad : "At the end of my letter of today I state that the Secretary of State has reserved full discretion in regard to every detail of the scheme for the proposed Moslem University that may be put before him. I write privately to warn you that this may mean a good deal as there are many persons at the India Office who are interested in Education and in Aligarh."
23. The Government of India also prepared a press communique on the subject on 2 August, 1911, saying : "The Honourable Raja of Mahmudabad has been informed that the Government are prepared to sanction the establishment of a teaching University at Aligarh provided that the Committee of which he is President, can show that they have collected sufficient funds for the purpose and provided also that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are satisfied in regard to its constitution in all particulars." *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August, 1911, No. 1-2.
24. See Document No. 5.
25. Financial Statement omitted. For details see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1912, Nos. 12-15.
26. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan died at Aligarh on 28 March 1898.
27. Draft omitted. For details see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1912, Nos. 12-15.
28. Presumably Theodore Beck; 1859-99; of a Quaker family; educated at London and Cambridge; Principal, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, 1883-1899, an intimate friend of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan; died at Simla on 2 September 1899.
29. Presumably T.W. Arnold, Professor of Philosophy and *ex-officio* Member of the Committee of Directors of Instruction in various languages and secular learning, M.A.O. College, Aligarh.

30. Sir Theodore Morison became Principal of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh after the death of Theodore Beck in 1899.
31. The Indian Universities Act provided for a strict official control over the Indian universities. For a brief analysis of the Act, see, S. Narullah and J.P. Naik, *History of Education in India*, pp. 219-35.
32. Between 1900 and 1912, following universities were established in Great Britain :

1900	:	Birmingham
1903	:	Manchester
		Liverpool
1904	:	Leeds
1905	:	Sheffield
1909	:	Queen's, Belfast
		Bristol

See S.J. Curtis, *History of Education in Great Britain*, pp. 760-61.
33. Constitution Committee of the proposed Muslim University at Aligarh.
34. Indian Universities Act of 1904.
35. In 1893, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in a pamphlet entitled '*Qaum Ki Kismat Ka Faisla*' advocated the establishment of a University at Aligarh, see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1911, Nos. 1-2.
36. M.A.O. College, Aligarh.
37. Aligarh and Banaras.
38. Muslim resentment against the Secretary of State's decision found expression in protest meetings in different parts of India. To the Muslim leaders, it was irrational and a negation of the fundamental principles of the Aligarh Muslim University movement. As a well known Muslim leader and a product of the M.A.O. College, M. Muhammad Ali pointed out : "The Muslims want to evolve a certain type of education suited to their needs and their genius, and they want an All-India organization for that purpose. The proposed Muslim University was primarily designed to furnish that organization. But if that university is to be deprived of the power of guiding Muslim education throughout India by a well-planned system of affiliation, the main object underlying the movement falls to the ground." Another Muslim leader, Muhammad Shafi of Lahore telegraphically threatened the Constitution Committee with legal proceedings if demand for an affiliating university was abandoned under Government pressure. Mushtaq Husain also wrote in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, on the subject. He remarked : "Generations unborn will not forgive us for acquiescing in the Government injunction of a non-affiliating university. It is upto the Government to take whatever action it likes on our representation. But we shall not look at a scheme so injurious to our collective well-being." See Abdul Hamid, *Muslim Separatism in India*, Lahore, 1971, pp. 95-96.
39. For H. Sharp's letter to M.C.C. Seton, Secretary, Judicial and Public Department India Office, London, dated 15 August 1912, see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, July 1913, Nos. 4-12.
40. This translation forms a part of a demi-official letter from R. Burn to H. Sharp, no. 1307-c dated Naini Tal, the 22nd September, 1913.

41. Refers to the re-occupation of Adrianople by the Turks in July 1912 after Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria had begun to fight among themselves. For details see *The Cambridge History of India*, vol. VI, pp. 577-578.
42. Sir Wazir Hasan; 1872-1947; born 1 May 1872, in Jaunpur; educated at Balia, Aligarh and Allahabad; lawyer 1903; appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920 and worked as Chief Judge of Oudh during 1930-34; after retirement practiced as an advocate at Allahabad till his death in 1947; knighted in 1931.
43. 1869-1932; a barrister; member of the Muslim Delegation to Lord Minto, October 1906; founder of the Punjab Muslim Association which merged in 1907 into the All-India Muslim League; Member of the Punjab and Imperial Legislature Councils, 1909-19; President of the All-India Muslim League, 1913 and 1927; Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1919-1922; knighted 1922; Law Member 1923-24; member, National Liberal Club; wrote *Some Indian Problems*, 1930.
44. Abdul Kalam Azad; 1888-1958, spent early years in Arabia and Egypt; settled in Calcutta; founded *Al-Hilal* an Urdu weekly on 13 July 1912 and *Al-Balagh*, another Urdu weekly on 12 November 1915; took a leading part in Khilafat, Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements; imprisoned several times 1921-1932; elected President of the Indian National Congress 1923, 1940; wrote *Commentary on Koran and India Wins Freedom*.
45. Richard Burn, I.C.S. Chief Secretary to the Government of U.P. during this period. In 1905 he became the Editor of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* and in 1910 a member of the Legislative Council, U.P. He wrote *Census Report of the United Provinces*; and *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*.
46. Commenting on the Intelligence reports while H. Sharp felt that 'Muhammad Ali was doing "infinite mischief", Sir Harcourt Butler made the following observations on 30 August 1913 : "It is downright impertinence, to suggest that His Excellency should receive a deputation which has no powers to commit the community, or to negotiate—a deputation which is merely a mouthpiece of a rubble." The Viceroy, Lord Hardinge commenting in the same context remarked : "There could be no question of my receiving a deputation under circumstances as described in the report of the meeting." *Education Department, A Proceedings*, January 1916, No. 13.
47. Dr. Sheikh Abdullah; 1874-1965; born in Kashmir, Educated at Lahore and Aligarh, Sectional Secretary of the Muslim Educational Conference, 1902; Founder-Editor of the *Khatoon*, a monthly journal for women, 1904; founder of the Muslim University Women's College, which was established as a school in 1906; member of the Aligarh University Court from 1920 to 1965; member of the Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University 1920-1928; served as a member of the U.P. Legislative Council and as an advocate at Aligarh; L.L.D., Aligarh Muslim University 1950; *Padmabhushan* 1964.
48. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, July 1915, Nos. 56-67.
49. Presumably Sir Thomas William Hoderness, Under Secretary of State for India, during this period. For biographical details see C.H. Rao, *The Indian Biographical Dictionary*.
50. The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. The Commission submitted its report in 1914. See *The Cambridge History of India*, vol. VI, pp., 329-330.

51. Presumably Sir James Digges LaTouche, member of the Council of India, London, during this period. Sir James was born in 1844 and he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1867. In 1891 he became a member of the Legislative Council of N.W.P. and in 1893 the Chief Secretary, in 1898 he acted as Lt. Governor of U.P. and in 1907 he became a member of the Council of India.
52. Presumably Lt. Col. Sir David William Keith Burn, KCSI (1902), Member of the Council of India, London. Sir David was born in 1846 and he served as political Agent at Jodhpur during 1878-79. He also served as Resident at Hyderabad for some time.
53. Presumably Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta, CSI (1909), KCSI (1911), Member, Council of India, London during this period. For biographical details see C.H. Rao, *op.cit.*
54. Presumably Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, Member of the Council of India, London, since 1910; He was born in 1859 and had his education at the Wilson College, Bombay. For biographical details see C.H. Rao *op.cit.*
55. Presumably Malcolm C.C. Seton.
56. Presumably E.S. Montagu, Parliamentary Under Secretary during this period.
57. The Committee was appointed in October 1913 by Lord Crewe.
58. 1867-1947 : born in district Midnapore; educated at Midnapore, Calcutta; went to England and was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1890; became an Advocate in the Calcutta High Court, 1890; became Judge of the Madras High Court in 1908; appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Public Service 1913; became a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal 1920; President, Central Legislative Assembly 1935-45; left for Pakistan in 1947.
59. Letter omitted. For the text of the letter see *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, February 1916, No. 13
60. While C. Sankaran Nair had no objection to receive a deputation, Sir E.D. Maclagan felt that the same was "unprofitable". On 14 January 1916, he remarked : "The Muhammadan Education Conference, which now proposes to send a deputation, has no authority to negotiate for the Foundation Committee and I venture to think that the deputation should be politely declined. The constitution of the proposed deputation shows that it is not likely to approach us in a conciliatory spirit and in any case the deputation can say nothing which will bind the Foundation Committee." *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, February 1915, No. 13.
61. Lt. Governor.
62. In 1912, some street improvements at Kanpur involved removal of buildings. It was found possible to avoid the demolition of a Hindu temple standing in the middle of a new road which was being opened. Close to it stood a small mosque, and it was proposed to remove an addition to the original building containing a room and a platform on which ceremonial ablutions were performed. Similar constructions and even whole mosques, had been demolished in the past without complaint, but this time an agitation was fostered from outside and it rapidly took a serious turn.

For details see, *The Cambridge History of India*, vol. VI, pp. 577-578.

63. (Reference in Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1917, No. 1.

64. (Reference in Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, January 1916, No. 13 (printed confidential).

65. Education Member of the Board of Trustees of the Aligarh Muslim University.

66. This letter was sent by Saiyid Muhammad Ali on 30 October 1918. Originally drafted by Nawab Mohammed Ishaq Khan, it could not be signed by him as he died in the meantime. See *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, December 1918, No. 19.

67. (Reference in Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1918, No. 17 (confidential).

68. (Reference in Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, July 1913, nos. 4-12. (confidential).

69. (Reference in Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1912, Nos. 12-15. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1918, No. 17 (confidential).

70. (Reference in Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, July 1913, nos. 4-12.

71. Born 17 May 1878; educated at Oxford; barrister; member, U.P. Civil Service 1904; served in the Education Department of the Government of India, 1920-1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 and 1929 and Banaras 1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur State 1931; Agent General in South Africa 1932-35, Home Member, UP 1935-1938; Member, Legislative Assembly 1937; Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University 1941; Prime Minister, Kashmir State 1943; President; Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation 1944, Delegate to the Commonwealth Relations Conference 1945; Wrote *Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana*.

72. (Reference in the Original :) *Education Department, A Proceedings*, January, 1919, No. 17.

73. See *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1920, Nos. 1-7.

74. The last deputation met Muhammad Shafi on 23 and 24 March 1920. Among those who attended this meeting a mention can be made of Sir Henry Sharp, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Syed Mahomed Ali, Shaikh Abdullah, Dr. M.A. Ansari and Dr. Wali Mohammad.

75. A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh omitted. For text of the Bill see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, August 1920, Nos. 1-7.

76. In a 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' regarding the proposed Aligarh Muslim University, Muhammad Shafi pointed out on 3 July 1920 :

"The Muslim University Association have requested the foundation of a university and certain funds and property being available to this end, it is proposed to dissolve that Association and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and to transfer the property of these societies to a new body called "the Aligarh Muslim University". The present Bill is designed to incorporate this University, to indicate its functions, to create its governing bodies and to define their functions. It also secures to the University the assurance of a permanent endowment and to Government the necessary powers of control. The University will be of the teaching and residential type. In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, the University will not include intermediate classes. But the University will have power to establish and maintain Intermediate colleges and schools at Aligarh. The degrees conferred

will be recognised by the Government. Special features of the University will be the imparting of Muslim religious education to Muslims and the inclusion of Departments of Islamic Studies.

2. The Bill also provides for the making of Statutes and Regulations. The first Statutes are scheduled to the Bill and consist of those which may be regarded as fundamental for the inception of the scheme.

3. The general terms of the Bill and Statutes have at various times been discussed with representatives of the Muslim University Association.

Department of Education and Health, Education B. Proceedings, March 1921, No. 74.

77. The Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, (XL of 1920) came into force on and with effect from 1 December, 1920. The Government of India also sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 a year to the University.

Department of Education and Health, Education B. Proceedings, April 1921, No. 3-20, 22.

SECTION II

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIAN STATES

Establishment of Mysore University

Establishment of Osmania University

ESTABLISHMENT OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY

PROPOSALS FOR A MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

A note by the First Councillor is attached on the question of the proposed Mysore University. Several rough schemes have been prepared and the question has been under consideration and discussion for nearly three years.

2. At present, Mysore comes under the jurisdiction of the Madras University which has the control of higher education over an area of 250,000 square miles comprising a population of over 60 millions. It is small wonder that it cannot take into account the needs and requirements of all local areas coming under its influence.

3. The State now possesses two well-equipped First Grade Colleges,¹ efficiently staffed and provided with residential hostels, libraries and play-grounds. European Professors who have graduated in Oxford, Cambridge and other British Universities are on the staff of the Colleges and, besides local Graduates of distinction, there are Professors who have added English qualifications to Indian Degrees. We have in the State service over 30 Graduates with English or European Degrees or qualifications.

Of the two colleges in the State, one has been training Graduates for nearly 40 years and the other for 20 years. The population of the State is 6 millions. Canada with a population of 7½ millions has 20 Universities.² In several cities in Europe and America, there is more than one University in each. In the case of some in Europe, the influence of a University does not extend further than 30 or 40 miles round its seat. There are also Universities which have a small number of students but which, nevertheless, on account of the specialized training they offer, attract students from distant countries.

In British India, a residential University is about to be started at Dacca and the establishment of a University for Central Provinces (with a population of 13 millions) and one for Burma (with a population of 12 millions) is, it is understood, under the consideration of the Government

of India.³ The organisers of the proposed Mahomedan and Hindu Universities are collecting funds. In another decade, all these will probably be *fait accompli*. In the Madras Presidency, complaints are beginning to be heard that the University is too unwieldy and that more than one University in the area at present served by it is a *desideratum*. In these circumstances, it is not, it is submitted, unreasonable for Mysore to ask for permission to start a University of its own.

The speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy⁴ regarding the proposed University at Dacca encourages the hope that our scheme will receive sympathetic consideration.

4. For conducting the examinations, we propose to utilize also the services of professors from Madras and Bombay and the Indian Institute of Science,⁵ as far as possible, by giving them adequate remuneration; and we are prepared to give every assurance as to the standard and reliability of the examinations and we will use agency of the highest qualifications and reliability that money can procure. The State is now spending 2½ lakhs of rupees per annum on Collegiate education. We are prepared to add another lakh for converting the Colleges into a University. Special non-recurring grants will also be made for the expansion of libraries and providing additional building and hostels.

5. There is a strong feeling in Mysore in favour of a separate University and the Mysore Government will be experiencing difficulties unless adequate provision is made for all reasonable demands from the public for the education of the younger generation. If a beginning is made, it would be easy to utilise this new enthusiasm and secure public co-operation and assistance in creating the new University.

6. We now request that the Government of India will be pleased to consent to the consideration of a scheme which will be shortly submitted for their approval.

In granting permission, the Government of India will not be taking any financial or other responsibilities, while the State is prepared to give solid guarantees that the scheme would be launched on safe and cautious lines.

Mysore, 11th July 1913.

A.C.⁶

A Note on the Mysore University.

The recent policy of the Government of India⁷ indicates that in the course of a decade, several more Universities, such as those of Patna, Dacca, Nagpur, Rangoon, Benares and Aligarh will become established in India.⁸ It is admitted at present that the operations of the Madras University extend over too large an area and that an additional University will afford real relief to the Madras University. The Mysore State is very favourably situated to have a University of its own. The contiguity

of the State to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies will enable a large number of the students of these Presidencies to take advantage of the Mysore University. The demand for admission from outside students into the Mysore Colleges was so large this year that the Principals could not, in justice to the students of the State, admit any of them. A number of Mysore students who sought admission in outside colleges were similarly denied admission as they were quite full. There is therefore no fear that there will not be a sufficient number of students to sustain a second University.

The kind of University to be established in Mysore will be a combined teaching and examining University, a residential University as far as circumstances permit. At present the two first grade Colleges in the Mysore State are affiliated to the Madras University in the branches of Languages, History, Economics and Science, and they teach only up to the pass course of the B.A. examination. The same subjects may for the present be maintained and the Honours Course added. Gradually Degrees in Agriculture and Public Health, Medicine, Law, Engineering, Technology, etc., may be instituted as the facilities now being created to teach these subjects become developed.

As regards equipment and staff, the Colleges of this State are not behind any other colleges. In fact our Colleges may be said to be on a par with the premier colleges in the Madras Presidency. A few more professors and assistant professors will, however, be needed and it is calculated that the recurring expenditure will amount to extra lakh of rupees per annum on the Arts Colleges. The present recurring annual expenditure on Collegiate education in Mysore is about 2½ lakhs. A sum of about a lakh of rupees will also be needed for a few additional rooms. There is an Engineering School maintained at present at Mysore and when it is shifted to the fine building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the School may, in the course of some years be raised to the standard of a college.⁹ The existence of the Victoria Hospital, Minto Ophthalmic Hospital and other Hospitals at Bangalore makes the work of establishing a Medical College easy. Both the Engineering and Medical Departments are being at present recruited by many graduates who have had their training in Europe and their services can be to a large extent availed of.

The assurances of support needed for the starting of a University are on the following matters: —

1. Approval and countenance for the project.
2. The suitable amendment of the Universities Act which places Mysore within the sphere of the Madras University, and
3. The recognition of the Mysore University Entrance, Intermediate and B.A. pass Examinations as sufficient qualifications for admission to the various special Colleges, etc., of India (specially in

the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in place of the corresponding examinations of those Universities).

As the students undergo a preparatory course of study extending from two to five years in these special Colleges (Law, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture) before being entitled to obtain the corresponding degrees of these Universities, there is absolutely no risk that the standards will be lowered there. Moreover we are ready, in fact we would welcome as members of our University governing bodies, some representative members of the older Universities. Application will be made to the Universities concerned for assurances of such recognition and the previous approval of the Government of India and such help and support as they can give, will go a great way to procure such recognition.

Unless such recognition is assured, it would not be possible to start the University until we can afford to provide adequately organised Colleges for two or more faculties than we can manage at present.

8th July 1913.

H.V. Nunjindayya,¹⁰
First Councillor, Mysore State.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
March 1914, No. 3.

2

No. 9, dated Bangalore, 20th February 1914.

From Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly,¹¹ to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.

Please refer to the correspondence¹² regarding the suggested establishment of a University in Mysore.

On receiving your demi-official telegram No. 433-Education, dated the 14th August Last,¹³ I made a suitable communication to the Dewan,¹⁴ who has since several times mentioned the matter to me. When I received that telegram there was some hope of your paying us a visit in the not far distant future and the Dewan, as I think I told you, considered that the best plan would be for him to discuss matters personally with you before proceeding further. He is anxious that steps should be taken to expedite a decision and has now asked me to enquire whether you are likely to come here pretty soon and, if not, whether you could assist the Durbar by explaining the difficulties which you anticipate and by giving indications as to the lines which the Durbar's scheme should follow in order to prove acceptable, or at least unobjectionable, to the Government of India.

He would be very grateful for any hints or suggestions which you could give him. He feels that he is at present working somewhat in the dark and he wishes to avoid submitting an elaborate and detailed scheme which might contain features that would be opposed to the views or principles of the Government.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
March 1914, No. 3.

3

No. D.O. 181, dated the Delhi, 6th March 1914.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler,
To the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly.

In reply to your letter dated the 20th February 1914, regarding the proposal to found a university in Mysore, I should like to place the following considerations before you.

2. There are only two English colleges¹⁵ for men and one for women in Mysore. There are also some oriental colleges¹⁶. The English colleges for men contained, in 1911-1912, 391 students—a falling off from 1910-11. One of the colleges is at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. Obviously where such small numbers are concerned a single residential university is indicated.

3. Paragraph 4 of the note (I think by the Diwan), which was sent to me, says that the State is now spending 2½ lakhs a year on collegiate education and is prepared to add another lakh for the formation of a university, special non-recurring grants also being made for buildings, etc. It appears from the report¹⁷ in 1911-12 that the amount then expended on the two English teaching colleges is Rs. 1,38,849. I fear the cost of maintaining a university has been considerably underestimated; and the non-recurring cost, especially if a single residential institution be founded, would be very great. I may tell you in confidence that, although there are already at Dacca very fine buildings which I should say cannot have cost less than 50 lakhs it is proposed to spend another 48 lakhs on capital charges and Rs. 8,31,000 annual recurring over and above the very high cost already incurred in the institutions which will be amalgamated in it. The cost of the Burma scheme¹⁸, though of course on a much smaller scale, is similarly deterrent. It is believed that the two colleges are at present affiliated only to the B.A. pass standard. The addition of an Honours standard and such provision for postgraduate study and research as are required in a university will cost very large sums indeed. If degrees

in agriculture, public health, medicine, law, engineering, technology, etc., are added I should say the tax would be beyond the resources of the State.

4. The Councillor's note states that a large number of students of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies will take advantage of the Mysore University. I do not know whether the Durbar consider it incumbent on them to make provision for the higher education of boys in British India (the fee rates charged in the college appear to be extremely small); nor do I know how the Government of Madras and Bombay would view this departure. I can quite imagine that, if the fees are low as compared with the institutions in those presidencies and if the standard (as one fears may prove to be the case) is materially lowered, students would come over to Mysore in considerable numbers; but the general result could hardly be beneficial in the cause of education.

5. In connection with this last consideration, there is a point about the manner in which the case has been put forward, which I do not quite like. Paragraph 5 of the Diwan's note says that the Mysore Government will experience difficulties unless adequate provision is made for all reasonable demands; and in the telegram included in your telegram of the 26th July 1913¹⁹ I observed it is said that if the scheme is not accepted the Durbar must make other arrangements for local diplomas. I wonder whether this has any connection with the report in the *Madras Mail* of the 24th August 1912, which says that the authorities of the Madras Education Department have not accepted the education given in Mysore schools as equal to that given in Madras in the same grades?

6. Finally, are there the makings of a university in Mysore at all? Is the learned element sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to constitute an effective senate and to give any real confidence in the courses and degrees?

7. These are matters which I should like you to consider; and you might impart to the authorities in Mysore such part of them as you think suitable. Of course the scheme as hitherto submitted is very shadowy, and I cannot be certain what shape it would take or what further difficulties might appear as it evolved. As it stands at present it would appear to be unacceptable. Of course the Madras Government, and probably the Madras University, would have to be fully consulted before the Government of India were able to pronounce in any way upon the scheme.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
March 1914, No. 3.*

Dated the 1st July 1914.

From The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir Hugh Daly,
To The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.

On receiving your demi-official letter No. 181 Education, dated the 6th March last,²⁰ I made a suitable communication to the Dewan, who promised to consult his colleagues and address me later. He added: "We may take some time to formulate a scheme which may be, as far as possible, in consonance with the views of Sir Harcourt Butler. We have no wish to lower the standards of examination and none whatever to attract outside students. All we are concerned with is the education of the people of our State which is retarded at present. A recent instance is our inability to get admission for our boys into the Poona Engineering College. We have now to resort to the more costly expedient of sending our boys to England and Europe."

The Dewan has not written again, but has touched on the matter several times in conversation. About a couple of months ago, Mr. Denham, Principal of the Maharaja's College at Mysore, applied for leave and contemplated a trip to Australia.²¹ The Darbar gave him a mission to make enquiries about the Australian Universities. What his exact instructions were I do not know, but the Dewan evidently hoped that he might secure some helpful information. Mr. Denham should be back in a week or so and then, I understand, the preparation of the scheme will be taken up. Speaking to me on the subject a few days ago, the Dewan said that you had indicated quite a sufficiency of difficulties and that he would like me to enquire whether you could now kindly suggest any facilities or give any hints as to the lines which the Darbar should follow in elaborating the scheme. At the present stage it may not be convenient for you to attempt anything of the sort, but I promised the Dewan to tell you of his enquiry.

Now that our Institute²² troubles are (I hope) really settled, we may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you down before long; in which case I know that the Dewan would greatly appreciate personal discussion with you.

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
August 1914, No. 5.*

No. 203, dated the 25th July 1914.

From The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler,
To The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Daly.

I have thought over your letter of the 1st July about the proposal to found a University in Mysore. In view of the shadowy nature of the scheme as at present put forward and the meagre materials which appear to exist in Mysore, it is very difficult for me to say anything. Perhaps the Dewan would make it clear what are the forces which at present retard education in the State, especially as regards the Poona Engineering College.²³ I might then consider whether anything can be done to facilitate entry into that and similar institutions.

I think it is for the Dewan to make proposals as he is anxious to disturb the *Status quo* on grounds which, you will admit, are not very strong. I will try to visit Mysore, if possible, in the cold weather, but I cannot make plans so far ahead. I am afraid I can't work it into my rains tour.

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
August 1914, No. 5.

6

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

A Conspectus of the latest phase of the scheme.

The need for a separate University for Mysore has arisen under circumstances explained below:

- (1) The inability of the Madras University, on account of its unwieldy area, to cope with the requirements of Mysore, and the necessity for developing a "Teaching University";
- (2) the inconvenience and cost to parents in having to send their children to the more distant Universities;
- (3) the inability of Mysore students to get admission to the already congested professional and technical institutions affiliated to the Bombay and Madras Universities;
- (4) the growing demand to meet special local needs such as the spread of higher vernacular education;
- (5) the demand for higher technical knowledge with special reference to local resources and conditions;
- (6) the growing demand for a more efficient type of University education with higher ideals;
- (7) Mysore does not benefit from changes introduced into existing Universities under the Act of 1904,²⁴ on account of the distance from the seat of the University. Graduates and under-graduates cannot attend University lectures, Libraries, etc., in Madras;

- (8) experience has shown that Mysore cannot hope to influence the governing body of the Madras University as the State has no representation on it;
- (9) the repeated prayers of the people at the Mysore Representative Assembly for the formation of a local University.²⁵

2. Existing facilities for a University in Mysore and comparison with colonial Universities.

- (1) In the Mysore State there are two first grade English Colleges for boys and one second grade College for girls, 2 colleges for Oriental Languages, a Teachers' Training College and 1 Agricultural, 2 Engineering, 1 Technical and 2 Commercial Institutions, with 16 High Schools as feeders, having on their rolls an aggregate of 2,750 pupils.

(2) A Comparison.

The following figures show how Mysore stands as regards population and number of students as compared with the existing Universities in the British Colonies of Canada and Australia.

Name of University.	Population of area or State.	Number of University Students.
Canada.		
New Brunswick	175,000
Novascotia	123,085
Quebec	500,000
Ontario	831,000
Manitoba	455,999
Saskatchewan	492,000
Alberta	374,000
Calgary	488
British Columbia	398,00
Australia.		
Sydney	1,647,000
Melbourne	1,316,000
Brisbane	605,000
Adelaide	408,000
Hobart	191,000
Mysore.		
No University at present	700
		{ (2,750 High School pupils)

3. The Type, Features and Standard of the proposed University—

(1) It is proposed to make the new University as near a "Teaching University of the unitary type" as possible. A commencement will be made with the two existing faculties of Arts and Science. The Bangalore Central College which will be 80 miles from Mysore may, however, remain affiliated to the University for the present. Eventually the work of this college may also be transferred to Mysore.

(2) General Features:— The new University will contain four divisions: (i) Faculties, (ii) Departments, (iii) Bureaus, and (iv) General.

(i) The sections in which degrees will be awarded will be treated as Faculties. For the present the number of Faculties will be two, Arts and Science. The Faculty of Arts in which the degrees of B.A. and M.A. will be awarded will include (a) Languages, (b) History and Economics, (c) Teaching, (d) Sociology, and (e) Philosophy. The Faculty of Science in which the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. will be awarded will include (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry, (d) Geology, (e) Zoology, and (f) Botany. Provision already exists for all the above except for Sociology, Philosophy, Zoology and Botany. These latter will be introduced, some at once and all in the near future.

(ii) The sections which prepare for diplomas and certificates and which cannot for the present be raised to the status of faculties are called Departments. The number of Departments at the commencement will be three: (a) Agriculture, (b) Engineering including Electrical, Civil and Mechanical and (c) Commerce.

Provision already exists for these Departments. The following will be introduced very shortly:

(a) Medicine (b) Applied Chemistry (c) Forestry, and (d) Veterinary Science.

(iii) The Bureaus are sections devoted to the work of spreading knowledge among the masses and of helping students that are unable to take the University courses. For the present the number of Bureaus will be two: (1) Extension and (2) Publication. The Extension Bureau will carry on work similar to that undertaken by the newer Universities of England and especially the American, Canadian and Australian Universities. The work of this Bureau will be carried on in three sections (1) for general culture, (2) for Industrial Education, and (3) for Agriculture and Sericulture. The Publication Bureau will be chiefly for producing works of modern interest in Kanarese, including translation of Scientific treatises from European languages.

(iv) The General Division will include the Museum, the Library and

such other sections as may be necessary but have not been included under the above heads.

Care will be taken that the standard of the courses of studies will not be lower than those of the British Indian Universities.

4. *Constitution*— One Chancellor, One Rector, One Vice-Chancellor (in direct executive charge), a Council of nine with functions similar to those of the Syndicates of Indian Universities and a Senate of 50 members will constitute the governing body. There will also be other bodies as in Indian Universities for carrying on the work of the several branches.

His Highness²⁶ Government will, at the outset, be responsible for and will control the general policy of the University.

5. *Staff*— We have at present 25 Professors and Assistant Professors. We propose to add one Vice-Chancellor and 9 Professors and assistants immediately. This number will be increased to 18 under the complete scheme. A beginning will be made with the appointment of a full time Vice-Chancellor.

6. *Buildings*— The total value of buildings required is stated to be about 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees. Of these, there are buildings worth 6 lakhs in Mysore and about 8 lakhs in Bangalore. A beginning will be made by spending about 6 lakhs more in Mysore and the necessary further additions will be made when the Bangalore College is finally transferred to Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to promise that, at the commencement, the Jagan Mohan Palace at Mysore will be placed at the disposal of the new University, until the new buildings are ready.

7. *Funds*— The expenditure available at present for institutions, which will comprise the future University, amounts to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. A beginning will be made by adding 1 lakh more at once to the recurring expenditure. This will bring up the total recurring expenditure to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, representing a Capital investment of about 75 lakhs. The grant will eventually be further increased as required.

8. *Preparation for Starting a University*—The question of a University for Mysore has been under investigation and discussion for the past four or five years. Two officers of the Education Department were deputed to Europe and America, and Australia, respectively, to study the system and work of the Universities in those countries. The reports submitted by these officers have been printed.²⁷ Last year a Committee consisting of State officers, both European and Indian, drafted a rough scheme with Bangalore as centre, for the consideration of His Highness' Government.²⁸ Copies of these three reports accompany.²⁹

9. *Help required from the Government of India*—Help is required from the Government of India only in two directions:

- (i) Recognition may be accorded in British India to the degrees of the Mysore University on the understanding that the standard of Examination for the Mysore degrees will not be inferior to those of the other Indian Universities. The Universities of Bombay and Madras will be moved to accept our under-graduates for admission to their collegiate institutions to qualify for the higher arts and professional degrees in those Universities.
- (ii) A confidential statement may kindly be furnished as to what, if any, precautions the State is expected to take, in order to meet political requirements.

10. The Mysore Government do not expect they will throw any responsibility on, or cause any trouble to, the Government of India.

Record of a discussion on a proposed University at Mysore, at Simla, July 16th, 1915.

Present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter,³⁰ Member for Education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wood,³¹ Political Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, Resident in Mysore.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Educational Commissioner.

Mr. Porter pointed out the discussion was quite informal—and held in order to give Sir M. Visvesvaraya an opportunity of explaining certain difficulties he felt.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed to paragraph 9 of the conspectus and said these were the points on which he wanted some settlement, viz., the recognition of the degrees of the university in British India and a statement from the Government of India as to what precautions the State is expected to take to meet political requirements. Mr. Porter said that the chief matter was the standard of degrees. He also raised the question of establishing a centralised university. Mr. Sharp suggested that the points at issue might be taken under the following heads—the material in the way of personnel at the disposal of the university, the amount which the Durbar was prepared to spend, the desirability of having a centralised university and the method of procedure for constituting the university and providing some machinery for seeing that the standard of degrees is maintained. These questions were discussed below in the following order :—

- (i) *Method of constituting the university* : Mr. Sharp said that he understood from his conversation of the 13th instant with Sir

Hugh Daly and Sir M. Visvesvaraya that the university was to be constituted by an executive order of the Durbar. Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed to the regulation embodied in the draft scheme and said that if this was desired it could be made a legislative measure. Mr. Sharp pointed out that a legislative measure would mean the creation of an incorporated body and that an executive order would mean the direct control of the university by the Durbar. He thought that greater confidence might be reposed in the Durbar than in an incorporated body and that the Durbar might one day find an incorporated body rather troublesome. It was suggested that the power of the Durbar in the incorporated body would be paramount. Mr. Sharp said that this question was one of secondary importance which did not touch the principle of the university. It could be settled as a matter of detail.

- (ii) *Material in the way of personnel* : Mr. Sharp asked whether they had enough qualified persons to form the staff, the faculties and the governing bodies of the university. He observed that a list of names had been appended to the scheme, but he was unable to judge from that. Sir Hugh Daly said that they could not say whether they had enough material until the Government of India said what material is necessary. Mr. Sharp said that it was impossible to make a statement on this matter until the precise scope of the university was known. He instanced the difficulties felt in other university schemes, at present on the anvil, of having faculties and full courses in such subjects as medicine, engineering and law. Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that as regards medicine and engineering there would be no degree courses as yet, but only diploma courses and that these did not much matter. Mr. Sharp deprecated the inclusion of diploma courses in a university as contrary to the interests of that body. Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that colonial universities did include such courses. Finally it was thought that a full exposition of the intended scope of the university was desirable. Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed to the draft scheme. Mr. Sharp said he had as yet had no opportunity of examining it. As regards staff it was thought that if there were one superior teacher to every 12 students this should suffice.
- (iii) *Finance* : Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that they already spent 2½ lakhs recurring upon their colleges and that they intended to spend another lakh, bringing the annual expenditure to 3½ lakhs. Mr. Sharp said that the new universities were calculated to cost in some cases as much as 11 lakhs a year and that in addition to this the capital expenditure approached to a crore of rupees

in each; although for immediate purposes this was being cut down.

(iv) *Scheme of a centralised university* : Mr. Sharp pointed out that in consideration of the comparatively small population affected, the short distance between Mysore and Bangalore and the similarity of conditions, a single centralised institution appeared to be strongly indicated in the interests of the university itself. He said he had suggested two alternatives—either to leave the Bangalore College under the Madras University or to keep it as a second grade college with a view to turning it in future into a superior high school. He thought that in a conversation he had had with Sir M. Visvesvaraya on the evening of the 13th, the latter had expressed himself as favourably disposed to the second alternative. Mr. Wood suggested a combination of these two alternatives, the Bangalore College kept under the Madras University until it had been reduced to a status which would permit its inclusion in the Mysore University. Sir M. Visvesvaraya said it was their intention gradually to reduce the status of Bangalore College, but they did not wish to do this at once. Mr. Sharp said that if they did not do this at once, they will find it still more difficult to do it at a future date. Finally Sir M. Visvesvaraya accepted the second of the two alternatives.

Various subsidiary questions were then raised. Mr. Wood mentioned the admission of students from British India and also the proposal that Government servants might in future be selected from among the residents of States as having a bearing on the scheme. Mr. Sharp also suggested that Sir M. Visvesvaraya had raised the question of the difficulty involved in other States making demands for a university. It was thought that this was unlikely in view of the fact that Mysore was particularly advanced and Mr. Porter suggested that any way this was not a reason for refusing a university in Mysore.

In conclusion Mr. Porter again said that the main question was that of the standard of degrees. Sir M. Visvesvaraya asked that they should be allowed to manage their own university for a time and then have it inspected. Mr. Sharp thought that this question would be largely settled by the personal material at disposal and the amount of money which the Durbar was prepared to spend; and that two subsidiary points were the restriction of numbers in individual colleges—new admissions being provided for by new colleges with adequate staff—and some arrangement for a certain number of outside examiners. Mr. Porter said that he could at present say nothing definite, and that the Government of India had not yet seen the scheme officially. Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed out that he agreed to the second alternative about the Bangalore College. What they now wanted was to know the requirements of the Government of India

and ascertain the date by which sanction could be given to the university. Mr. Porter said that the Government of Madras would probably have to be consulted. It was suggested that Mr. Sharp should examine the draft scheme and make some suggestions in the first instance, so as to curtail subsequent correspondence. Sir M. Visvesvaraya thought this was a good idea and suggested that they might have Mr. Sharp's views after six weeks or a couple of months. He added that if the university proved to be troublesome, they would abolish it at once.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Introductory : At our discussion with Sir Hugh Daly and Sir M. Visvesvaraya on the 16th July 1915 it was suggested that I should examine the scheme of a University for Mysore in the first instance and make suggestions. The following note may, I hope, be of some use to the Durbar. It is based on an examination of the papers before me, namely, a Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore and a Conspectus of the latest phase of the Scheme. Two subsidiary books, bearing on the subject, have also been handed to me—*The Universities of Australia*, by T. Denham, and *Universities*, by C. Ramalinga Reddy.³²

2. I have, of course, not attempted to examine this proposal in all its aspects. I have assumed that the principle of having a University in Mysore is not unacceptable on general grounds. I have said nothing of the difficulty, raised by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, that it might serve as a precedent for claims to set up Universities in less promising centres. I have only briefly referred to the question of legislation, which, in a new departure like this, would presumably have to be examined. I have not alluded to the propriety or otherwise of consulting Local Governments or other Universities. I have taken it for granted that there is a real demand for a University in Mysore, that the means at the disposal of the Durbar are sufficient, that large expenditure on this scheme will not unduly hamper other branches of education or administration and will not prove disproportionate to the amount which will be allotted for primary and secondary instruction, and finally, that the personal element essential to the making of a successful University will not be lacking.

3. If I have gone somewhat beyond the suggestions I put forward at our discussion, it is because I had then had no opportunity of studying the documents and very little time to formulate ideas.

4. The note consists of an analysis of the reasons for founding this University, as put forward in the paper before me, a brief statement of the proposal and a number of suggestions. I have devoted a good deal of space to the first of these sections, because, without a very clear idea of what is aimed at, I do not feel in a position either to criticise or to advise.

5. *The reasons for founding a University in Mysore* : The reasons for founding the University are given on pages 4 and 5 of the Draft Scheme and in paragraph 1 of the Conspectus. Of the reasons given in the Conspectus, No. 4 (facilities for higher vernacular education) fits in with one of the proposed special features of the University; No. 6, the demand for a more efficient type of University is most pertinent; Nos. 8 and 9 bear testimony to a growing local sentiment which certainly deserves sympathy. The other reasons assigned are good reasons for (pages 7 and 8 of the Draft Scheme) the wealth of material which it already possesses. Either claim may be a good one in certain circumstances; the two together can hardly be advanced in one and the same instance. A young country, rapidly filling with population and certain of a quick industrial development, whose educational system is not yet formed or is even non-existent, may decide to form a University with a view to getting the best advice and an agency capable of organization on a large scale. In that case the University is probably a State Department; and the State, in founding it, is creating not merely a University, but the machinery which is going to keep its educational development on right lines. This is not the case in Mysore, which already has a good and orderly system of instruction, a Director of Industries, schools of civil and mechanical engineering, a Director of Agriculture, and an agricultural school, a normal school, colleges, high schools and network of primary schools; and has gone beyond British India in the imparting of religious instruction and the introduction of a modified system of compulsion. The *raison d'être* of a University in Mysore is not the need of an efficient educational administration or the fact that "there are subjects of study for which due provision is not made at Mysore, such as engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, forestry and the training of graduate teacher"; for the establishment of a University will not provide these things. It lies rather in the existence of a group of institutions, which at present are alleged (on pages 3 and 4 of the Draft Scheme) to suffer from their inclusion (as *mofussil* colleges) in a system of increasing educational facilities in the State; but they are not in any special way reasons for creating a University.

6. There seems to be an under-current of complaint against the Madras University³³ Also, I notice that Dr. Miller³⁴ remarked in connection with the scheme, "you are entirely wrong in saying that the Madras University does nothing in particular" (Draft Scheme, page 43). I would certainly deprecate any spirit of hostility to the Madras University. So does Dr. Miller, when he says, "above all, it is to be hoped that in all hivings off from the parent University care will be taken to avoid friction and antagonism and that all arrangements will be of such a kind as to enable the mother and the daughter to work amicably together for the common good of their common country"³⁵ (Draft Scheme, page 46). So far as I know, the Madras University has done no injury to

Mysore. It is said that students from Mysore cannot attend the University lectures, that the Madras University cannot, on account of its unwieldy area, cope with the requirements of Mysore, that it is inconvenient and costly to send children to the more distant Universities, &c. Now it was not the duty of the Madras University to remedy these defects. The Madras University is an affiliating and examining University. Its teaching functions are of recent date and as yet only slightly developed.

7. While the want of educational facilities is here given as a reason for a University, "the claims of Mysore" to such an institution are also stated to be obsolete, and in the belief that they afford sufficient material to constitute an independent degree-giving institution.

8. Indeed, the creation of a University in this sense is not in itself calculated to increase facilities. True, the statement on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme shows that it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,48,730 a year on extension and publication bureaus, on a Commerce Department, on establishing new chairs (such as that of sociology), on adding chairs in subjects some of which can already be taught in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges up to the highest standard of examination degrees offered by the Madras University, on research scholarships and on general improvements; also that nearly 10 lakhs are to be spent on new laboratories and lecture rooms, a hostel, a library, University buildings, a club and a union. And perhaps further expenditure is contemplated on raising the professional institutions or making new ones. But all this can be done without creating a University—only that the expenditure on the Vice-Chancellor, &c., and the University buildings would be saved. Furthermore, the proposed expenditure is not to be devoted to those forms of professional instruction in which Mysore is said to be lacking—save that one extra professor is included for the training of teachers. The University is here the form, not the substance. And the reason for this University, as I understand it, is to give a better form to the institutions which exist and to the improvements which are under contemplation.

9. Again, comparison is made with the claims of other parts of India and provinces and states in America and Australia. Comparisons of this kind always require careful analysis.

10. There are obviously many tracts in India which might, on all the showings put forward, claim several Universities. Take the Punjab. It has more than three times the area and population of Mysore. Its total expenditure on education is more than four times that of Mysore. Taking the number of students in the Mysore colleges at 600 (see page 6 of the Draft Scheme, though the detailed figures would appear to show it as 570), the Punjab has five times that number in its English Arts Colleges. And,

finally, the percentage of its college students to the population is half again as great as that in Mysore.

11. Again, it is said that, apart from population, "in other respects the claims of Mysore are even more striking than in the case of many colonial Universities". And, "from the point too of finance, the new University has nothing to fear when comparison is made with the very slender financial resources of the latter Universities when they were founded". As regards population, it is true, Mysore is far ahead of the colonies quoted. But then Mysore (taking the State at roughly 30,000 square miles and the population at 6 millions) has a population of 200 to the square mile. New South Wales has a population of 6 to the square mile, Victoria of less than 17, Queensland and South Australia of a little over 1, West Australia of about 0.3, Tasmania of less than 8, Quebec of 5.7, Ontario of a little over 9.7, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan of less than 2. From which it follows, *first*, that these colonies could look forward to an enormous and rapid growth of population, *second*, that in new and sparsely populated countries with slender railway communications (and, in the case of Australia, vast tracts of intervening waste) it was natural that the isolated and independent University should spring up rather than the affiliating form, which with all its faults has proved popular and hitherto fairly effective in India. Indeed, if we examine the figures of some of these Universities, they are smaller in point of number of professors and students than many an Indian college. But, by force of circumstances, they are degree-giving institutions.

12. Again, literacy is practically universal in these colonies. New Wales has 83 per cent. of its population literate, and 17.7 per cent. of the population at school; the answering figures for Victoria are 98 and 20.9, for Tasmania 82 and 20.8, &c. In Nova Scotia 88.6 per cent. of the population are literate and 21.8 of the population are at school, in Quebec the answering figures are 86.6 and 20.4; in British Columbia 88.1 and 11.5. Mysore has 365,000 literates, and 3.29 of the population at school. In fact these colonies present highly literate populations, with enormous room for expansion, and boundless possibilities of revenue. Mysore presents an ancient civilisation, a settled condition of life, and a proportion of literacy and a degree of agricultural and industrial wealth which are growing indeed, but the rate of whose growth is determined by the nature of things.

13. I have dwelt at some length on this subject of the reasons for founding a University, not in a spirit of criticism, not with a view to showing that a University is not wanted, but in order to bring the proposal under the light of facts, analyse its scope and aim, and thus try to show precisely what is required. The Government of India have declared in favour of the formation of smaller Universities, and especially of new

local teaching and residential Universities, within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency.

14. The intention, which is clearly expressed in the documents before me, is the realisation of a better type. If this is capable of being realised the attempt is one which should not be coldly received. But it follows from what has been said above that the justification for this University, as set forth in the Draft Scheme, &c., is the imposition upon existing institutions of an improved form. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with this end.

15. Furthermore, the Universities of Canada and Australia, on which the arguments advanced so largely rely, though really constituted to meet a very different condition of things, supply two useful lessons. The success of the Australian Universities, so vividly described by Mr. Denham, depends largely on the fact that they are of the unitary type—indeed, one may almost say of the uni-collegiate type, since the constituent colleges are residential but not teaching institutions, save that they supplement by tutorial aid the instruction imparted in the University. Secondly, they are not cheap. In some of them the annual cost per student is comparatively high—£46 at Sydney, £55 at Melbourne, £68 at Brisbane, £ 43 at Hobart. The initial cost too has in some cases been very high. Before the fire of 1907, the University property in Montreal was valued at £ 1,200,000. Mr. Denham's figures show the large outlay on buildings in Australia. Mysore now spends £18 a year per student in its English Arts Colleges (according to Appendix B (10) of the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14,³⁶ the cost is nearly £ 20; the difference is explained by the fact that I have taken the figure 600 given in the Draft Scheme as the number of students). If we put the average annual cost proposed for this University at 3½ lakhs (and it will presently be shown that it is not likely to be more), and if we could assume that the number of students would remain 600, then the cost would be £39—a high figure for India. But can we make this assumption? The ultimate initial outlay will (if all existing colleges be included) amount to £153,000. Sydney spent £ 80,000 on its library building alone and desired to expand it at an additional cost of £ 67,000. Nor should the large annual expenditure of the colonies upon general education be over-looked. New South Wales in 1912-13 spent £1,392,830 from State revenues upon primary education alone. Victoria, in 1911-12, spent £1,135,415 from State revenues on education and kindred subjects. Queensland, in 1913, spent £653,499. Such figures are indicative of a very solid foundation on which to build. Mysore spends £116,017 from State revenues (including local funds).

16. *The scheme for a University at Mysore* : The plan for the University is as follows. There exist at present the first grade Central College

at Bangalore, the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and the second grade Maharani's College for women at Mysore. These will form the institutions of the University, the headquarters of which are to be situated at Bangalore. There are also, at Bangalore, an agricultural College and a school of Mechanical Engineering and at Mysore a school of civil engineering and a normal school. These will form departments of the University and teach up to diploma standards in the first instance. It appears that there will also be a Commerce Department. There will be two faculties—Arts (including teaching) and Science. There will be two Bureaus, one for extension lectures, the other for publishing works of modern interest in Kanarese.

17. There will be an entrance qualification based on the model of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate. Two years will lead to the Intermediate examination; a further two years to the B.A. or B.Sc. examination. There will be no honours. A special feature will be the possibility of reaching the B.A. stage with only a "non-detail" study of English, a detailed and extensive study being necessary only for those who take up modern languages. This "altered position of English will enable the University to prescribe a course in the optional branches in the B.A. classes which will result in standard much higher than that of the present Pass B.A. course of the Madras University". Also, a "non-detailed" study of the vernacular will be made compulsory throughout the four years of the college course. There will be an M.A. and an M.Sc. course (period not stated).

18. There are, in the two first grade colleges, 15 professors (including the principals) and 25 Assistants (the pay of some of whom is very low). There are subordinates also; but, to judge from their pay, they can hardly be regarded as college teachers. The present cost (including the Maharani's College) is given as Rs. 1,67,000 a year (page 7 of Draft Scheme). But, excluding the Maharani's College, it appears, from the details given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme, to be Rs. 1,78,416. It is said (page 7 of the Draft Scheme) that the State will spend another 2½ lakhs recurring or even more. The details are given on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme, and show an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,72,350 rising to Rs. 2,48,730. This new expenditure will provide (among other things) for 6 professors and 8 lecturers. (Lecturers in the Commerce Department can hardly be counted.) There will thus be, for University purposes :—

	Existing	Proposed	Total
Professors... ...	15	6	21
Lecturers, Demonstrators, &c.	25	8	33

The total cost will, at its maximum, be somewhere about Rs. 4,30,000 a year—though not all on strictly University purposes; since, out of the

maximum proposed expenditure, Rs. 54,730 will go on extra University objects (*viz.*, special allowances, the two bureaus and the Commerce Department), the expenditure being thus reduced to about Rs. 3,75,000, while the minimum will be just over 3 lakhs. The initial outlay will be 13 lakhs sunk in existing buildings, &c., and 10 lakhs to be added, or 23 lakhs altogether.

19. The University is to be an incorporated body. His Highness the Maharaja will be Chancellor, with wide powers "to order such measures as he deems proper". A Rector, nominated by him, will hold office for five years and act as his representative. A paid Vice-Chancellor, appointed by the Chancellor, will be the chief academic officer. There will be a Council, both executive and academic, consisting of 4 *ex-officio* members, and 5 members (with 3 years' tenure) nominated by the Chancellor; out of the total of 9, at least 6 shall be persons following the profession of teaching. There will be a Senate, entrusted with the curriculum, ranging in number from 30 to 50, 10 being elected by the faculties, departments and bureaus, and 10 by the registered graduates. These fellows will hold office for 5 years; and two-thirds of them must be persons following the profession of education. There will also be faculties and boards.

20. *Suggestions on the scheme* : The main characteristic of this scheme is that, the superiority of the unitary university having been set forth at length and being in reality the main justification for the proposal, the ideal is completely departed from and two centres are to be set up, 80 miles apart. It may be urged that the scheme produced by the Patna University Committee contains the same flaw.³⁷ But the Government of India contemplate provincial Universities (though I take it they would prefer centralised institutions like Dacca); the claims of Bihar and Orissa to its own University are irresistible; and, with 98,170 square miles and nearly 37 millions of inhabitants to cater for, it is difficult to concentrate in a single University city. At our discussion I suggested two alternatives—either to leave one of the centres under the Madras University and concentrate on the other, or to keep the Bangalore College as a second grade college with a view to turning it in future into a superior high school. At our meeting of the 16th July 1915, Sir M. Visvesvaraya accepted the second of these two alternatives.

21. I had not then had opportunity to study the papers. I see from them that it was proposed to make Bangalore the headquarters. I should say that, from many points of view, this is desirable. I might add to these the proximity of the Indian Institute of Science. I assume that a sufficient site could be found. But the question of location is one for the Durbar.

22. I also see that Mr. Denham has made some remarks on this

matter. "If it is argued (page 48 of the *Universities of Australia*) that the University proper may be located at Bangalore and that the Maharaja's College at Mysore may be retained as an integral part of the University, the reply is that the opportunity of developing an almost ideal University will be lost. The University will become a mutilated, divided institution, and most of the advantages of a unitary University will be lost." Mr. Denham declares unhesitatingly for the concentration of University work at Bangalore, which means that there would be no colleges outside that place—or indeed outside the University site. Instead of outside colleges, he proposes high schools, preparing pupils for entrance to this University at the minimum age of 17, the abolition of the Intermediate examination, the curtailment of the University course by one year and a system of annual examinations spread over a three years' course (page 50). In these suggestions (save perhaps that of annual examinations) I heartily concur. This will be a far more perfect scheme, than having any outside second-grade college. The difficulties inherent in a scheme, which seeks to achieve two incompatible ends, will be avoided. The colleges will be purged of the school-boy element, the presence of which is so much complained of by professors whether of Government or privately managed institutions. The relative cost, both initial and recurring, of the University will be reduced, though I do not say beyond that estimated.

The idea which has been simmering in British India and which has found expression in the Imperial Legislative Council (see the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech on the 14th March, 1914), and elsewhere (see Dr. Sapru's³⁸ presidential address at the eighth Provincial Conference of the United Provinces), will find realisation in Mysore. Thus Mysore, just as she has taken an independent line in the matters of religious and compulsory instruction, will take a line of meritorious reform in the matter of University education. I would most strongly commend this course not merely as a solution of the radical difficulty which seems to me at present to obscure the proposal, but also as a great advance in the delimitation of school and collegiate life.

23. If such a scheme is adopted, it will be possible to found a University of ideal type—preferably a single University college, strongly staffed, with surrounding hostels, residences, etc., in close proximity to one another. There will be economy and concentration of effort. I doubt if the institution would be very expensive. The number of students would be reduced by the exclusion of intermediate classes. Possibly the initial expenditure would be no greater than that now contemplated. The recurring expenditure might perhaps be reduced. Thus funds would be available for the improvement of high schools up to the desired standard.

24. This seems to me the most important point regarding the proposal. Other matters are the following :

(i) *Departments* : The inclusion of departments, teaching up to diplomas, is questionable. It is true that some of the colonial Universities have such departments and the encouragement of professional education in India, aiming at industrial and commercial development, is laudable. But this kind of work, unless it can rise to a respectable standard, is apt to dissipate activity and degrade the idea of the University, of which, as Dr. Rashdall says, "the name has got to be associated with education of the highest type; to degrade the name of a University is, therefore, to degrade our highest educational ideal."

I cannot see how a Commerce Department, staffed with four teachers on Rs. 50 each and two lecturers in Hindi and Gujarati, is going to achieve results at all worthy of a University. From the statements on pages 29-31 of the Draft Scheme, it is clear that the schools of engineering and agriculture are very cheaply run. I see no proposals to improve them. It would be well to examine very carefully the existing facilities for instruction in these departments as well as the resources which the State will be able in future to expend to them, before deciding immediately to make them an integral part of the University. No harm will be done, but rather good, if they are allowed to develop under the care of the State and are handed over to the University when and only when they are fully equipped for taking a worthy place in it.

(ii) *Bureaus* : Of the two bureaus, the publication bureau will fit in with the insistence upon vernacular, which will form a feature of the University. I hope the pay of the translators will be adequate to attract men of the intellectual capacity to carry out such work; but I have doubts. I am more doubtful about the extension bureau. Is education, outside the large centres, in a condition to render extension lectures useful? Should a new University at once burden itself with an expensive and uncertain experiment of this kind? Will the pay offered attract men of the energy and capacity to bring the work to a successful issue? What will the general section do which is not already being done in a more organized and effective manner by the schools? Will not the industrial, agricultural and sericultural sections be more adequately and naturally run by the existing machinery, especially if the agricultural school is at present left outside the scope of the University? It seems to me that, as regards the departments and the bureaus, there is a tendency to saddle the University with too much at first. Gradual and natural development should be aimed at. This will not prejudice the interests of commerce, industry or agriculture and will probably benefit the University in its earlier ages.

(iii) *Other colleges in Bangalore* : No mention is made of St. Joseph's College or the College³⁹ of the Sacred Heart⁴⁰ at Bangalore. Both of these are affiliated to the Madras University as second grade colleges. I presume it is intended to leave them under that University. Probably they are situated in the Assigned Tracts.

(iv) *Relation to high schools* : It is to be hoped that the teaching of the Consultative Committee on secondary school examinations and the Royal Commission on University teaching in London will be borne in mind, that a clear division will be made between school and University organization and that the School-Leaving Certificate will be a reasonably devised test, largely conducted by inspectors, and depending only partially on an external test. The advice of the University (perhaps through regular representatives on a board) will be useful, and members of the University might with advantage act as examiners occasionally. But the University should certainly not be burdened with the organization, recognition or examination of secondary schools. This clear division of school and college work should, of course, continue to hold if the full high schools in future teach up to the Intermediate standard.

(v) *Staff* : The Staff (21 professors and 33 lecturers) will suffice for 600 students. It will be almost exactly equal to the staff of the Presidency College, Calcutta. Increase in the number of students will demand increase of staff. But, if there are no intermediate classes, the numbers will at first be considerably less than 600, the number of high school pupils being *pro tanto* increased.

(vi) *Cost* : The recurring cost, though considerably below the rate per student proposed at some of the new Universities (Patna and Nagpur) should be fairly adequate, with the exceptions presently to be noted. But it will be well at first to concentrate on the essential parts of the University. If the suggestions made above are adopted, considerable economy of effort will be possible. A concentrated University combines cheapness with efficiency more thoroughly than does a federal University. (Dacca will be relatively less expensive than the other new proposals). A restriction of the course to three years and to really University teaching will permit of economy in buildings and staff. (I must deprecate the statement, read with the estimates of cost which are given, made on page 11 of the Draft Scheme, to the effect that recurring expenditure will be met for in excess of that prescribed by the Government of India in the case of other teaching Universities. In the first place, the Government of India have prescribed nothing of the kind. In the second the new schemes, as worked out by Committees, do not warrant the statement. Perhaps the allusion is to the requirement of 50 lakhs in the case of the Benares Hindu University, mentioned on page 8. The 50 lakhs is merely an endowment insisted on as a nucleus. It in no sense represents the sole contemplated source of revenue in that University).

(vii) *Libraries and Laboratories* : Where the proposed expenditure appears to be some-what insufficient is in the matter of library and laboratory grants. (I take it the figures given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme represent annual expenditure.) They are—

	Existing	Additional	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Library grant	3,000	...	3,000
Laboratory grant	3,500	2,000	5,500

These sums are too small for the requirements of a University teaching up to the highest standards. Some colleges, which teach only to the pass degrees, spend as much or more. In 1911-12 the Presidency College, Calcutta, spent Rs. 9,668 on its library and Rs. 21,794 on its laboratory. The Bombay University, apart from its colleges, spends Rs. 10,000 a year on its library. Last year the University of the Punjab spent Rs. 12,000 on the same object. The total provision for supply, services and contingencies will be Rs. 37,600 a year. This may prove sufficient.

(viii) *Constitution* : The appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor will be a move in the right direction and will provide the University with a head who will be able to devote his whole time to its interests. The Council and Senate appear suitably composed, and the machinery will be simple. Presumably the Senate will be an advisory body and not competent to interfere with the executive functions of the Council. There is one rather striking peculiarity in the proposal. The Senate, a comparatively large body, of which one-third may consist of lay members, is to be entrusted with the curriculum. The tendency at present is to entrust the larger bodies of Universities with advisory and legislative functions regarding the finances, appointments and general administration of the institution, and to leave the curriculum to experts. There is also a very wholesome movement growing against the prescription of detailed curricula and in favour of leaving much more to the teacher (the promoters of the Benaras Hindu University have declared this to be their intention). Such an arrangement is both safe and suitable in a centralised teaching University. If, however, the Senate (as a body) concerns itself merely with advice as to what subjects (in the broadest sense of the terms) it is desirable to teach in the University, then no harm will be done. The work of correlating the different courses of study and defining their scope should rest with experts formed into faculties and boards. The details should be settled by the teachers themselves each for himself.

(ix) *Method of Incorporation* : I had at first understood that the University was to be established by executive order. I was afterwards told it would be by an Act of the Legislature. This is a local matter. The control of the Durbar is fairly secured by the composition of the Council. There seem to me, however, to be some grounds for setting up the University as a purely State department, especially if it is to have under it the various subsidiary departments of agriculture, engineering, etc. (since otherwise there will be a certain duality of control.) In British India there are special reasons for endowing University with the powers

of an incorporated body and for the existence in them of a body which can advise in the light of many interests.

(x) *Residence* : It appears that there is already accommodation in the college hostels at Bangalore and Mysore for 186 students (they contained 158 students in 1913-14). It is proposed to add a hostel for 150 or 200 students. This will give a total of about 350 or 400 resident students. There should probably be accommodation for three out of every four students admitted—assuming, of course, that the rules regarding residence with relatives will be properly framed and worked. If the scheme suggested above is adopted, the hostel accommodation proposed will probably be very adequate for some years to come. But I do not see what is proposed for the residence of professors. It is very desirable that professors should live on the spot.

(xi) *Standard* : If the degrees of the University are to be recognised in British provinces, there should be some method of ensuring at least equality of standard. I assume, of course, that the object of the Durbar in founding this University will be to raise rather than depress the level of attainment. But the temptation towards an almost unconscious lowering of standards is strong; and it is admitted in the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14 that there is need for improvement in examination results. Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested periodical inspection by a Commission sent by the Government of India. Outside criticism is always stimulating; and such a Commission would probably be useful, especially if it comprised, as it should, some representatives of other Universities, notably Madras. There should also be some outside examiners. But, as I suggested at the discussion, the *personnel* available for chairs and governing bodies, the amount of money which the Durbar are prepared to spend and the permission of increase of numbers only on provision of due facilities, are important points. Connected with this question, there is also that of admission and fees.

(xii) *Admission and fees* : I recollect that, when this proposal was first privately mooted, there was some inconsistency of view regarding the extent to which this University was intended for others than residents of Mysore. How far the State feels itself justified in spending money for the benefit of residents in British provinces is not for me to consider. But I should like to put forward the following considerations. A University of this kind can be most efficiently managed when it is of reasonable size. Growth of college classes means largely enhanced expenditure (presuming, of course, that a proper quota of teachers is provided), since fees, even if high, will meet only a small fraction of the additional expenditure. The admission of large numbers of students who are not of Mysore State will mean the erection of more hostels, and will also arouse an impression that examinations are being made easier. The phenomenon might also, of course, be explained by the instruction being better than

elsewhere; but this, combined with largely increased numbers, can only be brought about at very heavy cost.

The average annual fee per student in Mysore English Arts Colleges is nearly Rs. 32. This is extraordinarily low. Presumably it is to be explained by the existence of many free students. This is a matter for the State so far as it concerns Mysorean students. Where outside students are concerned, it touches the neighbouring Universities and colleges, especially those that depend largely upon fees for their income.

If the Durbar desire to open the door of their University to the students of neighbouring British districts, this would only be in consonance with the traditions of Universities and would indicate a liberal-minded spirit. But in the interests of the University itself and of the population of Mysore, I would suggest that the proportion of outside students admitted should be limited and that they should be charged a proper college fee.

(xiii) *Site* : It is very important that a large compact site should be made available. The buildings and institutions composing the University should all be in close proximity to one another. Ample ground for playing fields, hostel accommodation, residences for professors should be provided. If new departments are to be added and if expansion is to be allowed for, their needs in the way of ground space should be foreseen. The University should be fairly isolated from surrounding *basti* lands with the danger of epidemics and other disadvantages which they bring. The provision of a sufficient site is a matter of prime importance in establishing an institution of this kind; otherwise there will be great difficulty and expense in the future. I should say 500 acres is a minimum.

(xiv) *Additional faculties* : I trust that new faculties will be instituted only when full facilities exist. I see that instruction in law and medicine is mentioned as a matter in which Mysore is unprovided. But I see no provision made. It is now recognised that Law colleges cannot pay for themselves. Medical colleges are particularly expensive.

(xv) It is very important to have a good Librarian with some special training, in a University. It might be well if one of the Mysore State scholars in England were to undergo a course in the practical management and organization of a library at one of the large English libraries, e.g., the Rylands Library at Manchester.

I do not, of course, pretend that these suggestions are exhaustive. I have tried to regard the scheme only in its broader aspects.

25. *Conclusion* : I must conclude with the statement I made at the beginning that, in venturing these remarks, I am assuming certain premises. I must add that, in giving an opinion on this scheme at the present stage at which it has arrived, I am at a disadvantage. I have had to write in haste under the pressure of other work. I could more confidently express myself if I had the views of persons and bodies possessed of greater local knowledge than the very little I can claim. My opinions are, therefore,

tentative. Of one thing, however, I am convinced that this University if it comes into being should be of the unitary type. Once that is settled, I do not see (as at present advised) why a very respectable University should not be produced on a small scale. Such an institution, opening its doors only to really University students (by which I mean those capable of undergoing education of the collegiate standard), would be of a pioneer character. Many of the features put forward in the scheme as it stands are attractive, and would be made doubly so if this type of institution were adopted. But let the University commence modestly and grow gradually working in concert with that of Madras. To attempt too much at the beginning would only prejudice the scheme for ever. Also, it should always be remembered that a University is essentially different from a college or a collection of colleges, and that its establishment is a solemn undertaking.

H. SHARP,

Simla :
The 4th August 1915.

*Educational Commissioner with the
Government of India.*

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
November 1915, No. 1.*

7

DRAFT SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY IN MYSORE

No. 180, dated the 28th February 1916.

From the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan,⁴¹ K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.⁴²

I am desired to forward a copy of letter No. 1082, dated the 13th February 1916, from the Resident in Mysore giving cover to a letter, dated 12th February from the Dewan of Mysore regarding the establishment of a university in that State. I am also to forward a copy of the Draft Scheme⁴³ for the University referred to in the papers.

2. The question was discussed informally with the Resident and Dewan in Simla in July last and again in Delhi on the 23rd of this month. The establishment of a university in Mysore is a matter on which the Government of India would *prima facie* be unwilling to stand in the way of the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja, who is understood to be most

anxious to carry it out and the matter has been discussed on the supposition that, if the university scheme presented no outstanding features likely to lead to inefficiency, the project should receive the approval of the Government of India. Although there are details in the project which are open to criticism, and which have accordingly been discussed between the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and the Dewan of Mysore, the proposed postponement of the entrance of students upon university courses until a riper age is, in the opinion of the Government of India, a valuable feature and the scheme as a whole presents many favourable points.

3. The only prominent feature regarding which the Government of India were inclined to hesitate was in respect of the proposal to have a federated university with a centre at Bangalore as well as that at Mysore, which is opposed to the present educational theory and to the recent pronouncements of the Government of India. The Government of India see the difficulties in the way of the Mysore authorities in reducing at present either Mysore or Bangalore to a subsidiary position, and they understand that the possibility of attaining the ideal of a teaching university concentrated in one locality will not be lost sight of but will be brought under careful consideration after a lapse of few years. On this understanding, they are prepared to accept the proposed arrangement as the best that can be obtained for the present, and to place no obstacles on this account in the way of the foundation of the University.

4. As regards the request made in paragraph 10 of the Dewan's letter that the Government would help in securing reciprocity in the matter of admission to graduates and under-graduates of the Mysore University into colleges of universities in British India and *vice versa*, the Government of India prefer that the Mysore University should, when the time comes, address the Universities in British India direct with a view to reaching some mutual arrangement, and the Dewan has been informed accordingly.

5. Before finally addressing the Resident of Mysore on the subject of this university, the Government of India would be glad to learn if the Madras Government, after consulting the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, see any reason to dissent from the general attitude which the Government of India propose to adopt in the matter. It will be understood that in dealing with proposals, such as these, which are made by an authority outside the limits of British India, it would be out of place to express disapproval of the scheme on grounds of detail, and all that Government of India desire is to ascertain whether the Madras Government see any ground for disapproving of the scheme as a whole on matters of principle.

6. It will be observed that the Durbar are anxious to commence proceedings in July next, as any delay beyond that date will entail loss of an

academic year. The Government of India would be obliged if the Madras Government could forward a reply to this letter with the least possible delay and if this is found possible, send reply by telegram.

No. 1082, dated the 13th February 1916.

From the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, a draft scheme for the establishment of a university in Mysore, together with a covering letter from the Dewan, No. 807, dated the 12 February 1916.

2. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore expects to arrive at Delhi on the 21st instant, on a short visit to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Dewan and I will accompany His Highness, and I trust that, if time permits, you will kindly give us an opportunity of consulting you personally regarding the scheme for the initiation of which, as will be seen from the Dewan's letter, the Durbar are very anxious to receive the early approval of the Government of India.

No. Pol. 807, dated the 12th February 1916.

From Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

To the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

I am directed by his Highness the Maharaja to address you on the subject of the establishment of a university in Mysore. The question has been under consideration and discussion for the past five years. Two Professors, long connected with university education in this State, were deputed—one to Europe and America and the other to Australia—to study modern developments in university education in those countries, and their reports have been received and considered.

2. I may here recall the fact that copies of these reports, together with a rough scheme for a university for Mysore, were placed before the officers of the Government of India when we visited Simla together in the month of July last. On that occasion you were kind enough to arrange for our discussion of the question individually with the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp (then Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education), and subsequently at a meeting at which the Hon'ble Mr. Porter and the Hon'ble Mr. Wood were also present. As a result of these discussions Mr. Sharp has favoured the Durbar with an exhaustive note (copy attached)* containing many valuable suggestions.

The entire scheme has now been revised and remodelled in the light of Mr. Sharp's criticism and suggestions, and copies of the revised draft scheme are forwarded for favour of submission to the Government of India.

3. The Durbar have given much thought to the question as to the best type of university suited for Mysore. They agree with Mr. Sharp that the unitary type is theoretically the best, but they have had to take account of existing conditions and deviate to some extent from that type. For various important reasons, His Highness' Government have decided to locate the university in the city of Mysore. There are two first grade colleges in the State, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, and the two cities are separated by a distance of 85 miles and connected by a railway. The Central College at Bangalore is the older institution of the two, having been established nearly 40 years' ago, and a large body of tradition and local sentiment have gathered round it as a centre of higher education in the State. The abolition of such a college, or its reduction to the status of a second grade college, will be viewed with much disfavour by a large section of the people of Mysore; and it is considered desirable to improve both the existing institutions rather than do away with one of them for the sake of enlarging the other.

The Durbar have, therefore, come to the decision that the university should comprise the two existing colleges in the two cities but that, in other respects, it should approximate as closely as possible to the unitary ideal. They understand that, for identical reasons, a somewhat similar type of university has been recommended for more than one province in British India.

4. Each of the two colleges will have distinctive features of its own; the Mysore College will give special attention to Languages, History and Philosophy, and the Bangalore College to Mathematics and Science.

Facilities will be provided to enable the under-graduates of both sections of the university to come together as frequently as possible for common lectures, the annual Convocation, the university week, sports and other similar objects. As stated already, the new university will, as far as possible, combine the advantages of a unitary with those of a federal type.

5. Wherever Mr. Sharp's suggestions could not be adopted, the reasons will be clear from a perusal of the draft scheme. The Durbar are anxious to clear any possible misapprehension on one or two points. The project is not put forward in any spirit of rivalry or dissatisfaction with any of the existing universities, least of all with the Madras University under whose fostering care our university education has hitherto progressed, and advanced to a stage when the initiation of a separate university has become possible. Also, it may be stated that there is no thought entertained

of promoting university education at the expense of either primary or secondary education.

6. It is the intention of the Durbar not merely to maintain the existing standards set up by the Madras University but to introduce improvements where possible. It is their desire, at the commencement at least, to appoint a fair proportion of examiners from outside the State to conduct the Degree examinations. It may also be possible to take advantage of the facilities which exist in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for training candidates for the M.Sc. Degree and for post-graduate work.

Among the new features calculated to spread enlightenment among sections of the public, who have no opportunity of undergoing a regular university course, will be the establishment of—

- (1) a Publication *Bureau* with a view to encourage the preparation of books of modern interest and the translation of scientific treatises into the vernacular; and
- (2) a University Extension *Bureau* to carry on work similar to that undertaken by the newer universities of England and America.

7. A Regulation will be passed in the local Legislative Council defining the scope, the functions and the authority of the new university. A draft of the proposed Regulation is printed as an appendix to the scheme.

8. The curricula of studies printed as Appendix III to the scheme indicate approximately the standard of studies aimed at. They will undergo careful revision and amplification at the hands of the Boards which will be specially appointed for the purpose before work is started.

9. The Durbar propose to start the university from 1st July 1916, which is the commencement of the official year in Mysore. It is also the beginning of the academic year of the Madras University, to which our colleges are already accustomed. The construction of the new buildings will be simultaneously taken in hand, and the Durbar hope to complete both buildings and equipment before the end of the third year.

It is proposed to publish the scheme in the course of the next month, and, after the scheme has been before the public for a month or two, to pass final orders for commencing work from the 1st July 1916.

10. The Durbar will be grateful if the Government of India are pleased to render them whatever help may be necessary in securing reciprocity in the matter of admission of graduates and under-graduates of the Mysore University into the colleges of other universities in British India and *vice versa*.

11. The scheme is in general accordance with the principles and policy enunciated by the Government of India, and the Durbar undertake full

responsibility for bringing a healthy and up-to-date university into existence and for maintaining it at the requisite standard of efficiency.

With these observations, I have the honour to submit the scheme for the approval of the Government of India. The academic year, as stated already, begins in July next and, as preparations have to be put in hand from now, the Durbar will esteem it a great obligation if the approval of the Government of India is communicated at their very early convenience.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 75.*

8

Telegram No. 1142-1, dated the 27th March 1916.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,
From the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education.

Your telegram 274-Education.⁴⁴ While Madras Government, subject to observations below, raise no general objection to principle of establishment of university in Mysore State provided that it is efficient, they consider that probable effect of establishment of such university upon higher education in South India deserves careful and detailed examination. Vice-Chancellor⁴⁵ and Syndicate of Madras University have considered scheme and communication expressing their views is awaited. They consider that scheme requires substantial modification and additions. Accordingly, this Government would earnestly deprecate acceptance of principle now as indicating any final conclusions as to constitution of university or as to most desirable provisions for period of transition.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 80.*

9

No. 2430, dated the 30th March 1916.

Letter from the Registrar of the University of Madras,
To the Secretary to Government, Education Department.

With reference to your D.O. 785-1, Educational, dated 7th March 1916,

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to communicate the following observations on the draft scheme for a University in Mysore.

2. The Syndicate feel bound in the first place to state that the time allowed them to study the Mysore scheme is too short to admit of all its implications being fully grasped and its potentialities for good or evil realised. The reason given for starting the new University next July—to save another academic year—is, they submit, wholly inadequate. It is moreover practically impossible that the Darbar will be able to secure satisfactory new Professors during the war or for some time after it, and highly improbable that the selected high schools will be properly staffed and equipped by July next for the pre-University courses, on the due carrying out of which the University's success so much depends.

3. The Syndicate further venture to remark upon the manner in which the Madras University has been kept in the dark as to the inception and development of this scheme. Mr. Sharp notes that in the original draft there was "as under-current of complaint against the Madras University". The Syndicate is quite unaware of any reason for such a tone. Much of the present efficiency of the Mysore Colleges is the result of pressure brought to bear from Madras. Since the University reorganization, the Syndicate has used its powers to secure the representation on it of Mysore. These matters are not now alluded to because Mysore's desire for a separate University has created any soreness, but because it is a fact that the Mysore authorities would have done better to take the Syndicate into their confidence in framing their scheme. The Syndicate by no means resents the idea of a Mysore University differing in important respects from their own: but they think that they could have given very useful help in Mysore, particularly in devising means by which the separation of the new University from the old could have been effected with the minimum of disturbance and inconvenience to both. The transition arrangements detailed in the Mysore scheme, for instance, take a good deal for granted on the part of Madras. In particular it is assumed that we shall be willing to admit to our examinations students who have completed their courses in colleges no longer under our control, or we shall have to admit the anomaly of a college being at the same time part of one University and affiliated to another.

4. The Syndicate further submit that at least as elaborate precautions ought to be taken in founding a University as are prescribed in the University Act for the affiliation of a College. Under that Act this can only be done after a local enquiry and a thorough shifting of the statements of the management. This new University is to be constituted without any such enquiry—Mr. Sharp disclaims knowledge of local conditions—and on the bare statements of the Darbar on such vital matters as their ability to supply adequate funds or that the funds they can supply will be

adequate and their intention to secure a suitable staff. It is not of course suggested that the affiliation procedure can be followed in detail but a local enquiry by a small impartial committee seems possible and the representation of this University on such a committee would probably be convenient.

5. The precise question addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Madras is whether that Government "see any reason to dissent from the general attitude which the Government of India propose to adopt in the matter", and that attitude would appear to be that the scheme may be approved "if it presents no outstanding features likely to lead to inefficiency". The Syndicate have carefully considered the scheme from this point of view, since they are of opinion that the establishment of an efficient University in Mysore would promote the best interests of the University of Madras.

6. In forming an estimate of the degree of efficiency that the proposed University may be expected to attain they have been greatly helped by Mr. Sharp's note with the recommendations of which they find themselves in almost complete agreement and in the second paragraph of which they see indications of the misgiving that they themselves cannot but feel. It will be observed that the Darbar states that "the entire scheme has now been revised and remodelled in the light of Mr. Sharp's criticism and suggestions". The Syndicate cannot be sure in the absence of a copy of the original draft, how far the revision has gone. But they observe that in some important particulars Mr. Sharp's suggestions have not been accepted.

7. The University is to be of the federal type while Mr. Sharp strongly advised that its work should be concentrated at Bangalore. The Syndicate notes that the Government of India have accepted as inevitable the retention of the two colleges separated by a distance of some 80 miles, but they consider that the proposal to confine one to Science and the other to Arts is unfortunate as being opposed to the very idea of a University which implies the gathering together in one place of students and teachers interested in a diversity of subjects.

8. Mr. Sharp's paragraph 24 (iv) on the relation to high schools contains a very important statement of principles. The Darbar apparently accept these principles. They intend to preserve their secondary school leaving certificate system and to use it indirectly as a test of fitness for University studies. They mean, however, to attach to some half dozen high schools additional classes which will be preparatory to the University. This is approved by the Government of India as "a postponement of the entrance of students upon University courses", but it appears to the Syndicate that so far as the selected schools are concerned it tends to obliterate that clear division between university and school organization to which they believe

that the Government of India attach great importance. It is further to be noted that these are six schools out of only fourteen English high schools for boys in Mysore and it is not very probable that the pre-University classes will be permanently limited to six and that in consequence the proposed arrangement is likely to lead to the entire subordination of English secondary education in the State to University requirements.

9. It would appear that in the original draft the functions of the Senate were not defined and Mr. Sharp assumed that it would be an advisory body. It now appears that it is to legislate and is to deal with University curricula a function which in the Syndicate's view ought to be discharged by experts. He further remarks that one-third of it may consist of lay members. The draft scheme confirms this, but it contains no sort of guarantee that the proportion of lay members will be limited to one-third. It is true that Faculties and Boards, presumably Boards of Studies, are to be instituted, but this very important part of University organization is discussed, in two short paragraphs (page 14) and no indication is given as to how the faculties and boards are to be constituted nor by what authority they are to be appointed.

10. The Syndicate concurs with Mr. Sharp in commending the appointment of a salaried Vice-Chancellor. They would have particularly welcomed a declaration by the Darbar that it was intended to select for this important post a gentleman of high academic distinction and wide experience of the work of European and Indian Universities. It is clear that the University may be very much what the Vice-Chancellor makes it and that qualification short of these will not ensure an adequate discharge of his duties.

11. All these matters do not directly concern the University of Madras although they are very important from the point of view of the efficiency of the New University. There are however certain other points which touch directly and immediately the interests of this University and a right decision as to which is essential for the future progress of higher education in South India.

12. There is in the first place the question of equality of standard of degrees with that of other Universities and particularly of Madras. The Darbar has declared its intention to maintain a high standard; and the Syndicate does not wish to throw doubt on the excellence of the Darbar's intentions. They feel, however, that such precautions as are possible should be taken against the possibility of the University's gradually declining from the high ideal of its original promoters. To this it may be answered that a University that gives an inferior degree must inevitably suffer for it, and the degrees find their own level of value. This may be so in the long run but at very great cost to the holders of them who in

most cases have pursued the only courses of study open to them. It is surely worthwhile to take all precautions possible to ensure Mysore against a lowering of standards. So far no provision is to be found in the draft scheme making in this direction except the statement that some examiners will be appointed from outside and as a set-off to this it will be observed that no candidate will be considered to have failed in any subject except with the concurrence of at least two examiners. Apparently therefore a single examiner will be allowed to pass candidates in any subject.

13. Mr. Sharp suggested occasional inspection by a Commission appointed by the Government of India and this was apparently accepted by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. There is no allusion to any such outside supervision over the University's affairs in the draft scheme. The Syndicate would suggest the further investigation of this important suggestion with a view perhaps to the constitution of a small board of visitors authorized to report periodically to the Darbar and the Government of India on the state and progress of the University. Such a Board might be expected to be of great assistance to the Darbar, not only in aiding it in maintaining its examination standard but in generally promoting the efficiency of the University.

14. It is presumed that the territorial limits of the University will be the State of Mysore, but there is little in the draft scheme indicative of the Darbar's attitude towards the question of admission of students from outside the State. Mr. Sharp has discussed this question, and it is clear that it is one that nearly concerns this University and the Government of Madras. It would be disastrous alike for Mysore and Madras if students were attracted in any large numbers by low fees and easy examinations to join Mysore Colleges only to leave them with degrees which they found were little esteemed in other provinces. As already mentioned it is hoped that the lure of easy examinations will not be held out, but that of low fees certainly will be. College fees are in Mysore hardly more than half the minimum fees in Madras Colleges. The draft says nothing about examination fees, it is probable that it is not intended to charge any as the examiners will be largely the University staff.

15. No doubt so long as instruction in the vernaculars is confined to Canarese it will be difficult if not impossible for many Madras students with other vernaculars to resort to Mysore, but Madras has a considerable Canarese population in tracts within easy reach of Mysore. What, however, is more important is that the draft scheme expressly states that other languages will be introduced later on if found necessary and it may be safely assumed that this will be very soon found necessary.

The Syndicate considers that the admission of outside students should be made subject to definite rules. The draft lays down that students who

have taken secondary school-leaving certificates in Mysore and after studying for an additional year in a selected high school have passed an admission examination should ordinarily be admitted to the University, but they have made provision also for the admission of such as have not gone through this course and it must be admitted that if the rules are strictly observed Madras students will gain no advantage in point of time by going to Mysore after completing a school course in this Presidency. This negative check the Syndicate considers hardly sufficient and they commend for adoption Mr. Sharp's suggestion that the proportion of outside students should be limited and that there should be a differential rate of fees for such students.

16. The Syndicate note that the Government of India place on the new University the onus of obtaining acceptance from other Universities and Governments of its degrees. They cannot, of course, at this stage say what the Madras University may be able to do in this direction, but they would point out certain practical difficulties that will arise at the outset. Candidates for Madras degrees in Medicine and Engineering must have passed the intermediate examination of this University or some examination considered equivalent. The Mysore scheme contains no examination in any way comparable to our intermediate although it appears to be thought that the first year's examination which in English will be "practically public" will serve our turn. If we are unable to take this view Mysore students who aspire to Madras degrees in these faculties will be at a considerable disadvantage and Mysore is likely to be early confronted with the inconvenience of having a University with so restricted a number of faculties.

We shall also no doubt be asked to accept the Arts degree as a qualification for entering on our courses in law. It would be premature to express any opinion as to our ability to do so but these considerations again suggest the advisability of some co-operation between the Mysore authorities and the University in framing the University Regulation.

17. In conclusion it is the deliberate opinion of the Syndicate based on no inconsiderable knowledge of educational conditions in Mysore that the probable result of Mysore establishing a University in the State free from all outside control or even effective criticism will be detrimental to educational progress and efficiency in the State itself and may react very unfavourably on those of neighbouring provinces.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, Nos. 80-85.*

10

Dated the 2nd April 1916.

From Y. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., C.E. Chairman,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the Resolution unanimously passed this evening at a meeting of the Mysoreans now residing in Bombay, thanking His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and his Government for sanctioning a university for the State of Mysore.⁴⁶

Enclosure

Copy of the Resolution unanimously passed by Mysoreans residing in Bombay, in public meeting assembled at 6 P.M., S.T., on Sunday, the 2nd April 1916, in the Hall of the Morarjee Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi, with Mr Y. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., C.E., Retired Chief Engineer, Mysore State, in the Chair.

Resolved that the Mysoreans now residing in Bombay in this meeting assembled respectfully offer their grateful thanks to His Excellency Lord Hardinge and his Government for graciously sanctioning the proposal of the Government of Mysore to establish the University of Mysore.

Proposed by—Mr. B. Raghavayya, B.Sc., LL.B., Solicitor.

Seconded by—Mr. B.V. Subba Rao, Managing Director, Indian Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

Supported by—G.S. Kapoor, of the Bombay United Mills.

Bhatwadi 2nd Lane,
Girgaon Road,
Girgaon, Bombay.

Y. Srinivasa Rao,
Chairman.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 85.*

11

Government of Madras,
Education Department,
No. 468.

Dated Ootacamund, the 30th April 1916.

From the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal,
C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational
Department,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, dated 28th February, and the subsequent telegraphic correspondence, I am to forward a copy of a letter, dated the 30th March, from the Registrar of the Madras University communicating the views of its Syndicate on the draft scheme for a University in Mysore to which your letter under reply referred.

2. In the first place I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council feels constrained to endorse the representations of the Syndicate regarding the inadequacy of the time which has been given for the consideration of a scheme which must intimately affect the Madras University. Moreover, the interests of education in general in this Presidency cannot be divorced from those of the University, and however natural and even commendable may be the desire of the Mysore Darbar to inaugurate without delay their scheme, it was hardly open to this Government to express a precipitate and uncritical approval in a matter vitally affecting those interests.

3. The Governor in Council is in entire agreement with the Syndicate that the establishment of an efficient University in Mysore would be a benefit to education in this Presidency and he can only regret that neither he nor the Syndicate were consulted regarding a project which for its successful initiation and future welfare will require their active co-operation and a cordial understanding between the governing bodies of the two Universities. Had the Darbar at the inception of the scheme seen fit to adopt that attitude of frank and friendly consultation which His Excellency in Council hopes will characterise future relations, considerable delay would have been avoided and also the risk of possible misunderstanding. The Darbar may be in a position to meet the criticisms contained in the Syndicate's letter or to allay its apprehensions, but at this stage His Excellency in Council can merely recommend them to the careful consideration of the Government of India. Time has not permitted of an exhaustive examination of the whole scheme, but there are certain points on which it is essential in his opinion that the views of the Syndicate should be met and he would venture to suggest that the Darbar be advised to take immediate steps to consult it with regard to them. The arrangements for the transition period, the rules regarding the admission of students from the Madras Presidency and the guarantees for the maintenance of a standard of

efficiency in the new University which would justify reciprocity, are subjects upon which it seems that the Madras University may properly claim to be consulted. Accordingly the Governor in Council trusts that this course will be adopted and that full consideration will also be given to the other representations of the Syndicate. He is confident that these have been made solely in the interests of education in this part of India and in a spirit of goodwill towards an undertaking which if conducted on sound and enlightened principles should undoubtedly justify the expectations of its promoters.

4. In conclusion, therefore, I am to say that the Governor in Council is of opinion that, even should postponement be involved, full consultation between the Darbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate should precede the establishment of the University.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 90.*

12

Telegram No. 3087, dated the 3rd May 1916.

From the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,⁴⁷

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Your telegram 286, March 28th, Mysore University. Durbar proposed to start classes under scheme from 1st July and would esteem it great favour if Government of India could kindly send by third week of May the promised further communication regarding constitution of university and certain other points.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 89.*

13

Telegram No. 467-Edn., dated the 16th May 1916.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,
To the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Your telegram 3rd instant re Mysore University. Opinion of Madras Government is being forwarded to you today suggesting further consultation with Madras University. Government of India concurs and commends for consideration of Durbar.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 93.

14

No. 465, dated the 16th May 1916,

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,
To the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

With reference to correspondence ending with your telegram No. 3087, dated the 3rd instant, regarding the establishment of a university in Mysore, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 468, dated the 30th April 1916, from the Government of Madras enclosing a copy of letter, dated 30th March, from the Registrar of the Madras University communicating the views of its Syndicate on the draft scheme for the Mysore University. It will be seen that the Government of Madras is of opinion that, even should postponement be involved, full consultation between the Durbar and the Madras University on the important matters of principle mentioned by the Syndicate should precede the establishment of the University.

2. I am to say that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Governor in Council and to request that it may be commended to the Durbar for their careful consideration.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No. 91.

15

No. 466-Edn., dated the 16th May 1916,

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,
To the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education Department.

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 268, dated the 30th April 1916, regarding the proposed Mysore University and to convey the Government of India's appreciation of the manner in which the Syndicate of the Madras University and the Government of Madras have examined the question laid before them by the Government of India. From the enclosed copy of a letter No. 465, dated the 16th May 1916 to the Resident in Mysore it will be seen that the views of His Excellency in Council have been commended for the careful consideration of the Durbar.

2. With reference to the remarks made in paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to explain that the Government of India recognise the difficulties under which the Government of Madras and the Syndicate laboured in dealing with the question at short notice, but it will be understood by the Government in Council¹⁴⁸ that an early reply was rendered necessary by the desire of the Durbar to start the University from the 1st July next.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
May 1916, No 92.

16

Camp—Ootacamund, dated Bangalore, 1st June 1916.

From the Hon'ble Mr H.V Cobb. C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Sir,

Referring to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 465 dated the 16th May 1916 regarding the establishment of a University in Mysore I have the honour to state that, taking the advantage of the presence of both the Dewan and myself at Ootacamund, His Excellency the Governor of Madras was pleased to convene an informal conference at Government House at which the questions at issue between the Mysore Durbar on the one side and the Government of Madras and the Syndicate of the Madras University on the other were fully discussed.

2. At this meeting which took place on the 31st May, certain proposals were advanced for the Durbar's consideration which the Dewan, who has already left for Bangalore, will place before His Highness the Maharaja and the Standing Committee of the University scheme.

3. I am glad to be able to report that there seems every hope that most of the outstanding differences set forth in the enclosures to your letter under reply are in way of amicable settlement, so that it will not be necessary, in my opinion, for the Durbar to delay for a whole year the opening of their University.

4. A further report will follow in due course upon receipt of the Durbar's official views which may be expected shortly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H.V. Cobb,
Resident.

Education Department, B Proceedings,
June 1916, No. 19.

NOTES

1. These were the Central College, Bangalore and the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The Central College was established in 1868 as a High School. In 1865 it had had its curriculum adapted to the standard of the University of Madras. It was formed into the Central College in 1875, and was affiliated to the University of Madras as a first grade college in November 1877. The Maharaja's College was founded in 1833 as a Free English School. In 1875 it became a High School. It was affiliated as a second grade College of the University of Madras in 1879 and later, was raised to the first grade in 1894. In 1914 further affiliation in History and Economics of the B.A. Hons. Degree Course, was granted. Both these colleges remained affiliated to the University of Madras till the foundation of the University of Mysore.
2. For dates of establishment of different universities in Canada see *Commonwealth Universities Year Book*, 1968.
3. For details see J.A. Richey, *Education in India, 1917-1922; A History of the Freedom Movement*, Pakistan Historical Society, Vol. IV.
4. In this speech the Viceroy Lord Hardinge remarked : ".....the more such universities are multiplied and distributed over India, the better it will be for the cause of Indian education and for the development of the moral character no less than the intellectual ability of the students." *Speeches by Sir M. Visvesvaraya*, p. 26.

5. Founded at Bangalore in 1911. See *Speeches by His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore*, 1902-1933, pp. 83-86.
6. Since the proposals were informal no name except A.C. was mentioned.
7. The Government of India Resolution on Educational Policy, 21 February 1913, made it emphatically clear that a university would be established for each province; teaching activities of universities were to be encouraged, and colleges located in mofussil towns would be developed into teaching universities in due course.
8. H.V. Nunjindaya was right, for within a decade universities at Banaras, 1916, Patna, 1917, Aligarh, 1920, Rangoon, 1920, (now in Burma), Dacca, 1921 (now in Bangladesh) and Nagpur, 1923, were established. Apart from these, universities of Mysore, 1916; Osmania, 1918; Lucknow, 1920 and Delhi, 1922 were also founded during that decade.
9. See *Speeches by Sir M. Visvesvaraya*, p. 179, and M. Visvesvaraya, *Memoirs of My Working Life*, pp. 65-71.
10. Rajamantrapravina H.V. Nunjindaya, C.I.E., M.A. served as the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore.
11. 1860-1939; born 29 May 1860; joined Indian Army 1883; served in Burmese expedition 1886-87; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, 1896-1903; Agent, Central India, 1905-10; Resident, Mysore State and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, 1910-16; died 25 August 1939.
12. *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, March 1914, No. 3.
13. *Ibid.*
14. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, 1861-1963, a great scientist and administrator, served as the Diwan of Mysore during this period. For a detailed biographical sketch see, *M.V. Birth Centenary Commemoration Volume*, Visvesvaraya Centenary Celebrations Committee, Bangalore, pp. 293-334.
15. These were the Maharaja's College and the Maharani's College, Mysore. The Maharani's College was established in January 1881 as a school for high caste girls and was recognised as High School in 1895. It was affiliated to the University of Madras in January 1902.
16. See *Progress of Education in India, 1912-1917; Speeches by Sir M. Visvesvaraya*, pp. 178-179.
17. For details see *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, March 1914, No. 3.
18. See *Progress of Education in India*, Loc. cit.
19. *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, March 1914, No. 3.
20. *ibid.*
21. Two educationists of the State were deputed to foreign countries to make a study of the university education there with a view to suggest measures for starting a university best suited to the local conditions in Mysore. Professor C. Ramalinga Reddy of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, went out first and visited some of the principal universities of England, America and Japan. Later Thomas Denham, Principal of the same college visited Australia with the same object. See, *Speeches by Sir M. Visvesvaraya*, p. 340.
22. Presumably Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.
23. The Poona College of Science, formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College, arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 by the Government of India, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department. Students from the Mysore state joined this institution after the abolition of the Bangalore Engineering College. For details see, K.D. Bhargava (ed), *Selections from Educational Records of the Government of India, Vol. IV: Technical Education in India, 1886-1907*, pp. 22-23.
24. The Indian Universities Act of 1904.
25. See *Speeches by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Loc. cit.*, pp. 339-345 : Speech at the Mysore Legislative Council, 29 June 1916.

26. Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar, 1884-1940, served as the Maharaja of Mysore during this period. For a detailed biographical sketch see S.P. Sen (ed), *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. IV.
27. *Education Department, Deposit Proceedings*, November 1915, No. 1.
28. *ibid.*
29. Not enclosed.
30. C.L. Porter.
31. J.B. Wood.
32. Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddy served as a teacher and a member of the Madras Legislative Council for a number of years. Later, he became the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. In 1949, he published from Bangalore a report entitled *Report of Dr. C.R. Reddy on Education in Mysore*, 13 May 1949.
33. See *Speeches by Sir M. Visvesvaraya*, *Loc. cit.*, pp. 339-345.
34. Presumably Rev. William Miller; 1838-1923; M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., D.D.; an educationist and author who served as Vice Chancellor of the University of Madras between 1901 and 1904. William Miller was born on 13 January 1838 and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He served as Principal of the Madras Christian College from 1863 to 1908. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1893 to 1897 and 1899 to 1902. In 1900 the University of Madras awarded him LL.D. *honoris causa*. He died on 15 July 1923. He wrote *The Plan of History* 1863; *The Greatest of the Judges* 1878, etc.
35. Later, on the occasion of the inauguration of the first Senate of the University of Mysore, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar, the Chancellor, remarked on 12 October 1916: "I feel that, on this occasion, I should publicly state how great is the debt of gratitude we owe to the University of Madras, under whose fostering care both the constituent Colleges of our University have attained their present state of higher efficiency. Nearly all our most distinguished Mysoreans owe their education to the same University and are justly proud of the connection. Our University may fitly be compared to a child which reaches years of discretion and leaves the parental home to establish one of its own with a grateful memory of its happy childhood. *Speeches by H.H. Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar*, *Loc. cit.* pp. 136-141.
36. For details see Report on Public Instruction, Mysore, 1913-1914.
37. The Patna University Committee Report recommended grouping around the central institution of six colleges and establishment of four divisional colleges.
38. Presumably Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, 1875-1949.
39. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore was established in 1857 under the charge of the Brothers of St. Joseph's Society. In 1882 its management was taken over by the Foreign Mission Society, Paris. It was raised to a second grade college in 1882 and the first grade college in 1926. It remained affiliated to the University of Madras till 1947 when it obtained the affiliation of the University of Mysore.
40. The College of the Sacred Heart, Bangalore, originally known as Good Shepherd Convent School, was founded in 1854. It conducted matriculation examination from 1882. In January 1902 it became affiliated to the University of Madras as a second grade College.
41. Sir Edward Douglass MacLagan, 1864-1952; I.C.S. 1885; Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab, 1906; Secretary, Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, 1906; Member, Governor-General of India's Council 1913; Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education 1915 onwards.
42. Diwan P. Rajagopalachariyar, 1862-1927; served as Secretary, Education Department, Government of Madras, during this period.
43. Not enclosed.
44. Not enclosed.
45. Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court served as the Vice—

Chancellor of the University of Madras from 1908 to 1916. He was succeeded by an erudite scholar, and a great Liberal, Sir P.S. Sivaswami Aiyer.

46. This sanction was conveyed to the Secretary Government, of Madras, Educational Department, by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, through a telegram dated 28 March 1916. The telegram contained the following extract: "Mysore University. Government of India approve of introduction of university, but as regards its constitution and certain other points further communication will be sent shortly on receipt of views of Madras Government and Madras University which are expected at an early date." Similar telegram was also issued to the Resident in Mysore. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, May 1916, No. 81.
47. Henry Venn Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E., served as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg between 1916 and 1920. He also officiated as Resident earlier in 1909.
48. Rt. Hon'ble Baron Pentland of Lyth, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., served as Governor of Madras from 30 October 1912 to 29 March 1919.

July 1917 regarding the proposed Usmania University and let me know when we may expect to receive your reply.

Yours Sincerely,

C.C. Watson
D.S. (P)³

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit 'I' Proceedings,
January 1918, No. 32.

5

ESTABLISHMENT OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

1

Foreign and Political Department,
I.B. Branch.

Demi-Official No. 778-I.B Simla : the 10th July 1917.

General, Diary or Regr. 29-I.B. Edn.

To the Hon'ble Mr. S.M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad.

My dear Fraser,

With reference to the enclosed extract regarding the alleged decision of H.H. the Nizam¹ to establish a Usmania University, I am desired to enquire whether you have any information on the subject.

Yours sincerely,

C.C. Watson,
Dy. Secy. P²

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit 'I' Proceedings,
January 1918, No. 32.

2

Foreign and Political Department,
I.B. Branch.

No. 1148-I.B.

Dated Simla, 10th September 1917.

To the Hon'ble Mr. S.M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad.

My dear Fraser,

Will you please refer to my D.O. letter No. 778-I.B. dated the 10th

3

The Residency,
Hyderabad.

No. 845, 22nd September 1917.

My dear Watson,

Please refer to your demi-official letter No. 1148-I.B., dated the 10th September 1917, regarding the proposed Usmania University.

I have addressed the Assistant Minister in the Political Department⁴ of His Highness the Nizam's Government, and await his reply. He is being reminded.

Yours sincerely,
S.M. Fraser.

C.C. Watson, Esq., C.I.E.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign and Political Department,
SIMLA.

Foreign and Political Department, Deposit 'I' Proceedings,
January 1918, No. 32.

ENCLOSURE :

Pioneer⁵

11th July 1917 :

At a meeting of the Usmania College Board held in Madras on Monday Mr. Yakub Hasanally presented a report referring to H.H. the Nizam's grant of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,000 a month for starting the Usmania College.

Resolutions were passed postponing the opening of the college till July 1918 and appointing the following additional members to the Board : Mr. J.H. Stone,⁶ Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Messrs. Hydari⁷ and Masud⁸ of H.H. the Nizam's service and Mir Asad Ali Khan, member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

*Foreign and Political Department, Deposit 'I' Proceedings,
January 1918, No. 32.*

4

No. 1004, 14th December 1917.

Dear Watson,

Please refer to my demi-official letter No. 845, dated the 22nd September 1917, regarding the proposed Usmania University.

The Assistant Minister in the Political Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government states that it is a fact that His Highness has sanctioned the establishment of the Usmania University in the Hyderabad State. I forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Proceedings of His Highness' Government in the Judicial, Police and General Department, No. 1/1- Miscellaneous, dated the 18th October 1917, in which the aims and objects of the University, and the reasons that have led to its establishment are fully stated.

I also forward herewith copies of a preliminary sketch of the curricula for the faculties of Arts and Theology, which, the Assistant Minister requests, may be treated as confidential for the present.

Yours sincerely,

S.M. Fraser.

C.C. Watson Esq., C.I.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Delhi.

ENCLOSURE :

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Nizam in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Educational).

Dated, Hyderabad-Deccan, 18th October 1917 A.D. 13th Azur 1327 F.
1st Moharrum 1336 H.

No. 1 of 1 Misc.

1917 A.D.
1327 F.
1336 H.

Subject.

Inauguration of a separate University for the Hyderabad State.

Read :—

(1) *Arzdasht* dated 29th : *Jamadi-us-Sani* 1335 *Hijri*, with memorandum of Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments (Educational Branch) reviewing the present condition of Higher Education in the State, and suggesting for its improvement the inauguration of a separate University for Hyderabad, the special feature of which is to be that Urdu should form the medium of instruction up to the Highest standard, English being retained as a compulsory subject.

(2) His Highness, *Firman* dated 4th : *Rajab* 1335, H. according sanction to these proposals.

(3) *Arzdasht* with Memorandum of Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments (Educational Branch) regarding the formation of a Translation Bureau, submitted on the 24th : *Shawal* 1335 *Hijri*.

(4) *Firman* dated the 25th *Shawal* 1335 *Hijri*, sanctioning the appointment of a staff of 8 translators.

(5) Financial Department's letter No. 2352, dated 5th, *Aban* 1325 *Fasli*.

Resolution :—

His Highness in his *Firman* of the 4th : *Rajab* 1335, corresponding to 26th April 1917 has been pleased to order the Inauguration of Osmania University in Hyderabad. A definite statement of the scheme cannot be published until the details have been fully worked out, but the broad lines of policy have been enunciated, and are now published for general information. The terms of Highness' gracious *Firman* are as follows :—

“I am pleased to express my approval of the views set forth in the *Arzdasht* and the memorandum submitted therewith, regarding the inauguration of a University in the State, in which the knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education, and full advantage may be taken of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its primary object to diffuse knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form the medium of higher education, but that a knowledge of English as a language should at the same time be deemed compulsory for all students. With this object in view I am pleased to order that steps

be taken for the inauguration, on the lines laid down in the *Arzdasht*, of a University for the Dominions, to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad in commemoration of my accession to the throne."

These orders are based on the conviction, shared by many eminent educational authorities, that a student cannot assimilate what is taught to him through a foreign language so easily and profitably as he can what is taught through his mother-tongue, and the more thorough assimilation of knowledge tends to engender a spirit of enquiry and research. Of the vernaculars spoken in the State, Urdu has been selected as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University, not only because it is the official language of the State but also because it is the only vernacular which is more or less understood throughout the Dominions, especially in those urban areas from which His Highness' subjects who generally take to secondary education, are mainly drawn. A study of English, however, is made compulsory for all students, because the Government are anxious that the *alumni* of the new University should not be inferior to those of the existing Indian Universities as regards their practical acquaintance with a language which has become so essential in every department of life.

The *Dar-ul-Uloom*⁹ of Hyderabad, in which instruction is being imparted up to the highest standard in oriental studies through the medium of Urdu, and the several Vernacular High and Middle Schools scattered throughout the State, which serve as its feeders, afford a sufficient basis for the building up of a University such as the Osmania University is designed to be. These institutions will be thoroughly re-organized and strengthened, and the curricula now in force in them will be modified and improved so as to achieve the end in view. His Highness' Government hope that with the introduction of modern subjects, taught through a vernacular, these institutions will become more efficient instruments of education and culture. The decision of His Highness to make Urdu the medium of instruction necessarily involves, as a preliminary measure, the creation of a separate department for the production in Urdu of suitable literature on scientific and other subjects. and it will be some considerable time before the Osmania University is fully evolved.¹⁰

His Highness' Government have no intention at present of cutting themselves adrift from the Madras University, and consider any change in their position towards that University unwarranted at this stage. The Nizam College and English High Schools serving as feeders to it will continue to be maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency, for the benefit of those who elect to pursue their studies through the medium of English, with a view to graduating in the Madras University.¹¹

The Osmania University, with a vernacular like Urdu as the medium of instruction, is being ushered into existence on the advice of many eminent educationists, Indian as well as European. It is obviously of the nature of an experiment, which has been generally considered well worth making, and its results will naturally be watched with the greatest interest

by all friends of Indian advancement. If the new University succeeds in imparting modern knowledge with greater facility and ease than the Indian Universities, while giving its students no less a practical command over the English Language, doubtless the system here introduced will be extended to the other principle vernaculars of India. His Highness' Government are confident that the Osmania University will command popular sympathy and support throughout the Dominions and that all subjects of His Highness will rally round the new institution in a spirit of loyalty and co-operation to ensure the thorough success of what Government look upon as one of the greatest educational experiments ever tried in India.

The first practical step has been taken in the creation of a Translation Bureau¹² with a staff of eight translators, all competent graduates and mostly men who have already made their mark in Urdu literature, on progressive salaries of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, under the direction of Moulvi Abdul Haq Saheb,¹³ B.A., a noted Urdu scholar. Two of the translators will devote themselves to the task of rendering into Urdu works on Physical Science, and others will deal with books on Mathematics, Philosophy, Political Science, Economics, History and Law. His Highness has been pleased to sanction an adequate amount to meet all recurring expenditure for the Bureau, such as monthly salaries of translators, copyists, paper, printing and other contingent charges and also an allotment of Rs. 16,000 for initial expenses, which include a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be utilized for translating into Urdu text books on a system of piece (as opposed to monthly salaried) remuneration. A draft curriculum of the faculty of Arts¹⁴ has been prepared and is being circulated for criticism amongst prominent educationists in India; and a committee¹⁵ is at present engaged in drafting a curriculum for the Faculty of Theology.

(By order),
A. Hyderi,

Secretary to Government,
Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Foreign and Political Department 'I' Proceedings,
January 1918, No. 32.

5

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

Vol. XLIX

Hyderabad-Deccan

No. 64.

30th Aban 1327 F.

Dated 28th Zilhijja 1336 H.

5th October 1918.

Orders of Government.

Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Education).

The Charter of the Osmania University promulgated with His Exalted Highness' august *Firman* dated the 16th *Zilhijja* 1336 *Hijri* (22nd September 1918) is published hereunder for guidance and public information.

CHARTER.

Whereas the prosperity and well-being of our devoted and loyal subjects are the objects of our most earnest solicitude, and whereas these objects can be secured only when the existing organization of Education in our Dominions is freed to an appreciable extent from the control of outside Universities and higher education is organized within the State, with reference to local needs and conditions; We are pleased to order :

- (1) that a University called the Osmania University be established at Hyderabad on the first day of *Moharrum* 1337 *Hijri*.
- (2) the object of the Osmania University is to impart higher education, and further research in and promote the study of religions, morals, literature, philosophy, science, history, medicine, law, agriculture, commerce, and other branches of useful knowledge, and useful arts and industries.
- (3) the chief characteristic of the Osmania University will be that instruction will be imparted in all branches of learning through the medium of the Urdu language while a study of the English language and literature will be compulsory.¹⁶

(4) *The University shall have power :*

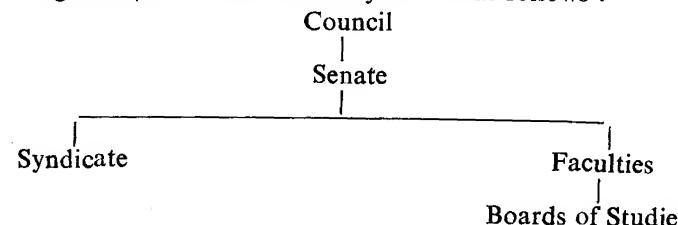
- (a) to provide for instruction in all such branches of learning as the University may decide and also for research, and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.
- (b) to grant to and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued a prescribed course of study in, and passed the examinations held by, the University.
- (c) to grant diplomas, certificates or other distinctions to persons who have pursued a course of study under conditions approved by the University.
- (d) to admit graduates of other Universities to degrees of the same or similar rank.
- (e) to confer honorary degrees, or other distinctions.
- (f) to withdraw or cancel degrees, diplomas, certificates or other distinctions granted or conferred, and
- (g) to exercise all such other powers and to do all such other acts as may be required in order to further the objects of the University and to carry on its work.

(5) The University shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase,

and hold any property movable or immovable which may become vested in it for the purpose of the University by purchase, grant, testamentary disposition or otherwise, and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable belonging to the University; and also to exercise such other powers and do other acts incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

(6) The University shall be able and capable to establish colleges on its initiative or, to exercise all of its powers with regard to colleges founded for it or transferred to its control, or to those to which it recognised as colleges, and all these shall be deemed to be its constituent colleges.

(7) The organization of the University will be as follows :



(8) We shall be pleased to be the Patron of the University, and the other officers and executive bodies shall be as follows :—

1. *The Chancellor*—The Chancellor shall be the highest controlling authority of the University and may at any time direct an inspection and supervision of the University institutions, including buildings, laboratories and other appurtenances, generally and to direct the inspection of one or all of these for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Charter and the rules framed thereunder.

The Chancellor may also by order in writing annul any proceeding which is not in his opinion in conformity with this charter and the rules framed thereunder.

His Excellency the Minister shall be the ex-officio Chancellor of the University.

2. *The Vice-Chancellor*—The Assistant Minister of Education or the Officer charged with the administration of the University shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University and he shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor.

He shall exercise general supervision over the educational arrangements of the University, and it shall be his duty to see that the provisions of this Charter and the Rules framed thereunder are faithfully observed.

If any emergency arises the Vice-Chancellor shall be empowered to pass such orders or to take such action as he deems necessary and intimate the fact to the officer who in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

3. *The Council*—The Executive Government of the University including the general superintendence and control over the Constituent Colleges shall be vested in the Council; provided that the Government may by rules framed in this behalf from time to time reserve to themselves such powers relating to the appointment, punishment, removal and leave of the officers as they may deem fit.

The Council shall consist of not less than nine and not more than eleven members and shall comprise :

- (i) His Excellency the Minister,
- (ii) The Assistant Minister, Education, or the Officer charged with the administration of the University,
- (iii) The Assistant Minister, Ecclesiastical Department,
- (iv) The Assistant Minister of Finance,
- (v) The Secretary to the Government, Education Department,
- (vi) The Director of Public Instruction,
- (vii) The Principals of Constituent Colleges,
- (viii) The remaining members appointed by the Government.

The Secretary to the Government, Education Department, will be the Secretary to the Council.

4. *The Senate*—The Senate shall, subject to this Charter and the rules framed thereunder, have the entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the Constituent Colleges, the curriculum, and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

The Senate shall consist of such number of members not less than forty and not more than sixty as may be fixed from time to time by the Chancellor. Such members shall be styled Fellows and shall hold office for a term of two years and their powers and duties shall be set forth in detail in the rules.

The first members of the Senate shall be appointed for that period by Government.

After the lapse of the said term of two years, the Senate shall be composed of—

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor and the other members of the Council mentioned in Section 3,
- (b) The University Professors,
- (c) Four members elected by the Senate, two from the list of registered graduates and two from members of the Faculties,
- (d) The remaining members nominated by the Chancellor provided that the election and nomination of persons as Fellows shall be so regulated

as to secure in the Senate a majority of persons connected with or following the profession of education.

5. *The Syndicate*— The Syndicate will be the business committee of the Senate and will consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members of the Senate and its powers and duties shall be set forth in detail in the rules.

6. *Faculties*—These will be academical committees of the Senate, entrusted with the framing of curricula and arranging for examinations and other matters. These Committees will be appointed from time to time in accordance with rules framed hereafter, and for each branch of knowledge there will be a separate faculty. The University shall include at present the faculties of Arts and Theology.

Each Faculty will be composed of not less than 12 nor more than 16 members of whom at least two in excess of half the number shall be from the Professors of the University.

Each Faculty shall elect from among its members a Dean.

A faculty shall have power to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate or by the Council.

7. *Boards of Studies*— There shall be a Board of Studies in Theology and for every branch of knowledge.

The members of the Board shall be recommended by the Faculties to the Senate and on its recommendation appointed by the Council and shall consist of University Professors and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed.

The duties of the Boards shall be to recommend to the Faculties text books for study and for translation, courses of study and examiners in their respective departments and generally to advise in all matters referred to them by the Council or by the Faculty to which they belong.

8. *Board of Audit*—This Board will be empowered to audit all the accounts of the University and of its property etc. It shall be appointed every year by the Senate and shall consist of three Fellows not being members of the Council. The accounts of the University shall also be audited on behalf of Government every year, by an officer appointed for the purpose by Government, the interval between each audit being not more than 15 months.

The Government auditor shall have access to all the accounts and offices of the University.

9. *Registrar*—The Registrar shall also be Secretary to the Senate and the Syndicate. The Registrar may be a member of the Senate or Syndicate but shall not be a member of the Council.

The Registrar shall be appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Council, but the first Registrar shall be appointed by the Government.

10. Other persons and bodies in the rules in force.

(9) The Council may, subject to the provisions of this Charter and the Rules in force, appoint Committees consisting of Fellows of the University and also, if the Council think fit, of persons who are not Fellows of the University and may delegate to such Committees such duties as they think fit as regards administrative or other matter, affecting the University or any particular Faculty or Department, or the management or supervision of any buildings or the property of the University.

The Senate, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies shall be similarly empowered to appoint such Committees within their respective spheres.

(10) The University shall, in the discharge of its function, use a seal, the design of which has been approved by us.

(11) Subject to the provision of this Charter and the rates in force the Council may from time to time make any rules and regulations required for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Charter.

The Council may from time to time make additional rules or amend or repeal the rules in force, but all new rules and additions to the rules and all amendments and repeals of the rules shall, before they come into effect, require the previous approval of the Government who will be empowered to pass suitable orders thereon.

The first rules shall be framed and enforced by Government.

(12) The Senate shall have power to draft and propose to the Council rules to be made by the Council and it shall be the duty of the Council duly to consider the same.

(13) All grants made by the Government from time to time and all sums paid or endowments made by private persons or local authorities, for the purposes of the University shall form a fund styled "the University Fund" which shall be at the disposal of the University to be employed for any of the purposes set forth in this Charter.

(14) The Council shall have prepared and laid before the Senate every year, accounts of receipts and expenditure of the University. The budget after consideration by the Senate shall be submitted to Government and it shall be competent to Government to pass suitable orders on it.

(15) The duties and powers of the University and its executive officers and bodies shall be set forth in further detail in the rules.

By order,

A. Hydari,

Secretary to Government,

Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Department of Education and Health, Education Deposit Proceedings,
November 1921, No. 36.

NOTES

1. Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, 1886-1967; born in Hyderabad, 6 April 1886; succeeded as Nizam of Hyderabad State, 29 August 1911; died in February 1967.
2. Political.
3. Deputy Secretary (Political).
4. Y.G. Wangh.
5. An English daily published from Allahabad.
6. Sir Joseph Henry Stone, 1858-1941; born 9 June 1858; educated at Cambridge; entered Madras Educational Service, 1886; Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras, 1887; Principal, Kumbakonam College, 1895; Inspector of European and Training Schools, 1908; Principal, Presidency College, Madras, 1907-12; Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 1914-19; died 9 October 1941.
7. Sir Akbar Hyderi, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1869-1942; born 8 November 1869, DCL, Oxford, LLD, Osmania and Madras; first President, Hyderabad Educational Conference 1915; President, All India Mahomedan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1915; Fellow of Bombay, Dacca, Osmania and other Universities; participated in the Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930-32 and Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933; Chairman, Committee of Indian States Ministers 1934-41; Member, Governor-General of India's Executive Council, 1941; died 8 January 1942; Wrote *Hyderabad Budgets and Educational Addresses*.
8. Syed Ross Masood, I.E.S., served as Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, during this period.
9. The Oriental College.
10. According to *Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions* for the period 6 October 1916—5 October 1917, the Osmania University Scheme represented "the first attempt to put into practice the idea of imparting instruction in the higher branches of knowledge through the medium of Urdu, the official language of the State."
11. It was also pointed out by the Government of Hyderabad State that owing to want of Urdu text-books in many advanced subjects, the Osmania University, could not expect to begin its "legitimate teaching" at once.

Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1326 Faṣlī
(6 October 1916—5 October 1917), Hyderabad, 1918.

12. The Translation Bureau enclosed of the following six scholars in 1917:
 - (a) Muhammad Husain Qazi, Bar-at-Law, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab); Fuller Exhibitioner, Punjab University, 1910; Government of India Scholar at Cambridge; Emmanuel Foundation Scholar in Mathematics, Cambridge; Emmanuel Exhibitioner, Cambridge; Wrangler, 1914.
 - (b) Qazi Talamuz Husain, M.A. (Arabic), Allahabad University, 1908; formerly Professor of Arabic and Persian, Government College, Jabalpur and Head-Master, *Nudwatul Ulama* School, Lucknow.
 - (c) Muhammad Elyas Burny, M.A. LL.B., formerly Professor of Economics in the M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Iqbal Gold Medalist, Allahabad University author of *Ilmul Maishat*.
 - (d) Syed Hashmi (Allahabad University); translator of *Plutarch's Lives*; compiler in Urdu of the "Ancient History of Greece".

- (e) Burkat Ali, B.Sc. (Allahabad University); formerly Professor of Chemistry, M.A.O. College Aligarh.
- (f) Abdul Majid, B.A. (Allahabad University); Member of Aristotelian Society, London; M.R.A.S.; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, author of *Psychology of Leadership*, *Psychology of Emotions* and *Collection Psychology*; translator of Lecky's "History of European Morals" and Buckle's "History of Civilization".

13. Maulvi Abdul Haq, 1870-1961; born at Hapur, Uttar Pradesh, 20 August 1870; educated at Aligarh, *Sadr, Madarsa Asafia*, Hyderabad; Inspector of Schools, Aurangabad; appointed Curator, Translation Bureau, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1917; Secretary, *Anjuman-i-Tarraqi-i-Urdu*; an eminent Urdu Scholar; wrote *Qawaid-i-Urdu*, *Dakinyat-wa-Tazkiray*, *Marhati Par Farsi Zuban Kay Asarat* etc; died 16 August 1961.

14. Preliminary sketch of the scheme of Examinations and the curricula for Graduation in the Faculty of Theology of the Osmania University omitted.

15. The Committee consisted of the following persons :

- i Moulvi Hamiduddin, B.A. Principal, *Darul-Ulum*.
- ii Moulvi Habibur-Rahman, Professor, Theology, *Darul-Ulum*.
- iii Moulvi Abdul Wasi, Assistant Professor, Theology, *Darul-Ulum*.
- iv Moulvi Abdul Qadir, Professor.
- v Moulvi Abdul Hai, Assistant Professor, Arabic Literature, *Darul-Ulum*.
- vi Moulvi Syed Sher Ali, Professor, Philosophy and Logic, *Darul-Ulum*.
- vii Moulvi Mohammad Ruknuddin, Formerly *Mufti Madrasa Nizamia*, at present Tutor to the Princes.
- viii Moulvi Mohammad Murtaza, Member of the 'Old Boys' Association, *Darul-Ulum*, and Secretary Hyderabad Educational Conference.
- ix Moulvi Haji Hafiz Mohammad Ali Shattari.

16. The Government of Hyderabad made it clear that the new university was intended "merely to supplement, not to supplant" the English College or the Nizam's College, affiliated with the University of Madras. The Nizam's College continued to remain affiliated with the University of Madras.

Report on the Administration, loc. cit.

SECTION III

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES ON TRADITIONAL PATTERN

Establishment of Patna University

ESTABLISHMENT OF PATNA UNIVERSITY

Dated Camp, the 6th November 1912.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA,
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 20 T.

From H. LeMesurier, Esq.,¹ C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to
Government,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the answer recently given by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, in the Imperial Legislative Council, to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha² to the effect that the opinion of the Local Government is awaited by the Government of India with reference to the establishment of a University for the Province of Bihar and Orissa. Resolutions and addresses on the same subject have been received by the Local Government.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is convinced that there is a strong and growing demand for a separate University for this Province and that the time has come for a thorough examination of the case. He proposes, therefore, to constitute a representative committee with a view to the formulation of a definite scheme. As soon as their report has been received and examined it will be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

3. Although the Lieutenant-Governor³ in Council does not anticipate that the deliberations of the committee will commence before the ensuing hot weather, he considers it desirable for various reasons that its constitution should be announced before the Provincial Council assembles. I am

therefore to request that I may be informed, at an early date, whether the Government of India approve of the action which it is proposed to take.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. LeMesurier,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
Bihar and Orissa.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
February 1914, No. 69.

2

No. 76—C.D., dated the 31st December 1912.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

With reference to your letter No. 20—T, dated the 6th November 1912, I am directed to say that the Government of India have no objection to the constitution of a representative Committee with a view to the formation of a definite scheme for a separate University for Bihar and Orissa and to the announcement of the appointment of such a Committee.⁴

Education Department, A Proceedings,
February 1914, No. 70.

3

No. 957—E., dated the 23rd May 1913.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

To the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

With reference to your letter No. 743, dated the 21st April 1913,⁵ I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a

copy of Resolution No. 917-E, dated the 19th May 1913, constituting a Committee for the purpose of framing a scheme for the establishment of a University in this province.

ENCLOSURE :

No. 917-E., dated Ranchi, the 19th May 1913.
Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department, Education Branch.

RESOLUTION

The Government of India have, on several occasions, explained the necessity which has arisen for circumscribing the limits of Universities in India and the desirability of forming more numerous centres in which the full advantage of the teaching and residential system of University life may be enjoyed. In November last the Local Government informed the Government of India that a strong and growing demand had arisen for a separate University for the Province of Bihar and Orissa and that they proposed to constitute a representative Committee with a view to formulate a definite scheme. The Government of India having assented to the adoption of this course, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor announced, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th February 1913, that the question of establishing a University at Patna with the fullest possible provision for teaching and residence was under consideration, and that a Committee would be appointed to enquire into and report on the whole subject. This announcement was received most favourably, and a cordial desire to co-operate in the execution of the project has been freely expressed on all sides.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is now pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to frame a scheme for the establishment of a University for the Province of Bihar and Orissa :—

R. Nathan⁶, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, *President*.
The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das⁷, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, B.A., B.L.

The Hon'ble Rai Sheo Shanker Sahay, Bahadur.⁸

The Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B.

Saiyid Nurul Huda, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Bar-at-Law.

A.G. Wright, Esq., M.A., who will officiate as Director of Public Instruction during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. N.L. Hallward.⁹

W.A.J. Archbold, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Principal, Dacca College.
 C. Rusell, Esq., M.A., Officiating Principal, Patna College.
 V.H. Jackson, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physics, Patna College.
 K.S. Caldwell, Esq., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, Patna College.
 Sachchidananda Sinha, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
 The Rev. S.L. Thomson, B.A., Principal, St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
 D.N. Sen, Esq., M.A., Principal, Bihar National College, Bankipore.
 Mr. P.C. Tallents,¹⁰ I.C.S., will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. N.L. Hallward, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, will, until his departure on leave, give the Committee the benefit of his advice.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council desires as far as possible to leave the Committee unfettered in the execution of the important task entrusted to them, and will make only a few observations for their general guidance. The University is intended for the benefit of the whole Province, and the needs of all parts of the country and of all sections of the people should, therefore, receive the most careful attention. Provision should be made for a University at Patna, or at some convenient place in its neighbourhood, of the teaching and residential type, and for the affiliation to this central institution of colleges situated in other places. The schemes both for the central university and for the external colleges should be worked out in full, and should be accompanied by a financial estimate sufficiently detailed to enable it to be placed before the Government of India. The recommendations should not involve any such additional cost to the students as would discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities which will be offered.

The Committee are authorised to consult any authorities whose assistance they may need, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council trusts that all persons whose help may be thus invoked will be ready to afford it.

4. The report of the Committee will be published and circulated for comment and advice before any definite action is taken.

ORDER :—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*,¹¹ that a copy be submitted to the Government of India and that a copy be sent to each Member of the Committee and to its Secretary and to the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,
 H. LeMesurier,
 Chief Secretary to Government.
Education Department, A Proceedings,
 February 1914, No. 71.

No. 2975-E, dated the 16th December 1913.

From M.G. Hallett, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,
 To the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

In continuation of this Government letter No. 957-E, dated the 23rd May 1913, I am directed to submit a copy of this Government Resolution No. 1232-E.T., dated the 8th December 1913, appointing the Hon'ble Mr. J.G. Jennings,¹² Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, to be a member of the Committee appointed to frame a scheme for the establishment of a University for the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

ENCLOSURE :

Resolution by the Government of Bihar and Orissa,
 No. 1232-E.T., dated the 8th December 1913.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. James George Jennings, M.A., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, to be a member of the Committee appointed to frame a scheme for the establishment of a University for the province of Bihar and Orissa under Education Department Resolution No. 917-E of the 19th May 1913.

ORDER—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*,¹³ that a copy be submitted to the Government of India, Education Department, and that a copy be sent to each Member of the Committee and its Secretary and to the Director of Public Instruction.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

M.G. Hallett,
 Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.
Education Department, A Proceedings,
 February 1914, No. 72.

Summary of the Report by the Patna University Committee, prepared by the Government of India.

General idea. The idea is a central institution at Patna undertaking higher branches of study, conducting examinations and regulating incorporated colleges. There will be six colleges grouped round the central institution and four external colleges—one in each division.

Admission. The University will be open primarily to students domiciled in or native of the province; secondly to others; the external colleges to students of the division, and secondly to others.

The qualification should be a school-final certificate and no other. The control of this examination should be entrusted to a board on which the University and the non-official element will be represented. The University should have no responsibility for school work.¹⁴

Private candidates may be admitted on the same terms as at Calcutta, also on condition that they bring a certificate from any recognized school in which they may previously have studied and pass a special matriculation held by the University or the school-final examination board.

College authorities will select their fresh men from among eligible candidates but not by examination.

Departments and Colleges. The departments shall be those of arts, science and (confined to the central institution) Sanskritic studies, law and teaching. A department of Islamic studies is not required, but Islamic subjects such as *tafsir*¹⁵, *hадis*¹⁶, *fiqh*¹⁷, *usul*¹⁸, and *kalam*¹⁹ will be given a place in the Arabic course for the arts degree. Some scholarships should also be given for students entering the Islamic department at Dacca.

For medicine, a special intermediate course is provided, of the standard of the preliminary scientific examination. Students who have taken this course would then enter upon the M.B. course (a) at the Calcutta Medical College, where 10 per cent. of the annual vacancies are already reserved for *Biharis*, 5 per cent. for *Urijas* and 2 per cent. for residents of Chota Nagpore; or (b) at King George's Medical College, Lucknow, where it is recommended that 8 students be annually received during a period of 5 years, after which the position will be reconsidered; should the Government of Bihar and Orissa have to meet the cost of additional accommodation at Lucknow, the arrangement should be considered permanent.

For engineering, (a) 4 vacancies are already reserved for students from Bihar and Orissa in the engineering department of Sibpur; (b) the Government of the United Provinces has agreed to admit two students a year at the Thomason College.²⁰

The colleges of the University will be—

Existing Colleges and Numbers.	Proposed Colleges and Numbers.
Patna College ... 360	Patna College ... 450
Bihar National College ... 550	Biseswar (Bihar National) College ... 300
Law College ... 80	King's College ... 300
	Mission College ... 200
	Non-Collegiate Department ... 300
	Sanskrit College ... 200
Training College for Teachers ... 12	Training College for Teachers ... 32
Total ... 1,002	Total ... 1,782

The first five institutions will admit students in arts, science and law, in about the following proportions :

Arts	...	950
Science	...	410
Law	...	190

Total	...	1,550²¹

Girls may attend lectures and tutorial classes, or proceed to colleges under the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. Eventually a college for women will be established at Cuttack, as soon as there is room to believe that 10 students will join annually. King's College will be of the type of the Patna College and will offer special hostel accommodation for *Urijas*.

All these will be Government institutions, save the Mission College. The site and buildings of the Mission College also will be provided by Government and will be Government property leased to the Mission which will receive an initial grant of Rs. 10,000 for equipment and an annual grant of Rs. 6,000,²² in addition to special grants to make up for deficits in the early stage, such special grants not to exceed Rs. 10,000 in the first, Rs. 7,000 in the second, Rs. 4,000 in the third and Rs. 2,000 in the fourth years. Either party may terminate the agreement—the Government doing so if the college does not fill or if it does not give satisfaction.

The external colleges will be—

Existing Colleges and Numbers.	Proposed Colleges and Numbers.
Bhumihar Brahman College ... 240	Greer, or Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur (Government) ... 400
Tej Narayan College ... 380	Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur (aided) ... 500
Ravenshaw College ... 460	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Government) ... 650
St. Columba's College ... 150	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh (aided) ... 170
Diamond Jubilee College ... 18	
Total ... 1,248	Total ... 1,720

The Tej Narayan College will have an Indian Educational Service officer as principal.

Courses, instruction and examination. The full course will extend over 6 years—2 for intermediate, 2 for bachelorship and 2 for mastership. The alternative of a shorter University course, based on a longer school course, was considered but rejected, owing to the expense of equipping the high schools.

The subjects of study in the arts and science departments will be—

English.	Hindi.
Vernacular Languages.	Urdu.
Classical Languages.	Bengali.
General Subjects.	Oriya.
Science.	Sanskrit.
	Arabic.
	Persian.
	History.
	Economics.
	Philosophy.
	Mathematics.
	Physics.
	Chemistry.
	Botany.
	Zoology.

Buddhist Philosophy and Pali are included in the more advanced Sanskrit course.

The external colleges will teach (a) arts subjects up to the B.A. (pass), (b) science subjects up to the intermediate. (The time may come when B.Sc. classes will have to be added to some of the external colleges). But the Ravenshaw College will have B.A. honours classes and B.Sc. pass classes.

The colleges of the University will (a) teach arts subjects up to the intermediate, (b) provide tutorial instruction for the B.A. pass, and (c) aid in inter-collegiate lectures for the B.A. pass.

The University will provide (a) B.A. honours and M.A. (and higher) teaching in its seminars, (b) the whole of science teaching (save what is done in external colleges) in its laboratories.

The intermediate arts course will comprise 5 subjects, save for intending honours Sanskrit students, for whom a special Sanskrit course will take the place of one subject.

The B.A. pass course will comprise 4 subjects.

Candidates for B.A. honours will take (a) pass English and a specialised course in a single subject besides, (b) if English is their honours subject, then a particularly wide course in English, but no other subject, (c) if certain branches of Sanskrit are their honours subjects then a pass course will be taken in an allied subject instead of English (e.g., honours in Sanskrit, History and Culture with pass history, honours in Sanskritic philosophy with pass philosophy). There will be 12 hours' lectures a week, *plus* one hour's tutorial instruction. The honours subjects will be taught in the seminars.

The M.A. course will comprise one subject.

Mathematics and a science subject may be selected among the optionals for the intermediate arts. Mathematics, but no science subjects, will be included in the B.A. optionals.

The intermediate science course will comprise English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. The course, perhaps with some supplementary instructions, as in drawing, should suffice for those desiring to enter an engineering college. The medical intermediate course will comprise English, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

The B.Sc. pass course will comprise 3 subjects (1 principal and 2 subsidiary) arranged in groups; English will not be a subject.

The B.Sc. honours course will comprise one subject with instruction in some branch useful for specialisation in that one subject.

The M.Sc. course will comprise one subject.

The degrees of Litt. D. and D.Sc. will be conferred for those after 3 years' study by masters of arts or science either in the University or elsewhere.

The B.A. pass examination may be taken in annual compartments, save for English, which must be studied through the two years. The intermediate in arts and science and the B.A. pass examinations may be held in the external colleges as well as at the University, an officer being deputed by the University for general supervision and another for science examination. It is expected there will be a saving on examination fees and expenses of about Rs. 3,500 a year.

Special provision for Sanskrit, Archaeology and History. The special conditions for Sanskrit honours study have already been mentioned. For the Sanskrit M.A. there will be four alternatives—Language and Literature, Philosophy, Law and Archaeology. The Professor of Archaeology should be deputed from the Archaeological Department, that department providing half his pay, and the University providing the other half and an allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

The History intermediate course will comprise the outlines of the history of England, Rome and Greece, special attention being paid to their relation with Eastern powers. The B.A. pass History course will comprise three shorter periods—two of Indian history and one of European

history up to the birth of the present generation.

The B.A. honours History course will provide for the study of original sources and special training in constitutional history, and will comprise a special period of Indian history, modern Indian history, from the beginning of Moghal power, general review of the history of mediaeval and modern Europe and the near and middle East, and outlines of the history of Turkey and Persia. The M.A. course will comprise a special period of ancient Hindu history, a special period of English history, historical, political and economic geography, Political Science and either Russian or Turkish history.

Sanskritic studies. The indigenous study of the *tos* should be supplemented by a Sanskrit college, drawing together the best teachers and the most advanced students and permitting of co-operation between indigenous and Western teachers. The college should impart instruction on the best indigenous lines and English, though offered, should be optional. The functions of the central board in Calcutta would be transferred to a board in Bihar and Orissa which would conduct the first and second examinations, award stipends, etc., while the course of study after the second examination would be prescribed, and the title of *Tirtha* examination conducted, by the University. Students would be admitted to the college after passing the second or the title examination, for courses of respectively, six or seven or of four years. At the end of these periods the higher titles of *Acharya* or *Upadhyaya* would be conferred. To encourage further study one scholarship of Rs. 20 may be awarded annually to an *Acharya*, tenable for three or more years.

Law. The theory put forward is that law is a sufficiently scientific subject of study as to endow the student with the same amount of culture as do other honours subjects. It is therefore proposed that a student after passing the I.A. or I.Sc. be allowed to enter on an honours course of Law extending over three years at the same time taking the B.A. pass course in English. On passing the examinations concluding these, he would receive the LL.B. degree. If he fails to qualify for this but shows attainments equal to those of candidates who qualify for the B.A. pass, he may be given that degree.

Teaching. The training of graduates will be performed by the University, that of undergraduates by the department. There will be 32 students for the B.T. degree, taking a one year's course. Perhaps the length of course may ultimately have to be prolonged to two years in the case of certain students.

University life. The arts colleges of the University will provide residential accommodation for the whole of their 1,250 students.

The remaining 300 students will be non-residential. For these non-collegiate students there will be a separate staff (so far as they will not

attend inter-collegiate or University lectures) under a Dean, separate class-rooms, common room and playground. There will be a committee to supervise their residence. Save on most stringent conditions, no student will be allowed to live in the town save in his own home (see pages 23, 75 and 112 of the report).

Collegiate students will live in hostels divided into houses of about 100 each, each in charge of a member of the staff, helped by junior assistants, and sub-divided into groups under tutors.

The staff will live on the premises paying rent at half the ordinary rates, the maximum not to exceed 5 per cent. of the officer's salary. Principals, tutors living in colleges, and junior assistants would be required to pay rent.

The clerical subordinate and menial staff should be housed. For this, 500 houses should be provided, at a rent of 12 annas or Re. 1 a month. A supervisor of the servants should be appointed on Rs. 250 a month and free accommodation.

Outside the colleges, class-rooms and laboratories, discipline will be exercised by a Warden, who will also be the Dean.

Attendance at lectures will be compulsory.

The long vacation will be of 3½ months from the beginning of May. This will allow professors to visit England. Four return passages might be granted each year to Indian teachers desirous of following some special course.

There will be a University costume.²³ The Colleges at Muzaffarpur and Cuttack also desire this. Those at Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh are against it.

If any body of parents desire any particular form of religious instruction given to their sons, the University or colleges should endeavour to give it. Sites will be reserved for a mosque and a Hindu prayer-house, if members of these communities desire to build such.

Stress will be laid on games and on physical training. Lectures on personal hygiene and competitions may be organised at the Centre and at outlying colleges by the St. John Ambulance Association.

Members of the external colleges, will come to Patna for tournaments and an annual "Week", and will share in producing the University magazine and in the associations, etc.

Government would make a grant of Rs. 1,000 a year to the Students' Association (fee 4 annas).

The external colleges. The Bhumihar Brahman College will become a Government institution, with 24 on the staff (2 in the Indian Educational Service), costing Rs. 91,122, or Rs. 41,226 net. The college will be rebuilt on its present site, enlarged at a cost of Rs. 4,06,000, or Rs. 3,03,000 net additional.

The Tej Narayan College will remain aided, with a staff of 27, including

a principal in the Indian Educational Service lent for the purpose. The cost will be Rs. 77,740. The Government grant will be raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 30,000. A site has been offered by the Banaili Estate. The college will be removed to this at a cost of Rs. 7,42,000, or Rs. 3,97,000 net.

The Ravenshaw College will have a staff of 39 (including 6 in the Indian Educational Service) costing Rs. 1,77,988, or Rs. 64,000 net additional. The college will be removed to a new site (Government land). The cost of rebuilding will be Rs. 9,43,000, against which may be set Rs. 2,20,000 resulting from the saving effected by using the present college as a high school and through a gift of Rs. 50,000 promised by the Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo.²⁴

St. Columba's College will have a staff of 16 including 3 missionaries. An additional grant of Rs. 7,000 a year will be required (on page 28 of the report a grant of Rs. 6,000 is stated).

Fees. In the University colleges, the college fees will vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7; the University fees will be, for junior arts *nil*, for junior science Re. 1, for senior arts Rs. 2, for senior science Rs. 3. M.A. and M.Sc. fees will be payable to the University and will be Rs. 10 and 12, respectively. Sanskrit college and training college students will pay no fees. Law students will pay at the rates prescribed for B.Sc. students *plus* Rs. 3 a month (see page 70 of the report). There will be a fee of 4 annas for the Students' Association, and 8 annas for the Athletic Association. College associations may also charge 4 annas. Students in residence who live in dormitories will pay no rent; those who live in single rooms will pay rent at Re. 1-8 a month. All those in residence will pay an establishment charge of Rs. 2-8 a month throughout the year. The fees for tuition, residences, athletics and social amenities will range from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 17 a month (see statement on page 49 of the report).

Fees in the external colleges will range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7. The residential fees and establishment charges will be as in the University, save at St. Columba's college, where present arrangements will continue (page 75 of the report).

Scholarships. The existing Government scholarships (62 junior and 26 senior) will presumably be transferred to the University, and will be awarded by the University authorities. Eight graduate scholarships of Rs. 30 (one being of Rs. 40) may be given as open scholarships and 3 graduate scholarships for natives of Orissa, 1 for Bihari Muhammadans and 1 for aborigines (all of the value of Rs. 30). Ten law scholarships of Rs. 20 may be given to natives of Orissa. There may be 3 research scholarships each of Rs. 100; and Rs. 200 a month may be distributed to poor Muhammadans anxious to study Arabic. A scholarship of Rs. 20 might be annually awarded for advanced Sanskritic studies (page 64 of the report). Stipends would also be given to Muhammadans and to

girls who wished to study at Dacca or Calcutta or in the United Provinces (page 19 and 26 of the report). There may also be a special stipend fund for helping promising students to enter the University. Government might give Rs. 1,000 a month to this.

At each external college, 8 students may be exempted from payment of fees. Rs. 500 a year may be given for University prizes.

The staff. A teacher may be expected to give an average of 20 hours' tutorial instruction or 12 or 14 hours' lecture in a week. The staff may be divided into—

Officers of the Indian Educational Service on average pay of	Rs.
" " Provincial Educational Service	850
" " Subordinate Educational Service	320
	150

For the aided colleges—	Rs.
First teacher of each subject	150-15-300
Other teachers and demonstrators	100-10-150

There will also be junior assistants, employed for a few years after taking the master's degree at a salary of Rs. 100 a month, and at least 2 special professors on an average salary of Rs. 1,800 a month. Some of the professors will enter on higher rates than the initial, because some men of seniority will be required and not all must be recruited at the beginning of their careers.

Each principal would receive an allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

The staff of the central University will be 154 (page 59 of the report) of whom 23 will be in the Indian, 53 in the Provincial, and 40 in the Subordinate Educational Services, while 22 will be junior assistants and the remainder in special posts. Omitting special departments and the training college this will give less than 12 students per teacher.

Including the external colleges, the total staff will be 260.

The staff will be divided into—

Senior professors in each subject, in charge of the seminar or laboratory, selected by the Chancellor.

Professors, taking part in honours or post-graduate instruction, the title being conferred by the Chancellor.

Senior lecturers, being all others above the Subordinate Educational Service or the junior grade instructors in aided colleges.

Lecturers, demonstrators and junior assistants. Distinguished scholars should occasionally be brought to Patna to deliver special lectures.

Administration. The Chancellor will be the Lieutenant-Governor. He will at times preside over meetings of Convocation. He will nominate

or confirm members of various governing bodies, select professors and senior professors and confirm proposals for honorary degrees.

The Vice-Chancellor will be the chief executive and inspecting officer. He should be appointed by Government from the educational services or from outside, regard being had to service claims. The appointment should ordinarily be for five years. If the pay of the Director of Public Instruction is raised to the Bengal scale, the Vice-Chancellor should get Rs. 2,250 *plus* a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 250.

Convocation should deal with general matters and legislation. It should have no power to revise orders of the Council dealing with executive control. Regulations, fees, incorporation of new colleges, inclusion or exclusion of subjects of instruction and standard to which they are carried—these are matters which should be referred by Council to Convocation and finally to the Local Government. Convocation should also be able to initiate matters by the bringing forward of resolutions regarding proceedings of Council, and power to appeal to the Local Government should the action of Council thereupon not appear satisfactory. The Convocation will comprise about 160 members, *viz.*, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, about 12 *ex-officio* members, the 10 principals, about 30 senior and other professors, 50 senior lecturers nominated by the Chancellor, 25 graduates selected by the registered graduates, 26 persons nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least 18 shall be non-officials. Ordinary members will retire after 3 years.

The registered graduates will be all graduates of not less than 3 years' standing. The fee shall be Rs. 5 initial and Rs. 5 annual, or a lump sum of Rs. 40. Failure to pay the initial fee will involve withholding of the degree; and failure to pay the annual fee will involve cancellation of registration.

The Council shall comprise the Vice-Chancellor, 2 *ex-officio* members, the principals, the Dean, 6 members of the staff nominated by the Chancellor, and 7 persons elected by Convocation from among its members, none of whom shall be in the University staff, and one of whom shall be an *Uriya*. The Council will be the executive authority, with powers over the staff, extending to the approval of appointments to the staff of aided colleges, arrangements for teaching, appointment of examiners, conferment of degrees, passing of the budget, etc.

Boards of studies, committees, etc., will be formed under regulation, and special boards, whose composition is laid down, for law and teaching. The inspecting committee will comprise the Vice-Chancellor, one member nominated by Convocation and one member nominated by Council.

The financial arrangement for the Government portion of the University will be as in the Dacca University—all fees and other receipts being credited to Government, salaries and establishment charges being paid direct from the treasury, and Government making an annual grant to

cover all other expenditure, this grant being paid into a University fund and not lapsing. This would apply to internal and external colleges.

The principal officers of the University would be the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden (who will also be the Dean), the Registrar, the Librarian and the Professor of Physical Education.

The colleges would have Governing bodies :

- (a) In Government Colleges, external and internal, these would consist of the principal, three members of the college staff appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and two persons, not members of the college, appointed by the Chancellor.
- (b) In the training college for teachers, the principal, the inspector of schools and one member appointed by the Council.
- (c) In the three aided colleges, special governing bodies are laid down.

Save on matters relating to Government officers correspondence between the University and Government should not pass through the Director of Public Instruction. The Council should correspond with Government, and correspondence from the colleges should go through the Council. The powers of the Director of Public Instruction as regards staff should vest in the Vice-Chancellor, as regards finance in the Council. But the Director of Public Instruction should be official visitor.

Cost. The capital cost will be Rs. 77,40,000 for the central University, and Rs. 15,07,000 net for the external colleges. Total Rs. 92,47,000.

The remaining cost for the central University will be Rs. 10,10,000. (It is explained that the clerical staff will contain one clerk on Rs. 150-200, two on Rs. 100-150, one on Rs. 100, and 37 divided into an upper and a lower division, rising from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. The pay of the menial staff was worked out with the assistance of a sub-committee of local officers). To this must be added the net recurring expenditure on the four external colleges, Rs. 1,30,000. Total Rs. 11,40,000. With deduction of Rs. 3,75,000 for receipts and present cost, the net total comes to Rs. 7,65,000. Government has already given Rs. 1,50,000. So a balance of Rs. 6,15,000 is required.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, Nos. 13-35.
(Appendix I to Part I of Notes.)

No. 389-E. T., Ranchi, the 19th March 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA,
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
EDUCATION BRANCH.

RESOLUTION

In the Resolution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa No. 917-E., dated the 19th May 1913, a Committee was appointed to consider a scheme for the creation of a teaching and residential University at Patna.²⁵ The report of the Committee has now been received, and, in accordance with the promise made in the Resolution referred to, is published and circulated for comment and advice. Copies of the report will be forwarded to subscribers to the *Gazette*²⁶ as well as the newspapers, the leading associations of the province, and other persons likely to be interested in the question. Copies can also be obtained at the Government Press at Gulzarbagh, at the price of 4 annas per copy. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council will take the report into consideration on the 1st May next, and will be glad to receive before that date any criticisms or comments regarding it which may be offered. All such communications should be addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor
in Council,

H. McPherson,²⁷
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 13.

Draft Outline of the Scheme of the Patna University²⁸

The University. The University will be an incorporated body consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate and the Senate.

(2) *Admission.* Conditions of admission to the University will be laid down by Regulation.

(3) *Members of the University.* The duties and privileges of members of the University will be laid down by Regulation.

(4) *Instruction.* The University will undertake the whole of science teaching of the constituent colleges, law teaching, and the Honours B.A. and post-graduate work in Arts subjects. The Syndicate will make provision for a system of inter-collegiate lectures in the B.A. (pass) and so far as possible in the junior classes within the University centre, and will have the power to give orders through the Vice-Chancellor to its own teaching staff and to those of the constituent colleges. The external colleges will conduct teaching in Arts subjects up to the Pass B.A., and to the Intermediate Science in science subjects. As exceptions to the above Ravenshaw College will provide teaching for the Honours B.A., and the Pass B.Sc., and the Bihar National College will provide teaching for the Pass B.Sc. The Syndicate will exercise general control over the teaching in the external colleges acting through the Vice-Chancellor who will be the principal visiting and inspecting officer of the University. Provision for the inspection of colleges will be laid down by Regulation.

(5) *Staff.* The staff will consist of (a) temporary professors appointed by the Syndicate with the sanction of the Chancellor and not attached to a college; (b) senior professors who will each be attached to a college and be in charge of a subject and will be selected by the Chancellor; (c) professors who will be attached to a college, will take part in Honours or Post-graduate instruction and also undertake tutorial work in the colleges and so far as possible lecture work in the B.A. pass and junior classes and will be selected by the Chancellor; (d) distinguished teachers in external colleges even though they do not give instruction in Honours or Post-graduate courses may be given the title of professor by the Syndicate with the sanction of the Chancellor; (e) senior lecturers, lecturers, demonstrators and junior assistants who will give instruction in the Pass B.A., B.Sc. or junior classes.

The staff in Government colleges will be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, who will first consider the recommendations of the Syndicate. In privately managed colleges the authorities will appoint their own staff with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, who will first consider the recommendations of the Syndicate.

(6) *Financial arrangements.* The buildings, etc., of the University, save ordinarily in the case of privately managed colleges will be Government property temporarily lent to the University. The University will also have its own property in the shape of benefactions, endowments, trust funds, contributions, etc. It will administer the latter, subject to the Regulations, and to the conditions approved by Government. The budget of the University will be framed annually by the Vice-Chancellor and will

include fines and fees, save those in privately managed colleges, expenditure on salaries of Government servants, grants-in-aid to privately managed colleges, the Government contribution to the University Fund, etc. It will be submitted for the sanction of Government. All items of income and expenditure provided in the budget will be paid into or from the Government treasury. There will also be a budget of the University Fund which will be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and passed by the Syndicate and submitted along with the accounts of the preceding year, audited by an officer appointed by Government, for the sanction of Government. The University Fund will be made up of receipts from University property and any grants which Government may allot as grants-in-aid to privately managed colleges for contingencies, the pay of temporary professors, professors of a privately managed college appointed as University professors, miscellaneous expenditure, etc. This fund will be controlled by the Syndicate. The balance of the University Fund will not lapse at the end of the financial year. Privately managed colleges will ordinarily have their own separate property, accounts and budgets. They will control their own fees and fines, etc., and will not credit them into the treasury, and they will maintain their own staff.

(7) *College and Departments.* The constituent colleges of the University will be :

Patna College,
King's College,
Mission College,
Training College for teachers.

The external colleges will be :

Bihar National College, Bankipur,
Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur,
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur,
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack,
St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

The University will have its own institutions such as laboratories, libraries, etc., and there will be departments such as that of Law. Any institution desirous of becoming a constituent college must be situated within one mile of the Council House and be able to show staff and equipment capable of carrying instruction up to the B.A. standard in such subjects as the Syndicate think fit, and must apply to the Syndicate for inclusion. If the Syndicate after enquiry accepts the application the proposal will be placed before the Senate. If the Senate accepts, the

matter will be referred to Government for decision. An institution desirous of becoming an external college of the University must be situated in one of the four existing collegiate centres, viz., Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur, and show itself capable of carrying instruction up to the B.A. standard in such subjects as the Syndicate think fit, etc. The same procedure will then be followed as in the case of constituent colleges.

If the Syndicate considers the continuance of a college—constituent or external—undesirable, it will after enquiry frame a resolution and place the proposal before the Senate who after further enquiries will frame a resolution. All the documents should be placed before Government, which, if necessary, after further enquiries, shall pass orders. The Bihar National College shall be open only to students whose parents reside in the town of Patna.

(8) *Officers of the University.* The principal officers of the University shall be the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the University professors, including the Professor of Physical Education, the Registrar and the Librarian and such other officers as may be provided for under Regulation.

(9) *The Chancellor.* The Chancellor shall be the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the time being. He will nominate a certain number of members of the Senate and Syndicate, and the election of members to these bodies will be subject to his confirmation; he will appoint the external members of the Governing Bodies of Colleges; he will select senior professors and professors from among members of the staff, and he will confirm proposals for the grant of honorary degrees.

If in his opinion the affairs of the University demand enquiry he shall cause enquiries to be made and shall issue such instructions as appear necessary and desirable in the circumstances, which instructions shall be incumbent on the University.

He will have other powers under the Act and Regulations.

(10) *The Vice-Chancellor.* The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University appointed by Government and holding office for five years, a period which may be extended for not more than 2 years at a time. He shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University; will see that the Act and Regulations are observed; will control all officers and servants of the University and the constituent colleges who are Government servants so far as powers are delegated to him by Government; will be generally concerned with the discipline of the University and the constituent colleges subject to the provision that the principals of these colleges will be responsible for discipline within their own colleges, will act on his responsibility in emergency, and will perform other functions laid down in the Act and Regulations. He will be the chief visiting and inspecting officer of the University.

(11) *Other Officers.* The Registrar, the Librarian, the Professor of Physical Instruction and the University Professors, save in the case of those temporary professors who are paid from the University Fund or who are professors of privately managed colleges shall be wholetime officers of the University with functions prescribed by Regulation, and shall be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

(12) *Governing bodies of the University.* The Governing Bodies of the University shall be the Senate, the Syndicate and such other authorities as are provided under Regulation.

(13) *Senate.* The Senate shall deal with legislative matters and questions of general principle but shall have no power to revise the orders of the Syndicate. It shall be open to the Senate to pass resolutions on any matter connected with the University. It shall, subject to the sanction of Government, have the power to make new regulations and amend or delete any existing regulation. It shall authorise the conferring of honorary degrees on the recommendation of the Syndicate, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, and it shall exercise the powers provided in the Act and Regulations. The quorum and procedure shall be prescribed by Regulation.

The number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed 8 as given in the schedule to the proposed Bill. The number of Ordinary Fellows shall be not less than 40 and not more than 60, exclusive of the *ex-officio* Fellows, and of such number—(a) 8 shall be elected by the Senate or by registered graduates, (b) 4 shall be elected by the Faculties, (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor, provided that the Chancellor may direct that such number as he may specify of the Ordinary Fellows referred to in (a) shall be elected by the Senate and the remainder by registered graduates.

(14) *Syndicate.* The Syndicate shall consist of not less than 12 and not more than 16 persons, including the *ex-officio* members, the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Patna College. Four members shall be nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than two shall be members of the University staff or the college staffs. The remainder shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate of whom not less than half shall be members of the University staff or the college staffs. The quorum and procedure shall be prescribed by Regulation.

The Syndicate shall be the executive authority in the University, except so far as special powers are given to the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor by Act or Regulation. The Syndicate in the matter of appointments shall make recommendations to the Vice-Chancellor for transmission to Government; it will make general rules regarding discipline in the University, control the committees, boards of studies, the arrangements

for teaching in the University centre, the inspection and supervision of the teaching work in external colleges, the courses of study and examinations, and decide the qualifications necessary for degrees, diplomas, etc., and the means requisite for granting and obtaining such degrees, etc. It shall control the arrangements for residence and physical exercise of the students within the university area, and supervise those of the external college. It shall fix the number, constitution, methods of selection and duties of the various boards of studies and committees which may be constituted under Regulation. It shall appoint examiners and consider their reports, pass the budget of the University Fund, after it has been prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and control the expenditure of the Fund when the Budget has been sanctioned by Government. It will award University prizes and scholarships. It will accept endowments and make arrangements for the administration of trusts, subject to conditions approved by Government. It shall control all University property and maintain the building and grounds of the University. It shall control the collection of fees charged by the University and by the Colleges other than the privately managed colleges and regulate the rate of fees in privately managed colleges. It may recommend new regulations or changes in regulations to the Senate.

(15) *Governing bodies of Colleges.* Each Government College shall have a Governing Body consisting of the Principal as President, three members of the staff appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and two who are not members of the College, appointed by the Chancellor. The functions, etc., of the Governing Bodies, shall be laid down by Regulation. The Governing Bodies of privately managed colleges will be constituted according to Regulations.

(16) *Regulations.* The Regulations will provide among other things for the manner of election to the Senate and Syndicate, arrangements for filling up of casual vacancies and the means by which certain members will retire by rotation; the admission of students, the withdrawal of degrees, etc., and the removal of undesirable graduates, the membership of the University and the privileges and duties of members; the functions of Governing bodies of Colleges; the inspection of colleges; the conditions to be complied with by institutions desirous of becoming constituent or external colleges and the conditions for their retention as such; the duties and powers of the Registrar, the Librarian, the Professor of Physical Education and the University Professors; the regulation of University and college fees; the constitution and functions of the Boards of Studies and other committees; the distribution of instructional work between the University and college staff; the appointment and duties of examiners and examining boards; the financial arrangements, accounts and budgets of the University and of the University Fund.

The first Regulations will be framed as directed by Government. All

new Regulations or additions to Regulations, or amendments or repeals of Regulations shall require the previous approval of the Government, who may sanction, withdraw, or remit for further consideration in whole or in part.

(17) *Transitory Provisions.* The method of retirement by rotation of the original members of the Senate except the *ex-officio* members and the provisions whereby courses of study shall during the first five years in the University qualify for appearance at examinations and for degrees, etc., shall be fixed by Regulation.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 13-35.*

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No. 962-E. dated Ranchi, the May 28, 1915.

Confidential.

Government of Bihar and Orissa,
Education Department,
Education Branch.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Sir,

I am now directed to submit for the consideration and orders of the Government of India the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the establishment of a separate university for Bihar and Orissa. In your letter No. 76-C.D., dated the 31st December 1912, permission was given to the Local Government to constitute a committee for the purpose of formulating a scheme, and in your letter No. 743 (Edn.), dated the 21st April 1913,²⁹ the Government of India intimated that they awaited proposals on the subject.

2. In their Resolution No. 917-E., dated the 19th May 1913, the Local Government appointed a representative committee to frame a scheme for the establishment of a university subject to the following conditions:

(1) The university being intended for the benefit of the whole province, the needs of all parts of the country and of all sections of the people should receive attention.

- (2) Provision should be made for a university at or near Patna, of the teaching and residential type, and for the affiliation to this central institution of colleges situated in other places.
- (3) The scheme should not involve such additional cost to the students as would discourage them from taking full advantage of the facilities to be offered.

The Committee held their first meetings in July 1913, and submitted their report complete with appendices and illustrations in March 1914. The report was published for criticism, and advance copies have already been submitted to the Government of India. The nature and quantity of the criticism and suggestions which have been received from individuals, public bodies, and the press, show that the scheme has evoked the greatest interest and that there is a very general desire to discover the best possible solution of the complicated problem of university education.

3. Before discussing the scheme drawn up by the Committee the Lieutenant-Governor in Council desires to say that while he cordially accepts their recommendations, subject to certain modifications which will be dealt with further on and which are summarized in paragraph 26, he is constrained to admit that the creation of a university on the lines proposed will involve such heavy expenditure that it can only be carried out gradually as funds become available, and that, with a view to the gradual realization of a teaching and residential university of this nature, it will be necessary to inaugurate the University of Patna on a more modest scale with the colleges which already exist. His proposals to this end will be found in paragraphs 27 to 29 below.

4. In drawing up their scheme the Committee were faced with the necessity of including a number of existing institutions which were admittedly in need of considerable improvement. The inhabitants of the province are poor, and the distances from the one centre to another, and from outlying districts to any common centre, are very great. The local feeling, moreover, in favour of retaining the outlying colleges is very great, and any proposal to transfer them to the university centre would meet with strong opposition. In considering the scheme which has been put forward these aspects of the situation must be borne in mind. The Committee in Chapter II of their report give the following outline of their scheme :

"A central institution at Patna will undertake the higher branches of instruction, conduct the examinations, supervise the general life and training of the students, and regulate the teaching and organization of a number of incorporated colleges. Some of these colleges will be in the University area, and others will be situated in different parts of the province. In the central university, laboratories, lecture halls and seminars, a library and a museum, and other similar facilities will be provided for the common use, while ample accommodation and opportunities will be afforded

for all kinds of games, and for the various associations and social amenities which a university should encourage. Grouped around the central institution will be four arts colleges, a Sanskrit college and a training college for teachers. These colleges will be residential and will be so designed and conducted that students may be well cared for and that they may have every opportunity to enjoy a happy and useful university career; non-collegiate students who come from the city and other neighbouring places will have separate accommodation and a separate organization adopted to their special requirements. A college will also be provided in each of the Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa divisions. These outlying colleges will be based on existing institutions, enlarged, reorganized and thoroughly well fitted for the residential system".

The central university will be open to all students who are natives of, or domiciled in, the province of Bihar and Orissa. Subject to the prior claims of such candidates any other students may be received, provided that they are sufficiently well educated and are suitable persons to become members of the university. The external colleges will be open primarily to students of the division in which each is situated, then to any other natives of the province, and finally to students from other parts of India. (Chapter III.)

5. The Committee have given good reasons for their selection of a site for the University west of the new capital. They propose to transfer to this place the two existing colleges in Patna, *viz.*, the Patna College and the Bihar National (to be called the Biseswar) College, and to provide there two new colleges—"The King's College" and a mission college—as well as a non-collegiate department for day students, a Sanskrit college, and a training college for teachers. (Chapter IV.) They would thus make provision for about 1,500 students as compared with about 830 now reading in the two Patna colleges. The external colleges would be those already existing at Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, and Cuttack, all of which except that at Hazaribagh, would be rebuilt and enlarged, so as to accommodate 1,720 students in all, or nearly 40 per cent, more than the present number. The Committee recommend that at Cuttack teaching should be provided for the B.A. honours, and B.Sc. pass, courses. All other colleges outside Patna should teach only up to the B.A. pass standard, and science subjects upto the standard required for the intermediate examination. All higher studies should be provided for in the seminars of the University itself. Details of the proposed courses of instruction in arts and science will be found in Chapter V of the Report, and Chapter VI deals with the special subjects of Sanskrit, Archaeology, and History. The recommendations regarding fees and scholarships are made in Chapter VII.

6. In framing their estimate of the teaching staff required (Chapter VIII) the Committee were guided by the recommendations of the Dacca University Committee.³⁰ The total requirements of the Central Univer-

sity are placed by them at 154 teachers or, omitting the special Sanskrit department and the training college for teachers, at 135, giving an average of less than twelve students to each teacher. Including all departments and the external colleges, the staff would number about 250. The Committee do not anticipate any difficulty in recruiting so large a staff, since a high proportion of the teachers will belong to Government services, with pensions and other privileges. They propose to work gradually up to the full strength required. Chapter IX is devoted to the subject of Sanskritic studies. While admitting the value of local study at *tols*, the Committee are strongly in favour of a central institution for the study of Sanskrit, but prefer the model of the Benares College to the system proposed for the University at Dacca, an advanced Anglo-Sanskrit course being provided also for students of exceptional merit. The Law course is dealt with in Chapter X, the main feature of the proposals being a three years honours course after completion of the intermediate examination in Arts or Science. In Chapter XI the Committee recommend the institution of a system of training teachers similar to that obtaining in the United Provinces, where the university college admits only graduates aiming at a degree in teaching, and a separate institution conducted directly by the Department of Education gives instruction, terminating in a diploma or a certificate, to those who have not taken a university degree. A good model school is contemplated as an essential adjunct to the new training college; this can be provided without much difficulty, as it will be necessary to establish a Government high school in the neighbourhood of the new capital and the university for the sons of officials and others residing there. Chapter XII contains general recommendations regarding the conditions of life in the university and the colleges, and Chapter XIII a description of the grounds, buildings, and equipment of the Central institution. Proposals for the reconstitution of the four external colleges are made in Chapter XIV, and the recommendations conclude (Chapter XV) with a description of the Government of the university by a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Convocation and Council. The total cost of the scheme, including the external colleges, (Chapter XVI) is estimated by the Committee at Rs. 92,47,000 capital and Rs. 7,65,000 recurring charges, Rs. 15,07,000 of the former and Rs. 1,30,000 of the latter being for the external colleges. Details of these figures are given in Appendices VI to VIII of the Report.

7. The recommendations which have been summarized above have been subjected to a very searching examination by the educated community. The proposals, as a whole, have been well received, but the scheme is so extensive, and so many and varied interests are affected, that it is inevitable that there should be many points regarding which there are serious differences of opinion. A large proportion of the criticism which has been directed against the scheme takes the line that it is not sufficiently comprehensive. It is urged, for instance, that the university should at once include fully equipped colleges of medicine and engineering. Another

series of objections appear to arise from a not unnatural disposition to mistrust things of which little or nothing is known locally. Thus the introduction of the residential system is criticized largely because it is to a great extent an unknown quantity in Bihar and Orissa, as well as because it interferes with the easy-going ways which have grown up in past years, but which by the common consent of those who have studied the subject, have had a bad influence on the young men of India.

A general fear is expressed of what is termed the "officialization" of the university. In a sense a university for which the Government supplies by far the greater part of the funds must be official, and the Government must always retain the power of supervision. At the same time a residential university soon acquires and develops a vigorous life of its own and becomes practically and naturally self-controlled, nor would the Government wish in any way to fetter or cramp its independent growth. It is a medium for imparting some of the lessons of self-government; and the sooner it shows itself able to manage its own affairs the better will the Government be pleased.

8. Two members of the Committee, Messrs. Russell and Jackson, felt themselves obliged to differ from their colleagues to so considerable an extent that they have brought forward an alternative scheme of their own.³¹ This scheme has been dealt with in the report (page 12) and need not therefore be described here. His Honour in Council is of opinion that, apart from intrinsic defects, the alternative plan would be viewed popularly as an attempt to narrow the scope of higher education and to confine its advantage to a smaller number than enjoy them at present. At the same time, as the university develops and grows in efficiency, that thoroughness which Messrs. Russell and Jackson think can only be hoped for in a very limited section, should tend more and more to permeate the whole organism.

9. It is perhaps desirable to add a few observations to the reasons given by the Committee for their selection of the site of the university, as an answer to those who would like to see the university established in the neighbourhood of the present Patna College. Apart from the enormous cost of acquiring sufficient land in that locality, it should be remembered that one great agency in forming the mind of the student consists in the surroundings amidst which his undergraduate days are passed. No over-crowded city site can vie in this respect with an open and spacious area; while considerations of health and the need to provide room for playing fields and for future expansion are conclusive in the same direction. Finally, with the adoption of a proposal, which will be dealt with later, to retain the Bihar National College in the town, all serious difficulties connected with the proposed site vanish.

10. The suggestion has been made that the age of entering the university should be lowered to fifteen years, or that no limit of age should be imposed. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, however, is strongly of

opinion that there ought to be a distinct break between college and school life. If a lower age than sixteen is fixed, a satisfactory high school curriculum is hardly possible; and, though, by unwholesome pressure a boy may be hurried through the school stages of his career, such a process is calculated to cause both physical and intellectual harm, while leaving the pupil without the maturity of mind necessary to enable him to profit by a college career. Nor is it desirable to associate young boys of fifteen with the older college students. It is believed, moreover, that Bihari parents are by no means anxious for a change which would not often lead to the earlier admission of boys of their own race.

11. There has been a considerable volume of opposition to the acceptance of a school leaving certificate as a substitute for the Matriculation examination. Apart from a distrust of change, this opposition is due to the fear that this course will bring the high schools under the direct control of the Education Department. The School Leaving Certificate examination, however, will be controlled by a board, on which both the University and the public will be very fully represented, and it is hardly necessary to say that any suggestions which may be made on behalf of these two important interests will have due consideration. The university must always hold its own Matriculation examination for those students who do not come to it from schools, or who come from schools which do not prepare students for the School Leaving Certificate examination. There would appear to be but little opposition to the acceptance of the latter as an alternative to the Matriculation examination.

12. The pressure of local patriotism demands the provision of more advanced courses of instruction at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Orissa is separated by a considerable distance from Patna, communications are not easy, and differences of language, customs and tradition foster an inclination to stay at home, although it is of questionable advantage to a student to spend the whole period of his education in his own division. The Committee have recognized the difficulty, and their recommendations are the outcome of a compromise which represents the most generous treatment of Orissa compatible with the objects at present in view. Those objects are the establishment of the Patna University and the preservation of its unity by forging bonds to unite the central organization to the local colleges. The immediate efforts of the Oriyas should be directed towards obtaining the greatest possible advantage from the present scheme, and not towards the weaker aim of securing an apparent self-sufficiency or completeness for which the local college cannot possibly be properly equipped for many years to come.

13. Some critics urge that all local colleges should teach up to the honours standard in the B.Sc. and B.A. courses, while others again would have the M.A. and M.Sc. teaching similarly decentralized. These proposals are impracticable. The number of students who would be able to take the honours courses, is small, and educational as well as financial reasons render

it essential, in the first instance at least, to concentrate the resources of the province. The financial objection applies more particularly to the study of science on account of the very great expense which its teaching involves. The special case of Cuttack has been dealt with in the last paragraph.

14. The establishment of a Missionary College at Patna has met with opposition in some quarters, and a fear has been expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor's Hon'ble colleague the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga and others that its presence within the precincts of the University and the introduction of Missionary professors who will mingle freely with the University students will constitute a departure from the policy of religious neutrality hitherto adopted by Government and will give an indirect preference to Missionaries who will naturally do all they can to promote the cause of their own faith. It has also been suggested that the presence of such a College may lead to friction between Christian students and those of other denominations. The Lieutenant-Governor and the majority of his Council after very full and careful consideration find themselves unable to share these views which seem to them to overlook the recommendation of the Committee that "in view of the special position of the College as an integral part of a residential University, no religious teaching should be given outside the College precincts by the Christian members of the staff to students of the University" (page 28, para 11) and the express provision that the connection of the University or College authorities with religious teaching should be limited to an endeavour to afford suitable facilities for imparting any particular form of religious instruction to students whose parents desire that their sons should receive it, and that sites should be reserved in the University for a Muhammadan mosque and a Hindu prayer house if the members of these communities desire to erect them (page 79, para 13). These principles will be strictly enforced and it appears to His Honour and the majority of his Council that, so far from the inclusion of a Mission College being a breach of the policy of religious neutrality, its exclusion would constitute a marked departure from that policy. As bearing on the general question of public feeling towards Mission Colleges and the possibility of friction it may be observed that both in Bihar and Orissa and elsewhere in India Mission Colleges already exist which attract a considerable number of non-Christian students whose parents evidently apprehend no interference with the orthodoxy of their children. In the case of the Patna University the Mission authorities have accepted much more stringent limitation on religious teaching than have been imposed elsewhere. Against the inclusion of the Agricultural College at Sabour and the Diamond Jubilee College at Monghyr the Committee have advanced arguments with which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is in complete accord.

15. Advocates of the immediate inclusion of a medical college are probably unaware of the heavy cost of maintaining such an institution and fail to realise that this cost would have to be deducted from the amount

available for other educational purposes. Had there been a real demand, the necessary sacrifice would be made, but there is no evidence of such a demand before the Local Government. In spite of the encouragement afforded by a liberal system of scholarships, the number of natives of Bihar and Orissa who obtain degrees at the Medical College in Calcutta is extremely limited. The same considerations apply with even greater force to the request for an engineering department, since the supply of students, will, to judge by all available tests, be so small, that the arrangement by which two selected students are admitted yearly to the Thomason College at Roorkee and four to the Sibpur Engineering College will be sufficient to meet all requirements for some years to come.

16. Some critics seem to think that the law course should be made shorter and easier than at present, but this was by no means the view of the Committee who had the assistance of a very strong expert sub-committee; and His Honour in Council considers that their proposals are a satisfactory attempt to deal with a very difficult problem. Criticisms on the subject of the training college for teachers are confined almost entirely to questions of detail. The chapter dealing with the design and equipment of the central university has evoked hardly any criticism; and as regards the outside colleges, apart from the objection already discussed that a sufficiently full affiliation has not been proposed for them, no comment requiring mention has been made.

17. Objections have been raised to the proposed scale of fees. The Committee, however, went into this matter very carefully; and having regard to the general condition of the province, the rates recommended by them do not appear too high. They are, indeed low, if the recurring expenditure be compared with the fee-income. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council sees no sufficient reason to modify the Committee's recommendations.

18. A note of dissent to the report and a good deal of criticism from outside have been recorded against the Committee's proposal to introduce a certain number of university professors of special eminence on extraordinary rates of pay, on the ground that such a scheme is unfair to members of the Indian Educational Service. It must, however, be borne in mind that the paramount consideration is the advancement of education; and no body of officers can claim to have a monopoly in new appointments created for special purposes. Further, from the personal point of view, the appointment of a professor outside the grades of the Indian Educational Service cannot injure, but may on the contrary, improve, the prospects of those within them, for these posts are open to members of the Indian Educational Service, and it will be to their ranks that the Government will look in the first instance for recruits.

19. A number of gentlemen and public bodies have pressed for a reconsideration of the proposal to omit for the present a department of Islamic Studies. His Honour in Council is not convinced by the

arguments of these critics, to which the want of students, consequent on the lack of Madrassas adequately equipped for higher studies, appears to provide a sufficient answer. Even though such Madrassas may shortly be started, it must not be forgotten that under the most favourable circumstances some years must elapse before the results of this reorganization can be felt.

20. The question of providing a separate college for Muhammadans has been confused to some extent with that of providing a separate course in Islamic studies. The Committee relied upon their two Muhammadan colleagues,³² who assured them that the Muhammadan community did not wish to have a separate arts college or hostel reserved for their students, and that if sufficient accommodation were reserved for them in a separate portion of a common hostel no inconvenience would be felt, or at least none justifying so costly a measure as the provision of a separate college. At the same time if at a future date, a genuine demand should arise for a special hostel for Muhammadans, the proposal to establish one would receive every consideration.

21. The proposal to establish a Sanskrit college as an integral part of the new university is thoroughly sound, and there can be no doubt that such a college will ultimately be required and should be taken in hand at the earliest possible date. It is not, however, needed so urgently as other parts of the scheme, and in view of the heavy expenditure involved, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proposes to postpone its consideration for the present. It will still be possible to pursue the study of Sanskrit to the honours B.A. and M.A. courses of the university. Moreover a commodious Sanskrit College which will prepare up to the Title Examination is being built at Muzaffarpur, and a similar college is likely to be built at Puri.

22. There has been a very general opposition to the removal of both the existing colleges in Patna to the site of the new University. The claim that some provision should be made nearer to their homes for the collegiate education of the sons of those who live in Patna is reasonable, and this can easily be arranged by leaving the Bihar National College where it is, and constituting it an affiliated College up to the pass B.A. and B.Sc. standards, open only to students whose parents reside in the town. No hostel accommodation will be required, but most of the existing buildings must be cleared away, the site enlarged, and suitable lecture-rooms and other buildings constructed on a new plan. The cost of these operations should not exceed Rs. 87,000, and, apart from the saving thus effected, a distinct advantage will be secured by obviating the necessity for the non-collegiate system in the university itself, with its attendant difficulties in the matter of conveying students from Patna to the university.

23. In the interests of economy the Lieutenant-Governor in Council feels constrained to propose the omission, at all events for the present, of two other important features of the committee's scheme. The hall for those

who pay higher fees has always been looked upon with some suspicion, and in view of the heavy expenditure involved and the difficulty which is likely to be found in providing funds for more essential parts of the scheme, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council does not consider that its inclusion, however desirable on general grounds, can be justified, unless those whose sons will benefit by it are prepared to pay the extra cost which it would involve. It should be omitted unless and until such a contribution is made as would free the Government from any extra liability in connection with it.

The second retrenchment lies in the postponement or temporary omission from the scheme of the archaeological museum which it was proposed to include among the University buildings. His Honour in Council has arrived at this conclusion with regret, but he cannot help feeling that at the present time the cost of an undertaking of such magnitude, with its nine large galleries and attendant offices and fittings, would be prohibitive. The number of qualified students from the province ready and able to take up archaeological studies would in all probability be extremely small. With the temporary abandonment of the museum the need of two professors of archaeology will disappear; but there would be nothing to prevent an arrangement being made whereby in return for a suitable allowance, a member of the Archaeological Department might be deputed from time to time to deliver a course of lectures on archaeology should this be found necessary.

24. No feature of the report has aroused more general comment than the position and duties of the Vice-Chancellor. There is a general objection to the abolition of the existing system by which the office of Vice-Chancellor is held by a man more eminent probably in other walks of life than the academical. It is argued that such a man would esteem it an honour to be allowed to give the time and thought necessary in so excellent a cause. His Honour in Council cannot but feel that however great the personality, intellectual force and capacity for labour displayed by an honorary Vice-Chancellor, he is not likely to be capable of performing such duties as are laid down in the university committee's report unless he devoted the whole of his time to the work. In that case however there seems every reason for paying him, unless indeed the intention be the very undemocratic one of reserving the post for rich men. The services of honorary Vice-Chancellors in the past have been great and notable, but the times are changing, the speed and magnitude of work are increasing, and with the new conditions, which are now contemplated a whole-time working Head seems a necessity. A considerable time, however, must elapse before the new university becomes in anything like the full sense a residential and teaching university, and till such time the Lieutenant-Governor in Council proposes to continue the present system of appointing an honorary Vice-Chancellor. So long as this arrangement continues it is unnecessary to consider the proposal made in their note of dissent by the

late Rai Bahadur Sheo Sankar Sahai and his colleagues for the appointment of an honorary Rector.

25. There has been a good deal of criticism regarding the constitution and relative functions of the Convocation and Council proposed by the Committee as the governing bodies of the university. It is objected that the teaching and educational element predominates too strongly in the council; and while it is admitted that the proposed constitution of Convocation gives to the vote of the registered graduates a larger representation than any Indian university possesses, it is claimed that the time has come for an even more radical change. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is unable to accept the arguments which have been adduced in support of this view. The Indian university commission have clearly laid down the principle that a university, to be successful, must be managed mainly by its own staff and must be very largely self-governing. His Honour in Council, however, is not satisfied that it is essential for this purpose to make such sweeping changes as the committees propose. In the existing Indian universities the powers of the Syndicate, which corresponds to the proposed Council and is responsible for the executive government of the university, are entirely derived from the Senate, but in the scheme framed by the Committee, the Council would have independent powers, and the Convocation, which corresponds to the Senate, would deal only with legislative matters and questions of general principle. Under the Committee's scheme, either there would be constant friction between the two bodies, owing to the endeavours of the Convocation to obtain what it would reasonably regard as its due control over the Council, or the Convocation would lapse into an apathy altogether detrimental to university business. Both the bodies contemplated by the Committee are moreover unwieldy. The number of members of Convocation is not fixed, but would probably reach at least 180, while the Council would comprise not less than 24 members. In the existing universities the number of members of the Senate, excluding the *ex-officio* fellows, ranges between 40 and 100, and of the Syndicate between 9 and 18. In the opinion of His Honour in Council no good reason exists for departing from established practice in regard to the governing body of the new university, which should consist of a Senate and Syndicate constituted as in the Universities Act of 1904. It is true that in some Indian universities, the position of the teachers is not sufficiently secured, but experience elsewhere shows that this is not the result of any defect in the Act 8 the position of teachers in a university depends on the way in which the Chancellor exercises his powers.

26. It will be seen that the Local Government accept the scheme prepared by the Committee with the exception of the proposals relating to—

- (1) the Vice-Chancellor, Convocation, and Council,
- (2) the removal of the Bisesar College from its present site,
- (3) the immediate inclusion in the scheme of a Sanskrit College,

(4) a hall for well-to-do students,

(5) an archaeological museum and a Chair of Archaeology.

Several of these proposals, moreover, are rejected, not on their merits but merely in order to reduce as much as possible the heavy cost involved in the creation of the university. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council earnestly hopes that the scheme as modified above will commend itself to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and that funds will be provided to enable work to be commenced at an early date on, at least, the new Patna College, the Mission College, the University laboratories and a few lecture-rooms in which M.A. and Law teaching can be carried on together with the residences for the staff which will thus be employed.

A statement³³ is appended showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, both capital and recurring, according to the proposals made by the Committee, and as they are now estimated after making the changes referred to above.

27. Even with these modifications, however, and assuming that the Government of India are in a position to give the Local Government the necessary financial assistance, some years must elapse before the necessary buildings can be designed and completed, and a university established on the lines contemplated in the Committee's report. On the other hand the experience of the drawbacks attendant on the present system under which the colleges of Bihar and Orissa are governed from Calcutta by a body on which they are of necessity represented very inadequately, and which is primarily concerned with the educational interests of another province, shows that it is urgently necessary to provide Bihar and Orissa with its own university and its own governing body which will be concerned solely with the educational needs of Bihar and Orissa. The immediate creation of a provincial university is strongly urged by the educated public, who view with much dissatisfaction the present system of control by an alien body whose senate contains only twelve representatives of Bihar and Orissa, while there is not a single representative on the Syndicate. This measure is necessary to satisfy the natural aspirations of the people of the province, and is a natural corollary of the action which has already been taken in giving them a separate Local Government and a separate High Court. It would be in the highest degree inconvenient if the province were compelled to wait a number of years for this most pressing reform. Nor is there any necessity for delay. The colleges of Bihar and Orissa already contain at least as many students as did the University of Allahabad in the year of its foundation, and His Honour in Council is assured that a satisfactory body of Fellows could be found within the province. The present Patna College could be used, practically without addition, as a temporary meeting place for the university, and its board of studies and other component bodies.

28. No special grant would be needed, for the purpose of initiating this type of university. It could meet all expenses immediately necessary from examination and other fees, which would bring in roughly Rs. 24,000 a year, and from the grant of Rs. 21,000 allotted by the Government of India for non-Government colleges. There is also the recent Imperial grant of a lakh of rupees a year. In these circumstances I am to urge that immediate steps may be taken to form the existing colleges in Bihar and Orissa into a new university with its headquarters at Patna.

29. A draft Bill³⁴ designed to give effect to the above proposals is appended to this letter. The object of the Bill is not only to provide the province at once with its own self-contained university, but also to furnish a starting point from which, as soon as practicable, to work up to the full scheme prepared by the university committee, subject to the modifications which have already been indicated.

30. In conclusion I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to accord their sanction to the acquisition of the site selected by the committee for the university. Whatever changes in matters of detail may be made the area of the land required will not be materially affected. The estimated cost (Rs. seven lakhs) is within the amount of the capital grant which the Government of India gave for this purpose in 1913-14, and it is most important that the land should be acquired at once, and the necessary preliminary measures taken to drain and level it, and to lay out roads, plants, trees etc., in anticipation of the time when it will be possible to start building. The value of land in the neighbourhood of Patna is already rising, and the process will continue more rapidly when Government and the High Court are established in the New Capital, which immediately adjoins the site selected for the University.

Consequently if any delay occurs in taking up the land, the amount which will have to be paid for it will be proportionately increased.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. McPherson,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government.

Education Department, A Proceedings,

March 1916, No. 14.

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No. 1246-E., dated the 29th June 1915.

Demi-official letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department.

To the Hon'ble Mr. L. Porter, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am directed to refer to paragraph 27 of my letter no. 962-E., dated the 28th May 1915, in which the Local Government asked for permission to establish the Patna University at once, on the lines of the Allahabad University and to amplify the reasons given in that paragraph why this is regarded by Sir Charles Bayley and his colleagues as a matter of urgent necessity.

Briefly stated the Calcutta University is entirely out of touch with the local conditions prevailing in this province, and has no sympathy with the desire of the Local Government to see improvement made in respect of discipline, both in schools and colleges, and a more efficient system of education introduced. This will be more clearly seen from the following practical illustrations:—

(1) The Calcutta University has refused to adopt a proposal made by the Local Government that Headmasters of schools should be required to state in a transfer certificate the reasons why the boy is leaving. Under rule 5, Chapter XXIII, of the University Regulations the Registrar's fee receipt in the case of a failed candidate is equivalent to a transfer certificate. This rule refers to college students, but it is applied also to plucked Matriculation candidates, who are admitted to any High School on the production of such a receipt. We recently had a case in which a political suspect gained admission to a school in this province through the production of such a receipt.

(2) At present the recognition, and withdrawal of recognition, of High Schools rest solely with the University, which does not even take the trouble to inform the Director of Public Instruction of the orders of this nature which are passed by it. It is most desirable that the power of recognition should be exercised by the Director of Public Instruction, but the change is not likely to be made until the province has a University of its own.

(3) Under the rules of our Education Department no alteration may be made in the age shown in the admission book of a High School. The University, however, has recently issued a circular direct to the Headmasters of schools, and without the knowledge of the Local Government, permitting the revision of age entries on application being made to the Registrar. The Local Government feel strongly that this procedure is wholly wrong.

(4) The University has recently made a considerable reduction in the minimum age of Matriculation candidates,³⁵ in spite of the opposition of the official representatives of this province and of Bengal.

(5) The Local Government are in favour of introducing a school leaving certificate examination, but this measure is not likely to be a success unless the examination is recognized by the University as a substitute for

the Matriculation examination. It is in the highest degree unlikely that the Calcutta University will grant such recognition.

In conclusion, I am to forward an extract from a speech delivered at the last meeting of our Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay³⁶ which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has reason to believe, from newspaper comments and otherwise, represents the general opinion amongst the educated classes of this province.

ENCLOSURE :

Extract from a speech delivered at the meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held in April 1915—by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay.

"There is one matter of great public importance to which I beg leave to make a special reference and that is the establishment of a University in our Province, in order to make it self-contained as early as possible. We are all aware that the Patna University Committee appointed by your Honour has submitted a scheme for it, which I believe now awaits the consideration of the Government of India. If we have not progressed beyond that stage we all recognise that it could not be, regard being had to the importance of the matter and the abnormal conditions created by the war. I am loath therefore to urge upon the attention of the Government any project involving such large expenditure as the establishment of the Patna University, recommended by the Committee, does. But I venture to think that steps can at once be taken to give this Province a separate University of the type of the Calcutta University for the present—until the financial situation is eased and the Government be in a position to take steps to establish a residential and teaching University of the type recommended by the Committee. I wish to guard myself against the supposition that I am against the residential and teaching University of that or a better type, but I do think that it will be many many years before such a type of University can come into being amongst us. Meanwhile the interests of education in this Province suffer in more ways than one by reason of its administration by the Calcutta University. That body has hardly the time, much less the inclination now, to bestow any thought on the rapidly growing educational needs of our Province, and it is admittedly an institution in which this Province is but very poorly represented. The people of Bihar and Orissa may be excused if they think that they are not fairly dealt with by the Calcutta University, in the Councils of which they have practically no voice. But apart from this, the drawbacks arising out of the anomalous situation of this province in this respect are now so serious that they furnish, in my opinion, a complete justification for the establishment of a separate University without much delay. The existing educational institutions in our Province are sufficient to form the nucleus of a separate University. If I mistake not, at the time the Allahabad University

was first started, the United Provinces had not better material for it than we already have at present. Therefore, the sooner we have a University of our own, the better will it be for our future advancement. I hope your Honour's Government will consider the suggestion which I have ventured to put forward."

*Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 11.*

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No. 143, dated the 12th July 1915.

Demi-Official Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, To the Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department.

I am desired to reply to your demi-official letter no. 1246-E., dated the 29th June 1915, regarding the urgency of establishing the Patna University.

2. As regards the immediate question, it will be considered with all possible expedition. I have already telegraphed asking if Sir Edward Gait³⁷ may discuss informally with the Department when he comes to Simla.

3. Perhaps, however, a few remarks will not be out of place on the various points put forward in your letter as showing that the Calcutta University is out of touch with the local conditions.

4. As regards point (2) it had been intended to introduce a Bill removing the power of recognising schools entirely from the University and giving it to the Local Government. But, as it was felt that the Bill was of a controversial nature, its introduction has been postponed.

As regards (4) the University had proposed a reduction in the age for Matriculation, but the Government, with whom lies the final sanction of changes in the Regulations, are yet considering the matter.

As to (5) it is, of course, doubtful whether it would be worthwhile addressing the Calcutta University regarding the recognition of the school leaving certificate before the Patna University is established, but it is perhaps not certain that the University would refuse its recognition.

5. Points (1) and (3) are rather more serious. As stated in your letter, Rule 5 of Chapter XXIII of the Regulations applies only to college students. It is presumed that the Local Government already have their own departmental rules regarding the transfer of school pupils. It is not understood that your letter suggests that the Government of India should take any action in this matter; but, any way, it would be difficult for them

to do so without the official correspondence before them. As to (3) it is presumed that the Local Government have pointed out to the University that there are already departmental rules on the subject of the age entries. There appears to be no regulation regarding the change of such entries. If departmental rules on the subject were non-existent, then the proper course would appear to be for the University to submit a regulation. As, however, it appears that there are departmental rules, it might be contended that in the absence of any University Regulation, the departmental rules should be adhered to.

6. The suggestions contained in the two preceding paragraphs are thrown out in case the Local Government should find it necessary to take any action, pending the establishment of the University,

Education Department, Deposit Proceedings,
July 1915, No. 11.

11

Confidential.

No. 1432, dated Simla, the 20th August 1915.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department.

I have the honour to reply to your letter No. 962-E.; dated the 28th May 1915, in which proposals are made for the establishment of a University at Patna.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council generally accepts the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Local Government's resolution of the 19th May 1913. It is proposed however to postpone the establishment of the Sanskrit College and to omit, at least for the present, the hall for those who pay higher fees and the archaeological museum. The Bihar National College will be left in the city, open only to students whose parents reside in the town and taking the place of the non-collegiate Department proposed by the Committee. These modifications will reduce the ultimate capital expenditure from Rs. 77,40,030 to Rs. 60,50,698, and the ultimate total recurring expenditure from Rs. 10,09,424, to Rs. 7,16,160. This last sum will be further reduced by the anticipated receipts in the way of fees, etc., which are now estimated at Rs. 1,58,165, and (it is presumed) by the present cost of the Government colleges at Patna and of college scholarships, but not by the present grant to the Bihar National

College (*vide* page 120 of the Committee's report). The net recurring cost will accordingly be Rs. (6,16,160 - 2,81,165 =) 3,34,995. The Government of India have allotted for this scheme 8 lakhs non-recurring and 1 lakh recurring. Inclusive of the accumulations of the recurring grant, 11 lakhs are now held in provincial balances for the initiation of this scheme.

3. The Local Government request that they may be allowed to notify and acquire a plot of land for the Central University, valued at 7 lakhs. It is understood from an informal discussion which has taken place with the Hon'ble Sir E. Gait that it is intended to pay the award in the financial year 1916-1917 and that there is no need for any addition to this year's budget provision. Separate orders will issue on this point. The Government of India will also examine the proposed establishment. It may be necessary to address you again on this subject also. But the Government of India will not permit this correspondence to interfere with the early presentation of the case to the Secretary of State and the introduction of the Bill. But, before any action can be taken, I am to say that the following matters must be considered.

4. *Constitution.* The Government of India observe that the salary of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor at Rs. 2,500 a month, has been included in the estimate appended to your letter, but that it is proposed for the present to employ an honorary Vice-Chancellor. The Government of India are inclined to think that a whole-time paid Vice-Chancellor will be particularly necessary during the early stages when organisation is in progress, and that, even if, as is subsequently recommended in your letter, the University be started at once with existing materials, the postponement of this measure would not be in the best interests of the University. Again, owing to the attractions which such an honorary post holds for public man, the precedent, once established, might be difficult to break. The Government of India, however, while they are of opinion that there should from the outset be a paid, whole-time Vice-Chancellor, consider that his emolument should, as in the case of Dacca be Rs. 2,000-100-2,500.

It is suggested that the Senate number 60, that the Syndicate do not exceed 16 in number, and that the latter body be not (with the exception of the two *ex-officio* members contemplated) wholly elected by the Senate and Faculties, but contain a strong admixture of principals and professors. It is also suggested that the full control over all academic matters be entrusted to the Syndicate, subject to discussion (but not to active interference) by the Senate.

5. *The Constituent Colleges.* The Government of India have given careful consideration to the apprehensions expressed by the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga and others regarding the establishment of a Mission college as part of the central institution.

They agree, however, that, under the safeguards described in paragraph 14 of your letter, there is no fear of proselytisation. From the educational point of view, the inclusion of such a college in a self-contained institution may be open to objection. But if it is clearly understood and also expressed in the Act of Incorporation that the teachers of all colleges situated in the University area are subject to the orders of the Syndicate regarding the arrangements for inter-collegiate lectures and tutorial work, they agree that the difficulties are perhaps more than counterbalanced by the assistance which a Mission body may be expected to afford in the instructional and social life of the University. They would only insist on a very clear pronouncement as to the subordination of any such college to the general design and intention of the University and regarding the conditions laid down on page 28 of the Committee's report. The central colleges may well retain their own characteristics and to a large extent their own social life. But they cannot be regarded as entirely separate entities—least of all with reference to instruction.

For reasons presently to be stated, the Government of India lay great stress upon the limitation of collegiate centres. Four centres are contemplated in the scheme. The Government of India would have preferred a smaller number but appreciate the reasons which have led the Local Government to recognise existing conditions. They consider that all colleges established in the future should be located at one or more of these centres. With a view to avoiding difficulties in the future, they consider that a provision to this effect should be included in the Bill.

6. *Legislation.* The necessary legislation will, in accordance with precedent and with the principle that universities constitute a matter of imperial importance, be conducted in the Imperial Legislative Council. The Government of India will consider the suitability of the form of Bill attached to your letter. They would merely point out at this stage that the Bill described in Section 13 of that draft as "the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914", has not yet been introduced. This consideration is of particular importance in regard to the recognition of high schools. It is understood that the school leaving certificate will be the ordinary door of admission to the University and that matriculation will be limited to private candidates including those who have studied at schools not yet deemed fit for inclusion in a school leaving certificate scheme, and who will be regarded only as private candidates. Apart therefore from the general considerations adduced in paragraphs 93 and 94 of the Report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London and in the Report of the Consultative Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools, it is apparent that the control of secondary education (which is at present exercised by the University of Calcutta in regard to recognition) cannot in any way vest in the University of Patna. The Government of India would be glad to receive the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on this point especially as regards the retention in the Bill of any

such provision as that contained in Section 25 (2) (o) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904. At the same time, the Government of India must reserve to themselves complete freedom of judgement in dealing with this point.

7. Subject to the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on these matters and to the final decision of the Governor-General in Council, the Government of India will, on receipt of a reply, place the scheme before the Secretary of State. In doing so, they will be conscious that the scheme is not ideal. It is a departure from the complete type of teaching and residential University. It continues the old affiliating type. It fails to carry out the principle that there should be no severance between undergraduate and post graduate work. It does not provide against the inclusion in the colleges of classes which it is being more and more fully realised should properly be relegated to schools. In some respects, the alternative scheme included in Minute No. 1³⁸ attached to the Committee's report affords an attractive compromise. But the Government of India recognise the difficulties—the impossibility of discarding institutions which have grown up under the existing system, and the impropriety of ignoring local opinion. They cannot however contemplate the growth of new centres of collegiate instruction which, owing to their isolation will be devoid of the conditions making for a healthy collegiate life. Hence their insistence on the limitation of future institutions to the four centres contemplated by the Committee. They anticipate that if this system of grouping is carried out, one or more of these centres will gradually develop into separate self-contained universities—a consummation which will be educationally far preferable to an increase of collegiate centres and which is likely to give satisfaction to local sentiment. They also desire to emphasise the probability of the ultimate restriction of colleges to those students who have really completed their school education—a point which has practical bearing on the question of the provision of accommodation. At the same time, the Government of India would deprecate any restriction of the growth of new colleges, provided adequate arrangements are made for their staff and equipment. The demand for higher education is increasing and may be expected to increase very rapidly in Bihar and Orissa under the auspices of the new University. The grouping of new colleges in the recognized centres will not retard the growth of higher instruction and will greatly add to its value.

8. In paragraphs 27 and 28 of your letter you state that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is anxious to start the University at once with existing materials and that this course is urged by the educated public. The Government of India have no doubt that the Local Government have carefully considered the sufficiency of these materials for the formation of a suitable Senate, Syndicate and University Staff. They also feel that it would be unfortunate if any immediate action were to prejudice the ultimate character of the scheme. They would prefer that the Bill be

drawn with an eye to the ultimate intentions of the Local Government. They think this might be done in such a way (perhaps with the addition of a few transitory provisions) as not to preclude the immediate establishment of the University. With a view to carrying out the wishes of the Local Government, addressing the Secretary of State at once and introducing the necessary legislation at the nearest possible opportunity, they would be glad to receive an early reply to these observations.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 15.*

12

No. 1571-E., dated Ranchi, the 25th-26th August 1915.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Simla.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1432, dated the 20th instant,³⁹ in which you convey the views of the Government of India on the proposals made by the Local Government for the establishment of a University at Patna. In paragraph 7 of your letter you say that the Government of India propose to address the Secretary of State at once and to introduce the necessary legislation at the nearest possible opportunity and you ask therefore for an early reply to the observations of the Government of India. In view of the urgency of the matter; and of the fact that the whole question has already been very fully examined and discussed in all its aspects both by the officers of Government and the general public, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has not thought it necessary to defer his reply in order to consult them on the suggestions made in your letter. He notes that separate orders will issue on the subject of the acquisition of the land required for the central university.

2. *Constitution.* His Honour in council accepts the view of the Government of India that there should be from the outset a paid whole-time Vice-Chancellor; and he is prepared to agree to the salary proposed in paragraph 4 of your letter *viz.* Rs. 2,000-100-2,500. The strength of the Senate and the Syndicate suggested in your letter appears to be suitable, but in order to permit of a reasonable degree of elasticity, and, in particular, to meet the present situation when the number of persons qualified for appointment or election to these bodies is smaller than will be the case later on, I am to suggest that the strength of the Senate might

range from 40 to 60 and that of the Syndicate from 12 to 16.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has no objection to the proposal that some members of the Syndicate should be nominated, instead of all being elected by the Senate and Faculties as provided in the Indian Universities Act of 1904. This was the procedure recommended by the Patna University Committee; and the only reason why the Local Government did not adopt it in the first instance was because they thought that the necessary legal basis for the Patna University could most easily be provided by the adaptation of the Indian Universities Act of 1904. If that course had been followed, there appeared to be no sufficient reason, in view of the provisions of section 15 (2)⁴⁰ for differentiation between the Patna University and the Universities already established. His Honour in Council is prepared to accept the conclusion of the Government of India that the full control over all academic matters be entrusted to the Syndicate subject to discussion, but not to active interference, by the Senate.

4. *The Constituent Colleges.* The Lieutenant-Governor in Council notes that the Government of India agree to the inclusion of a *mission* college as part of the central institution subject to the condition that clear pronouncement should be made as to the subordination of this college to the general design and intention of the University, and regarding the conditions laid down on page 28 of the Committee's Report. His Honour in Council fully accepts the view that a limitation of collegiate centres is most desirable, and that, while the establishment of fresh colleges with adequate staff and equipment should be encouraged, such colleges should be located at one or other of the existing centres. It is open to question, however, whether the establishments of colleges elsewhere should be definitely prohibited by law. Education in Bihar and Orissa is still in its infancy, and it is impossible to foresee clearly what the future developments will be. Should any scheme hereafter be brought forward for the opening of colleges at new centres, the proposal would no doubt be examined very critically both by the Local Government and the Government of India, and it would not be accepted unless very strong reasons in support of it were forthcoming.

5. *Legislation.* The Lieutenant-Governor in Council notes that the necessary legislation will be effected in the Imperial Legislative Council. His views regarding the door of admission to the University have been correctly interpreted in paragraph 6 of your letter; and, this being the case, he is of opinion that no provision corresponding to section 25 (2) (o) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904,⁴¹ is either necessary or expedient. He holds strongly that the sole control of secondary education should vest in the executive Government. Experience has shown that the existing system, under which control is exercised partly by Government and partly by the Calcutta University, is productive of administrative inconvenience, is liable to lead to undesirable friction, and is not in the best

interests of education. The Governing body of the University will find ample scope for its energies in guiding and developing university education.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has already explained why he considers the immediate establishment of a separate university for Bihar and Orissa to be a matter of urgent administrative necessity, and has satisfied himself that there will be no difficulty in forming a suitable Senate and Syndicate and University staff. Provided that the scheme for a separate university is not delayed, he has no objection to the proposal that the Bill should be drawn with an eye to the ultimate intentions of the Local Government.

7. In conclusion, I am to express the gratification of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council at the prompt and sympathetic way in which his recommendations for the creation of a provincial University have been dealt with by the Government of India, and to express his earnest hope that the necessary legislation will be effected at the earliest possible opportunity.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 18.*

13

Telegram No. 1651-E., dated Ranchi, the 7th September 1915.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Jennings says that fresh reference to Local Government is impending, regarding statutory restriction of outlying colleges to present centres. Lieutenant-Governor in Council desires, therefore, to explain that if Government of India are still in favour of such restriction he is quite willing to accept it.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 20.*

14

Confidential.

No. 1517, dated Simla, the 7th September 1915.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter no. 1571-E., dated the 25th August 1915, regarding the establishment of a University at Patna. As regards paragraph 6 of that letter, the Government of India consider that the enclosed scheme⁴² may serve as a tentative basis for legislation. It has been informally discussed with Mr. Jennings, the Director of Public Instruction. It appears to provide both for immediate requirements and for the ultimate arrangements. Provided that, on closer examination, the Government of India do not consider any further modification to be necessary, and provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council sees no difficulties in the proposals, they propose to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the introduction of the bill at the earliest possible date. Though, in accordance with the terms of your telegram of the 26th August 1915, the Government of India anticipate that the Local Government will accept this scheme, they desire that His Honour in Council should have an opportunity of considering it before it is laid before the Secretary of State. But the communication to the Secretary of State will not be delayed unless the Government of India receive early intimation that the Local Government desire action to be stayed for purposes of further consideration.

2. There is, however, one fundamental point on which it is felt that a reference is necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council doubts whether the establishment of colleges elsewhere should be definitely prohibited by law. The reasons why restriction is regarded as necessary are stated in paragraph 7 of this Department's letter no. 1432, dated the 20th August 1915. The Government of India are of opinion that a vital principle of this kind should find expression in the Bill, and that its omission from the bill will not only create in the public mind a wrong estimate of the character of the University, but is also likely at some future date seriously to embarrass the Local Government. It is on the supposition that there will be such restriction and that this restriction will be regarded as an integral part of the organization that the Government of India have given ready approval to a scheme which may meet with criticism in some quarters. The Government of India would be glad to have a telegraphic communication on this subject. They assume that the four collegiate centres would be Cuttack, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Hazaribagh. The B.N. College,

which will remain in Bankipore for the convenience of those who reside in that city, will be sufficient for this end; and it is obvious that residents of other parts of the province, if they desired to undergo education at its headquarters, would report to the University and not to the B.N. College.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 19.*

15

Telegram, dated Ranchi, the 14th September 1915.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,
Education Department,

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,
Simla.

Local Government accept scheme for Patna University outlined in your letter no. 1517 of 7th September.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 21.*

16

No. 15 dated, Simla, 29th October 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION

To the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain,⁴³ His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

We have the honour to address you regarding the proposed university at Patna. The project was mentioned in paragraph 45 of our resolution in the Department of Education, no. 301-C.D., dated the 21st February, 1913. We now forward the documents⁴⁴ mentioned in the schedule regarding this scheme.

2. A Committee, constituted for this purpose, prepared a careful report. The local Government, after inviting and considering public opinion on the scheme as set forth in that report, addressed us in their letter no.

962-E., dated the 28th May, 1915. They discussed the criticisms received, suggested certain retrenchments in the cost, and proposed an immediate beginning with the materials and the funds at present available. We found certain difficulties in the scheme—notably in the proposal to postpone the appointment of a whole time paid Vice-Chancellor, the failure to set any limitation on the number of collegiate centres, and the form of legislation suggested. In July our Department of Education had the advantage of an informal discussion with the Hon'ble Sir E. Gait upon these and minor points. A satisfactory agreement was reached, and the local Government were addressed in a letter no. 1432, dated the 20th August, 1915. The local Government in their letter no. 1571-E., dated the 25th August, 1915, accepted the arrangements agreed upon and at the same time expressed their willingness to accept any arrangement in which Mr. Jennings, their Director of Public Instruction, might concur. The enclosed "Draft outline of the scheme of the Patna University" was accordingly made, and was discussed between our Department of Education and Mr. Jennings. The draft outline, as agreed upon, was forwarded to the local Government with a letter no. 1517, dated the 7th September, 1915, which dealt with the single outstanding point of difference—the fixing of some statutory limitation to the number of collegiate centres. Before receipt of this letter the local Government withdrew their objection to this provision.

3. The scheme, as set forth in the Committee's report, was estimated to cost Rs. 77,40,030 capital and Rs. 10,09,424 recurring. The local Government in their letter of the 28th May, 1915, proposed certain modifications—the postponement of the establishment of a Sanskrit College, of the hall for those who pay higher fees and of the archaeological museum, and also the retention of one college in Bankipore city outside the university area. These modifications reduce the sums just mentioned to Rs. 60,50,698 and Rs. 7,16,160 respectively. The second of these figures represents gross cost and will be reduced by present cost, estimated fees, etc., to approximately Rs. 4,34,995 net. We have already allotted 8 lakhs non-recurring and 1 lakh recurring for this scheme. The recurring allotment has accumulated for three years. Hence there are 11 lakhs held in provincial balances for purposes of the university. But, owing to the now accepted necessity of curtailing expenditure as far as possible, and particularly expenditure in excess of current revenues, the local Government cannot at present draw freely against the sum which is thus at credit.

4. Following the precedent of the Dacca University case, we propose to address you separately regarding the building project and the establishment. In the present communication we treat of the constitution. We would only remark, in reference to the building project, that the local Government have strongly pressed for permission to acquire the university site at a cost of 7 lakhs. As the value of the land is likely to rise considerably its early acquisition would *per se* be very desirable; but for the

reason mentioned at the end of the preceding paragraph it is doubtful whether funds can be allotted for the purpose in the coming year. We enclose for your information a copy of the correspondence which has hitherto passed on this subject and would ask your formal sanction, in advance of the submission of the building project, to the acquisition of the land as soon as the financial difficulty can be surmounted.

5. In paragraph 3 of their letter of the 28th May, 1915, the local Government admit that the creation of a university on the lines proposed will involve such heavy expenditure that it can only be carried out gradually as funds become available and they express their desire to inaugurate the institution on a more modest scale with the colleges which already exist. This proposal is further expanded in paragraphs 27-29 of their letter. The existing colleges will form the nucleus of the university, with its headquarters at Patna. The transfer of the Patna College to the new university site, and the erection of the additional colleges which are contemplated on that site, will be undertaken only as funds permit. The expenditure will in the first instance be recurring and will be met from the sources described in paragraph 28 of the local Government's letter. The main item will be the pay of the Vice-Chancellor (Rs. 2,000-100-2,500). The local Government have strongly pressed upon us the necessity for the early inauguration of the university. We support their views. The present disposition of the colleges is such that an immediate beginning can be made without prejudice to the ultimate scheme, the transition to which will be easy. The gradual development of the university, rendered imperative by the present financial stringency and the difficulty which is to be apprehended in the recruitment of suitable professors, will in some ways be an advantage. On this subject we would repeat the observations made in the concluding part of paragraph 10 of our Educational despatch no. 14, dated the 15th October, 1915,⁴⁵ on the subject of the Dacca University. The only point on which we have differed in the matter from the views of the local government is the form of legislation. We were doubtful whether their proposals would be altogether suitable to subsequent developments. We think that a self-contained Act will be convenient for expressing the provisions of a scheme, which will differ in some radical respect from that of our present universities. We have accordingly framed the draft outline which is enclosed. We propose to adopt this as the basis of legislation.

6. In presenting this constitution, we desire to repeat what we have said in paragraph 5 of our despatch regarding the Dacca University on the subject of legislation and of the devolution of important powers to the university and the local Government by embodying many of the provisions in regulations. It will also be seen that in certain respects our proposals regarding these two universities are similar—the relations, as regards teaching, of the university and the colleges situated at headquarters; the apportionment of work among the staff and the infusion of an inspiring tone into all grades of instruction by attaching most of the university

professors to the college staffs; the appointment of professors; the financial arrangements; the holding of property and the framing of budgets; the emergency powers of the Chancellor; and the making of regulations. Here however the resemblance ends. In paragraph 45 of our Educational resolution of the 21st February, 1913,⁴⁶ we contemplated two kinds of new universities—in the first instance a separate university for each of the leading provinces, and secondly, local teaching and residential universities. Patna will belong to the former category, Dacca to the latter. We recognise that the provincial university must in some cases perpetuate many of the characteristics of the affiliating university. This aspect of the question is fully discussed in paragraph 7 of our letter of the 20th August, 1915, to the local Government. Some of those characteristics are now recognised as open to criticism. But, for the reasons stated in that paragraph, their continuance is inevitable. We propose to mitigate them in two ways. First, we have impressed on the local Government the necessity of restricting the number of college centres. We are aware that such restriction is likely to evoke some hostile comment and to expose Government to the charge of curtailing the facilities for higher education. But a properly devised system of scholarships will relieve any hardship likely to fall upon poor students from this arrangement, and the advantage of providing a scholastic environment and a sufficiently large body of teachers in each collegiate centre is incontestable. By no other means can the less efficiently equipped among the outlying colleges be guaranteed from the danger of mediocre ideals and the probability of degeneration into glorified high schools. No lesser measure of reform will justify the large expenditure which will eventually be made upon new universities of the provincial type. As the changes foreshadowed in paragraph 8⁴⁷ of our despatch regarding the Dacca University take place, not only will this concentration become more inevitable, but any difficulties it may entail will be sensibly decreased. Second, we look forward to the time when it will be possible "to sanction the conversion into local teaching universities, with power to confer degrees upon their own students, of those colleges which have shown the capacity to attract students from a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency". However desirable may appear the immediate creation of a sufficient number of purely local universities, so sudden a break with tradition and the existing order of things as would be involved in such a policy is out of the question. The change must be very gradually introduced. The present scheme fits in with our declared policy of gradual modification. Varieties in constitution will have the advantage of widening experience. In the following paragraphs we proceed to comment on three of the salient features of the type which we propose for Patna.

7. *The Incorporated Body.* The Senate will be composed in much the same manner as are the senates of existing universities. The eight *ex-officio* Fellows will be those mentioned in the schedule attached to the

draft bill forwarded with the local Government's letter of the 28th May, 1915. The Syndicate will differ from present syndicates in containing a certain number of nominated members. This, together with the inclusion of the Principal of the Patna College as an *ex-officio* member, will ensure the proper representation of heads of colleges, while the direction that half the elected members shall belong to the university or college staffs will secure the interests of the professorial element.

8. *The Colleges of the University.* The general plan of the university will be a collection of constituent colleges on the university site at Patna, with the Bihar National College retained in the city of Bankipore to provide for the sons of residents in that city, and external colleges situated at four centres—Cuttack, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh. The number of colleges on the university site can be increased so as to include new Government and privately managed colleges. The number at the four proposed centres may also be indefinitely increased; but the number of centres themselves may not be increased. For the present, the Patna College will form the headquarters of the university. King's College and the Mission College will be erected only as funds permit and when the constituent institutions commence to concentrate on the university site. The committee contemplated extensive improvements in the external colleges. The improvements, though urgently required (save in the case of St. Columba's College) will be carried out as funds become available. Higher teaching will be carried out in the constituent colleges, certain concessions in this respect being permitted to the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack; whose distance from Patna, and the fact that it will serve a population different from that of Bihar, mark it out for special treatment and possibly for eventual elevation to the position of an independent teaching university.

9. *Admission.* The method of admission to the University courses is described in paragraph 6 of our Department of Education's letter of the 20th August, 1915, which, as stated in the reply, correctly interprets the views of the local Government. The usual door of admission will be the school leaving certificate. Matriculation will be limited to private candidates including those who have studied at schools not yet deemed fit for inclusion in the school leaving certificate scheme, for which a high standard will be required. Sir. E. Gait has assured our Department of Education (in the course of discussion) that the matriculation will be a stricter test than that of Calcutta. We think that these measures will go far to remedy the defect noticed in paragraph 8¹⁸ of our despatch regarding the Dacca University.

10. The other characteristics of this university are, we think, made sufficiently clear in the draft outline. We now ask your sanction to the introduction of the proposed legislation. We shall be glad of a telegraphic reply. Pending the issue of a despatch regarding establishment, we also

suggest that you should sanction the creation of the post of Vice-Chancellor on Rs. 2,000-100-2,500.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,⁴⁹

Hardinge of Penshurst.

Beauchamp Duff.

R.H. Craddock.

W.S. Meyer.

C.H.A. Hill.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 22.

17

Telegram dated the 5th January 1916.

From His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To His Excellency the Viceroy, Department of Education.

Patna University. Please refer to your Education despatch no. 15 of October 29th. In view of recent instructions enforcing economy in all administrative departments, I feel some hesitation about your proposals. If acquisition of land be sanctioned can you guarantee that work of University can proceed without expenditure on construction until the financial situation becomes favourable ? Besides the Vice-Chancellor, what would be the minimum additional establishment necessary ?

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1919, No. 23.

18

Telegram No. 32, dated the 11th January 1916.

From the Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education,
To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Department of Education.

Your 962-E., dated 28th May 1915. Patna University. Please state

whether Local Government can guarantee that if University is started there will be no expenditure until financial situation becomes favourable. Please state also what would be minimum establishment necessary (a) if there was paid Vice-Chancellor and (b) if Vice-Chancellor was unpaid ?

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 24.

19

Telegram No. 102-E.T., dated the 17th January 1916.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,
To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Your telegram No. 32-Education of 11th instant. Local Government can guarantee that if University is started there will be no expenditure on construction until financial situation becomes favourable. Minimum establishment necessary would not cost more than Rs. 50,000 with paid and Rs. 20,000 with unpaid Vice-Chancellor. Vice-Chancellor's salary is progressive and maximum has been taken for purpose of above estimate.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 25.

20

Telegram No. 70, dated the 25th January 1916.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, Department of Education,
To His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Your telegram dated January 5th. Patna University. Local Government telegraph they can guarantee, if University is started, there will be no expenditure on construction until financial situation becomes favourable, and that cost of minimum additional establishment necessary would be Rs. 20,000 besides Vice-Chancellor.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 26.

21

Telegram dated the 15th February 1916.

From His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To His Excellency the Viceroy, Department of Education.

Your telegram dated 25th January. Patna University. In view of assurance now given by Local Government I sanction three proposals contained in your Educational Despatch no. 15, dated 29th October, also additional establishment cost not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per year.

Education Department, A Proceedings,
March 1916, No. 28.

22

Telegram No. 233, dated the 29th January 1917.

From the Viceroy (Legislative Department),
To the Secretary of State for India.

Your telegram 15th February 1916, to Education and our Legislative Secretary's letter no. 135 (dated) 29th September last to permanent Under Secretary of State, Patna University.⁵⁰ In view of considerable criticism we propose, unless we hear from you, to modify scheme in several ways, of which following most important.

(1) Senate to have minimum of 60, maximum of 75, members including *ex-officio* members who will comprise all principals of colleges. Proportion of 50 out of 75 to be elected : 20 by teaching staff, 10 by registered graduates generally, 5 by graduates engaged in teaching in recognised secondary schools, and 15 by bodies or associations nominated by Chancellor from time to time.

(2) Senate to have general control in administrative matters including proposals to Government for admission of colleges to and removal from privileges of University. Syndicate to be independent of Senate as regards academic matters, which will be described in general terms.

(3) Whole-time Vice-Chancellor not to be insisted on.

(4) Establishment of colleges outside specified centres to be allowed with sanction of Government of India. Monghyr College to be left under Calcutta University.

Bill will be discussed and referred to Select Committee on February 7th. (Legislative.)

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 18.*

23

Telegram P., No. 538, dated the 15th March 1917.

From the Secretary of State for India,

To the Viceroy (Legislative Department).

Patna University Bill. Please refer to my telegram of the 5th ultimo. It has been suggested to me that the Bill should be postponed by you until the Commission of Enquiry into the Calcutta University has reported. I do not know whether this is possible, as Bill may have gone too far. It is urged that there is risk that the new University may be started on lines which the Calcutta enquiry may show to be capable of improvement, and it might be easier to postpone the present Bill than to introduce an Amending Act for Patna at a subsequent date. I should be glad to have your views on the subject.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 19.*

24

Telegram No. 793, dated the 21st March 1917.

From the Viceroy (Legislative Department),

To the Secretary of State for India.

Your telegram fifteenth March 1917. Patna University Bill. Bill with great difficulty has emerged from Select Committee with unanimous report and will be republished and taken into consideration in September. Local Government approve of measures as modified and are most anxious to get University without delay and we concur. In circumstances, we would deprecate postponement suggested by you, which we feel would be great

disappointment to Bihar non-official members who have co-operated in bringing Bill to present stage.⁵¹

*Educational Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 19.*

25

Telegram dated the 27th March 1917.

From the Secretary of State for India,

To the Viceroy (Education Department).

Patna University. I accept the view of your Excellency's Government. This is in reply to your telegram of the 21st instant.

*Education Department, A Proceedings,
June 1917, No. 21.*

26

No. 1254-E., dated 30th August 1917.

Demi-Official from the Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Department of Education, To the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Kindly refer to your demi-official No. 233-E., dated the 17th August, 1917, regarding the personnel of the Senate and the Syndicate of the Patna University. The lists forwarded with my letter of the 9th February, 1917, do not call for any revision so far as official changes are concerned, if the Bill becomes law before the 1st November next, except in the following minor particulars:

- (1) Mr. Sharfuddin will have ceased to be a Judge of the High Court, his place being taken by Sir Ali Imam. Numbers 2 to 6 should accordingly be renumbered 1 to 5, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., should be inserted as No. 6, and Mr. Saiyid Sharfuddin, Bar-at-Law, should be entered as No. 26.
- (2) The words "Principal, Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzafarpur", may be cut out after the name of Mr. Cooper in entry No. 47.

- (3) The words "The Hon'ble" should be inserted before the name of Colonel Bell in No. 15.
- (4) In entry No. 75, "Maulavi" should be altered to "Khan Bahadur".
- (5) In the list of the Syndicate "Principal, Ravenshaw College", should be added as No. 4 to the list of *ex-officio* members, and entry No. 9 in the list of ordinary members should be omitted, No. 10 to 15 being renumbered as Nos. 9 to 14.
- (6) The words "Officiating Principal, Greer Bhumihar Brahman College", should be transferred from the name of Mr. Owston Smith to the name of Mr. Ram Prashad Khosla.
- (7) For No. 1 of the ordinary members of the Syndicate should be substituted "The Hon'ble Justice Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.", and for No. 7 should be substituted Mr. Saiyid Sharf-ud-din, Barrat-Law".

If the Bill is not passed till the winter session, there will be further official changes in the first week of November, which will involve additional modifications of the lists, but these need not be considered at present.

2. As regards the point raised in paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to say that it is difficult for the Local Government to make suggestions without knowing the nature of the criticism that is likely to be levelled against the present lists. The composition of the two bodies was very fully considered by the Local Government, great care being taken to recognize and balance all sorts of varying interests. It was essential to include a strong professional element for the Faculties and the Boards of Studies, but at the same time the claims of non-officials representing the various communities and different shades of public opinion were not overlooked. The Local Government had reason to believe that on the whole the lists when made known were well received by the non-official Bihari members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and Jennings told us in March last that the only two points they were inclined to criticize were the omission of the name of Babu Rajendra Prashad⁵² from the Senate and that of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq from the Syndicate. The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo of Kanika has since complained that Orissa is not sufficiently represented on both bodies. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has considered whether anything can be done to meet these objections, without unduly altering the general composition of the Senate and Syndicate. He has no great objection to the inclusion of either Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq on the Syndicate or of Babu Rajendra Prashad in the Senate. The former is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and well known. The latter is said to be a distinguished University student who has taken the M.L.

degree. He belongs to the younger school of politicians and has made himself somewhat prominent both in the protest agitation against the original University Bill and in Champaran as an associate of Mr. Gandhi,⁵³ but he is said to be a person of considerable intellectual force and attainment and his presence may be useful in the Senate.

3. On a review of Schedule I, His Honour in Council thinks that two places of ordinary fellows might be set free, one to provide entry for Babu Rajendra Prashad, and one to admit of the addition of another Oriya fellow, the Hon'ble Babu Braja Sundar Das, whose name was the first of those suggested unofficially by the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika. The names in the present list which may be omitted for the purpose are No. 35 Mr. J. Maclean and No. 47 Mr. R.F. Cooper. Both are at present on deputation to military duty. The latter, when he returns, will probably revert to his appointment as Principal of the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College and will come in as an *ex-officio* fellow. A place will be found, if necessary, for the former in connection with future changes.

4. As regards the Syndicate, the Local Government consider that any disturbance of its general balance should be firmly opposed, but they have no objection to a reconsideration of two names, viz., those of the Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das and the Hon'ble Khwaja Muhammad Nur, if the Bihar and Orissa non-official members of the Imperial Council desire such reconsideration, *provided always* that an Oriya be substituted for the former and a Muhammadan for the latter. This leaves an opening for the Hon'ble Babu Gopabandhu Das⁵⁴ whose name was advocated by the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika and for the Hon'ble Mazhar-ul-Haq whose name was suggested in March last.

*Legislative Department, A Proceedings,
October 1917, Nos. 27-52.*

27

Dated 6th September 1917.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Sahay, to the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair.

Mr. Jennings, Mr. Walsh,⁵⁵ Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq and myself are agreed to the following changes in the composition of the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University and I beg to place them before you for your consideration. I have not the advantage of the views of the Raja of Kanika, as he is not here.

Senate

1. Babu Rajendra Prasad, M.A., M.L., in place of Mr. Maclean (No. 35).
2. Hon'ble Babu Braja Sundar Das,⁵⁶ (Orissa) in place of Mr. R. F. Cooper (No. 47).

Syndicate

1. Hon'ble Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq in place of Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Noor (No. 5).

*Legislative Department, A Proceedings,
October 1917, Nos. 27-52.*

28

ACT No. XVI OF 1917⁵⁷

(Passed by the Indian Legislative Council.)

(Received the assent of the Governor General, on the 18th September, 1917.)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE A UNIVERSITY AT PATNA.

Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a University at Patna, to be known as the Patna University; it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Patna University Act, 1917.
(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.⁵⁸
2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

“College” means a College of the university or an external College;
“College of the University” means the Patna College, the Training College for teachers at Patna, and any other educational institution admitted as a college of the University in accordance with this Act and Regulations;
“External College” means the Bihar National College, Bankipur, the Patna Law College, the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur, the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur, the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, the Diamond Jubilee College,

Monghyr, and any other educational institution admitted as an external college in accordance with this Act and the Regulations;

“Local Government” means the Local Government of Bihar and Orissa;

“Regulations” means Regulations for the time being in force of the University;

“Senate” means the University Senate;

“Syndicate” means the University Syndicate;

“University staff” means such persons as may be declared by the Regulations to be members of the University staff; and

“University” means the Patna University.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the first members of the Senate, and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Patna University.

(2) The Patna University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

(3) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, of promoting original research, of examining students and conferring degrees, of admitting educational institutions to its privileges, and of supervising and controlling the administration of colleges of the University in all matters of the education and discipline, and of inspecting and supervising external colleges.

4. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University:

- (i) the Chancellor;
- (ii) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (iii) the Senate;
- (iv) the Syndicate;
- (v) the Registrar; and
- (vi) such other authorities and officers as the Regulations may declare to be authorities or officers of the University.

5. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa for the time being.

(2) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University, and shall, when present, preside at Convocation of the University convened for the purpose of conferring degrees and for other purposes.

(3) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(4) The Chancellor shall finally decide any dispute with regard to the election of any person to be a member of the Senate or Syndicate.

(5) The Chancellor shall have the right of inspecting the University and of visiting and inspecting the colleges, both generally and for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Regulations. The Chancellor may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Regulations:

Provided that, before making any such order, he shall call upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, he shall consider the same.

6. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Local Government, and shall hold office for three years from the date of his appointment, on the expiration of which period, he may be re-appointed from time to time, provided that no such re-appointment shall be for a longer period than two years.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall, when present, preside at every meeting of any University authority of which he is a member and at Convocation of the University when the Chancellor is not present.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall appoint and control every officer and servant of the University (other than the members of the University Staff) whose aggregate emoluments do not exceed two hundred rupees per mensem.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the right of visiting and inspecting the colleges.

7. (1) The Senate shall consist of not less than sixty and not more than seventy-five Ordinary Fellows in addition to the following *ex-officio* Fellows,

namely:

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa;

(iii) the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Patna;

(iv) the Bishop of Chota Nagpur;

(v) the Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa; and

(vi) the Principals of all colleges in which instruction to a degree standard is given.

(2) The Ordinary Fellows of the first Senate shall be the persons specified in the First Schedule, and shall hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the Regulations.

(3) Upon the expiration of the period of office of the first Senate the next and every succeeding Senate shall include, in addition to be *ex-officio* Fellows hereinbefore referred to,—

(i) Fifty Ordinary Fellows to be elected in such manner as may be prescribed by the Regulations, of whom—

(a) twenty shall be elected by the teaching staffs of the colleges;

(b) five shall be elected by the graduate teachers of schools in which instruction to a standard to be prescribed by the Regulations is given;

(c) fifteen shall be elected by registered graduates other than any who may be included for the time being in the electorates referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b); and

(d) ten shall be elected by such associations or public bodies as the Chancellor may from time to time empower in this behalf, of whom such number shall be elected by each such association or body as the Chancellor may from time to time direct;

Provided that all such elections shall be made subject to such conditions as to the representation on the Senate of all the Faculties of the University and of persons permanently resident in the Orissa Division as shall be prescribed by the Regulations; and

(ii) Not less than ten and not more than twenty-five Ordinary Fellows to be nominated by the Chancellor subject to the Regulations.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Regulations, the Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for.

In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power—

(i) it shall determine—

(a) what degrees and diplomas shall be granted by the University;

(b) the course of study and the duration thereof;

(c) the time in a student's career at which such courses shall be taken;

(d) what subjects or groups of subjects shall be regarded as qualifying for each degree;

(e) whether any new subject of instruction shall be included in the curriculum of the University or of any of its colleges, or whether any subject previously taught shall be omitted therefrom;

(f) whether the standard to which instruction is given in any subject shall be raised or lowered; and

(ii) it shall pass the Budget.

(5) Save on a reference made to it by not less than six members of the Syndicate jointly, the Senate shall not have power to review any act of the Syndicate duly done in the exercise of its powers under this Act or the Regulations in respect of any of the following matters:

(a) the appointment of members of the Faculties and Boards of Studies, the determination of the procedure of such Faculties or Boards and of the quorum of members required for the transaction of business;

(b) the appointment and remuneration of examiners and the determination of their duties and powers;

(c) the award of scholarships and prizes;

(d) the arrangements made for teaching during each session, including the University time-table of courses of instruction and of inter-collegiate lectures and classes;

(e) the prescription of text-books for the courses of study; and

(f) the general disciplinary control over the students of the University.

8. (1) The Syndicate shall consist of fourteen ordinary members in addition to the following *ex-officio* members, namely:

(i) the Vice-Chancellor,

(ii) the Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa,

(iii) the Principal of the Patna College, and

(iv) the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

(2) The ordinary members of the first Syndicate shall be the persons specified in the Second Schedule, and shall hold office for two years.

(3) Upon the expiration of the period of office of the ordinary members of the first Syndicate, the ordinary members of the next and every succeeding Syndicate shall be elected by the Senate from amongst its members in such manner as may be prescribed by the Regulations, but so as to include :

(a) at least one person permanently resident in the Orissa Division;

(b) not less than seven members of the University staff, or of the teaching staffs of the colleges;

(c) not less than three other persons who are not following the profession of education.

(4) In addition to the matters referred to in section 7(5), the Syndicate shall determine, subject to the provisions of section 7(4) and the Regulations, the standard of proficiency to be required for ordinary degrees, shall control the courses of study, the examinations and all matters of education in the colleges of the University, and shall be responsible for the supervision and inspection of such matters in the external colleges.

9. (1) No educational institution shall be admitted as a college unless the following conditions are complied with, namely :

(a) the admission of the institution as a college has, on application made, and after the Syndicate has recorded its opinion on such application, been approved by the Senate and the Local Government; and

(b) all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as colleges have been substantially complied with.

(2) No educational institution shall be admitted as a college of the University, unless the following conditions are complied with namely :

(a) the buildings of the institution are situate within the area, which has been, or may hereafter be, acquired for the purposes of the University;

(b) All provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as colleges of the University have been substantially complied with.

(3) No educational institution shall be admitted as an external college, unless the following conditions are complied with, namely :

- (a) in the case of an educational institution teaching to a degree standard, the buildings of the institution are situate in one of the following towns, namely :—Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, or Hazaribagh; provided that this condition may be dispensed with in any particular case if the Governor-General in Council so directs;
- (b) all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as external colleges have been substantially complied with.

10. (1) Any member of the Syndicate may bring forward a proposal that a college be deprived either in whole or in part, of its privileges.

(2) The Syndicate shall, after affording the governing body of the college all reasonable facilities for stating its objections to the proposal, consider the proposal and transmit a copy of its proceedings, including a copy of any representation which may be made by such governing body thereon, to the Senate.

(3) The Senate shall consider the proposal and shall, if it approves the same either with or without modification, transmit a copy of the proceedings of the Syndicate and of its own proceedings to the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary shall, in so far as it agrees with the opinion of the Senate, express its concurrence therewith, and thereupon, the college shall be deprived of such privileges as the decision of the Senate and the Local Government (which shall be communicated to it) may specify.

11. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no University in British India other than the Patna University shall, after the commencement of this Act, admit any educational institution in the province of Bihar and Orissa to any privileges whatever, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution in that province prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act :

Provided that any educational institution which, in accordance with the provisions of this section, has been deprived of any such privileges shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 9, be deemed to have been granted the like privileges by the Patna University.

12. The members of the University staff shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of the Syndicate and the Senate :

Provided that, in the case of a person paid from the funds of the University whose term of appointment does not extend beyond a total

period of six months, the appointment shall rest with the Syndicate subject to the sanction of the Chancellor.

13. The accounts of the University shall, once at least in every year, and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by auditors appointed by the Local Government, and a copy of the accounts, together with the auditors' report, shall be published in the local official Gazette.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Regulations—

(i) shall provide for the following matters :

- (a) the election and all matters connected therewith of Ordinary Fellows or members of the Senate and Syndicate and so as to include provisions for the adequate representation of all the Faculties of the University among the Fellows to be elected by the teaching staffs of the colleges;
- (b) the inclusion of persons permanently resident in the Orissa division among the nominated and elected Fellows of the Senate;
- (c) the duration of the term of office of the Ordinary Fellows or members of the Senate and Syndicate;
- (d) the maintenance for the purpose of constituting the electorate referred to in section 7(3)(i)(c) of a register of graduates including, for such period as may be thereby prescribed, graduates of any other University who are ordinarily resident in Bihar and Orissa, and the conditions subject to which entries may be made therein; and
- (e) the procedure to be followed at meetings of the Senate and Syndicate and the quorum of Fellows or members required to be present for the transaction of business; and

(ii) may provide for all or any of the following matters :

- (a) the constitution, powers and duties of the Faculties, Boards of Studies, or such other authorities or bodies, as it may be deemed necessary, from time to time, to appoint;
- (b) the conditions of appointment and the powers and duties of the Registrar, Professors and other officers of the University, whether being members of the University staff or not;
- (c) the constitution and functions of the governing bodies of the colleges;
- (d) the admission of educational institutions as colleges, and the withdrawal of privileges from colleges so admitted;

- (e) the admission of students to the University and their examination;
- (f) the residential arrangements for students of the University;
- (g) the mode of appointment and duties of examiners;
- (h) the conferment and withdrawal by the University of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions;
- (i) the general discipline and control of the University and of the colleges of the University;
- (j) the accounts to be kept and the use to be made of the funds of the University; and
- (k) generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) The first Regulations shall be drafted by the Vice-Chancellor, who shall submit the draft to the Senate for consideration. The Senate shall consider the draft and submit the same, with such additions and alterations as it considers necessary, to the Local Government. The Local Government shall, if it accepts the draft as settled by the Senate, sanction the same. If it considers that any additions to, or alterations in the draft are necessary, it shall submit the draft with its proposals for the orders of the Governor-General in Council, and the first Regulations shall be the draft with such alterations or additions as he may sanction.

(3) If the Senate does not submit to the Local Government the draft of the Regulations within two months from the date on which it was first laid before that authority by the Vice-Chancellor, the Local Government may make the first Regulations, which when sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council shall have the same force as if they had been sanctioned under sub-section (2).

(4) The Senate may, from time to time, make new or additional Regulations, or may amend or repeal the Regulations.

(5) The Syndicate may from time to time lay before the Senate any proposals for new Regulations or for the amendment or repeal of any of the existing Regulations, and it shall be the duty of the Senate duly to consider all such proposals.

(6) All new Regulations, or additions to the Regulations, or amendments to, or repeals of, the Regulations, shall require the previous sanction of the Local Government, which may sanction, disallow, or remit the same for further consideration.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 7(2).]

ORDINARY FELLOWS OF THE FIRST SENATE.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edmund Pelly Chapman.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basanta Kumar Mullick, B.A. (Cantab.).
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis Reginald Roe.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Atkinson, K.C.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jwala Prashad, B.A., LL.B. (Alld.).
6. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. E.H.C. Walsh, C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue.
8. The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika.
9. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, B.A., B.L. (Cal.).
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haq, Bar-at-Law.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. H. LeMesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner, Orissa Division.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, I.S.O.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. C.E.A.W. Oldham, Commissioner, Patna Division.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, Chief Secretary to Government.
15. The Hon'ble Colonel G.J.H. Bell, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. L.C. Adami, Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, C.I.E., M.A., B.L. (Cal.).
18. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Rishi Kanta Sen.
19. The Hon'ble Raja Kirtyanand Sinha, B.A., (Alld.).
20. The Hon'ble Mr. W.A. Ironside.
21. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Hussain.
22. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur,
B.A., B.L.(Cal.).
23. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Dvarika Nath, B.A., LL.B. (Alld.).
24. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Singh,
M.A., B.L. (Cal.).
25. The Hon'ble Babu Gopabandhu Das, B.A., B.L. (Cal.).
26. Mr. Sharf-ud-din, Bar-at-Law.

27. Mr. Hasan-Imam, Bar-at-Law.
28. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law.
29. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhru-ud-din B.A., B.L. (Cal.).
30. Mr. P. Kennedy, M.A. (Cal.), P.R.S., Muzaffarpur.
31. Mr. R.L. Ross, M.A. (Oxon.), District Judge, Patna.
32. Mr. T.S. McPherson, M.A. (Edin.), District Judge.
33. Dr. D.B. Spooner, B.A., Ph.D.
34. Dr. A. McWilliam, D.Sc., Imperial Metallurgist, Sakchi.
35. Babu Rajendra Prasad, M.A., M.L.
36. Mr. G.E. Fawcett, M.A. (Oxon.).
37. Dr. K.S. Caldwell, B.Sc. (Wales), M.A., Ph.D. (Leipzig.), F.I.C., F.C.S.
38. Mr. E.A. Horne, M.A. (St. Andrew's University).
39. Mr. W.V. Duke, B.A. (R.U.I.). M.A., (T.C.D.).
40. Mr. R. McCombe, B.A. (T.C.D.).
41. Mr. F.R. Blair, M.A. (Edin.).
42. Mr. W.W. Thompson Moore, B.A. (T.C.D.).
43. Mr. Owston Smith, M.A. (Cantab.).
44. Mr. J.S. Armour, M.A. (Glasgow).
45. Mr. P.O. Whitlock, B.A. (Cantab.), B.A. (Victoria).
46. Mr. R.P. Khosla, B.A. (Oxon.).
47. The Hon'ble Babu Braja Sundar Das.
48. The Rev. G.J. Dann.
49. The Rev. Father Van Hoeck.
50. The Rev. G.C. Forrester.
51. The Rev. H.G.S. Kennedy, M.A. (T.C.D.).
52. Babu Sarat Chandra Ray, M.A., B.L.
53. Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E.
54. Mr. C.S. Taylor, Principal, Sabour Agricultural College.
55. Mr. R.W.F. Shaw, M.A. (Aberdeen).
56. Mr. F. Walford, A.R.C.S., M.I.M.E., Principal, Bihar School of Engineering.
57. Rai Bahadur Jogesh Chandra Ray, M.A. (Cal.).
58. Rai Bahadur Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., B.L. (Cal.).

59. Mr. Ashutosh Chatterji, M.A. (Cal.).
60. Mr. Jyotish Chandra Banerji, M.A. (Cal.).
61. Mr. Gopal Chandra Ganguli, M.A. (Cal.).
62. Pandit Ramavtar Sharma, M.A. (Cal.)
63. Mr. Atul Chandra Ganguli, B.A. (Cal.).
64. Mr. Barada Kanta Chattarji, M.A., B.L. (Cal.).
65. Pandit Kashi Nath Das, M.A. (Cal.).
66. Khan Sahib Muhammad Yasin.
67. Mr. Sharat Chandra Mazumdar, M.A. (Cal.).
68. Mr. Mohini Mohan Senapati, B.A. (Cal.).
69. Mr. Jogendra Nath Samaddar, B.A. (Cal.).
70. Khan Sahib Abdul Muqtadir.
71. Pandit Amreshwar Thakur, M.A. (Cal.), Professor, Behar National College.
72. Mr. Bir Chandra Sinha, M.A. (Cal.), Professor, Tej Narayan Jubilee College.
73. Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. (Alld.).
74. The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur.
75. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Zamir-ul-din Ahmad.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[See Section 8 (2).]

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SYNDICATE.

1. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.
2. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. C.E.A.W. Oldham, I.C.S., Commissioner, Patna Division.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, C.I.E.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul-Haq, Bar-at-Law.
6. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Dvarika Nath.
7. Mr. Sharf-ud-din, Bar-at-Law.
8. The Right Rev. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Chota Nagpur.
9. Dr. K.S. Caldwell.

10. Mr. E.A. Horne.
11. Mr. W. Owston Smith.
12. Mr. Ram Prasad Khosla, Offg. Principal, Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.
13. Mr. D.N. Sen, Principal, Bihar National College.
14. Mr. N.N. Raye, Principal, Tej Narayan Jubilee College.

This Bill was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the thirteenth day of September, 1917.

G.R. LOWNDES,
Vice-President.

I assent to this Bill.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 18th September, 1917.

Legislative Department, A Proceedings,
October 1917, No. 50.

NOTES

1. Sir Haviland LeMesurier, 1866-1931; born 22 June 1866; Indian Civil Service, 1884; Assistant Commissioner, Assam, 1892; C.I.E. 1903; Commissioner, Dacca, 1906; Chief Secretary, Government of East Bengal, 1909; C.S.I. 1910; Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1912; Member, Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, 1917-22; died 7 April 1931.
2. Sachchidanand Sinha, 1871-1950; born 10 November 1871; educated at Patna and Calcutta; practiced Law at Calcutta High Court 1893, Allahabad High Court, 1896, Patna High Court, 1916; Deputy President, Indian Legislature Assembly; Indian Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-26; Member, Imperial Legislative Council; Vice Chancellor, Patna University; L.L.D. *honoris causa* from Allahabad University, 1937; President, Constituent Assembly of India; died 1950; wrote *Partition of Bengal*, 1906; *Kashmir, the Playground of Asia*, 1942; *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*, 1944; founded and edited the *Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921.
3. Sir C.S. Baylay served as the Lt. Governor of Bihar and Orissa during 1912-1915.
4. On 20 January 1913, speaking on the question of appointment of a committee for the purpose of framing a definite scheme for the establishment of a University for the province of Bihar and Orissa, in the Bihar Legislative Council, the Lt. Governor said: "The question of establishing a university at Patna with the

fullest possible provision for teaching and residence is under consideration and as soon as possible, a strong Committee of which Mr. Nathan will be the President will be appointed to enquire into and report on the whole scheme." Extract from the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, dated the 22nd January 1913. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1914, Nos. 69-72

5. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, February 1914, No. 71. The letter invited attention to paragraph 45 of Education Department Resolution No. 301 C.D. 31 April 1913, contemplating establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna and Nagpur etc. and invited proposals of the Local Government on the subject. Paragraph 45 of the Resolution, emphasizing the need for provincial universities, said :

"At present there are only 5 Indian universities for 185 arts and professional colleges in British India besides several institutions in Native States. The day is probably far distant when India will be able to dispense altogether with the affiliating university. But it is necessary to restrict the area over which the affiliating universities have control by securing in the first instant a separate university for each of the leading provinces in India and secondly to create new local teaching and residential universities within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion—the Government of India have decided to found a teaching and residential university at Dacca and they are prepared to sanction under certain conditions the establishment of similar universities at Aligarh and Benares and elsewhere as occasion may demand. They also contemplate the establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna and Nagpur". See, *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1913, No. 16.

6. Sir Robert Nathan; 1868-1921; educated at Cambridge; entered Indian Civil Service, 1888; Secretary, Indian Universities Commission, 1902; Commissioner, Dacca, 1907-10; Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1910-15; President, Dacca University Committee, 1912, Patna University Committee, 1913; died 1921; wrote *Progress of Education in India, 1897-98*, and *1901-02, Official History of Plague in India*, etc.
7. Madhu Sudan Das, 1848-1934; born on 28 April 1848 in Cuttack; educated at Cuttack and Calcutta; started his career as a lawyer at Cuttack, elected member of the Bengal Legislature Council, 1896; remained as member of the Indian National Congress till 1911; founded the Utkal Union Conference 1903; became a Minister of Health, Local Self Government and PWD under the Montague-Chelmsford scheme; edited *The Oriya*, a weekly newspaper; died on 3 February 1934.
8. Sheo Shankar Sahay, 1863-1914; born February 1863; studied at Bhagalpur; remained connected with survey and settlement operations in Santal Parganas, 1898; one of the founders of the *Beharee*, an English daily established in 1912; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1909; died 1914.
9. N.L. Hallward. Joined the Bengal Educational Department in 1890.
10. Phillip Cubitt Tallents, 1886-1962; born 13 April 1886; educated at Oxford; Indian Civil Service, 1909; C.I.E. 1928; C.S.I., 1934; died 4 November 1962.
11. The Resolution was published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette* on 28 May 1913.
12. James George Jennings, 1866-1921; born 14 June 1866; studied at Oxford; Principal, Government College, Allahabad, 1906; Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bihar and Orissa 1913; Member, Legislative Council, Bihar and

Orissa, 1913-16 and 1917-20; Additional Member, Viceroy's Council, 1917; C.I.E. 1919; died January 1921; wrote *Addresses to Students*, 1918; *From an Indian College* and *Sakuntala adapted from Kalidas*.

13. Published at Patna, Wednesday, 10 December, 1913.
14. (Note in Original:) A minority were of opinion that there should be an alternative matriculation examination.
15. Commentary on Koran.
16. Traditions, particularly with regard to prophet Muhammad's sayings etc.
17. Jurisprudence of Islam.
18. Doctrines and Principles of Islam.
19. Scholastic Theology of Islam.
20. For details about the Calcutta Medical College, Thomason College, Roorkee and other technical institutions, see K.D. Bhargave (ed), *Selection from the Educational Records*, Vol. IV. : *Technical Education in India*; 1886-1907.
21. (Note in Original:) Messrs. Russell and Jackson considered the number to be over-estimated; others thought more liberal provision should be made.
22. (Note in Original:) On page 102 of the Report we are told an additional grant of Rs. 7,000 a year will be required.
23. For a detailed description of the University costume, see *Patna University Regulations etc. with the Patna University Act*, 1917, pp. 102-3.
24. 1881-1948; Raja of Kanika; born 24 March 1881; educated at Ravenshaw College; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1912; Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912-16; O.B.E. 1918; knighted, 1933; Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly of India 1922; served as Member, Patna University Senate, 1919-22; Member, Committee to Co-operate with the Simon Commission, 1928; Member, Advisory Council of Orissa, 1936; died 14 December 1948.
25. See *Report of the Patna University Committee*, Patna, 1914.
26. *The Bihar and Orissa Gazette*.
27. Sir Hugh McPherson, 1870-1960; born 3 May 1870; educated at Glasgow; and Oxford; I.C.S., 1889; Assistant Magistrate, Bengal 1891; Settlement Officer, Santal Pargana, 1893-1905; Director of Land Records, Bengal, 1907-1912; Revenue Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1912-1915; Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1915; C.S.I., 1919; K.C.S.I. 1924; Secretary, Home Department, 1919-1920; Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1925; died 17 December 1960.
28. Forms a part of the official Notes. See *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, Nos. 13-35.
29. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, April 1913, No. 241.
30. The Committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal under the presidency of Robert Nathan on 27 May 1912. It submitted its Report on the establishment of a teaching and residential university at Dacca in December 1912. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, June 1912, No. 9.

31. For details of a parallel scheme brought forward by C. Russell, officiating Principal of the Patna College and V.H. Jackson, Professor of Physics, of the same College, see the *Report of the Patna University Committee*, 1914.
32. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhrudin and Saiyid Nurul Huda.
33. Statement omitted.
34. Omitted. For a detailed discussion on the subject see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 14 and *Legislative Department, A Proceedings*, October 1917, Nos. 27-52.
35. H. Sharp in his marginal note on this letter clarifies that the University of Calcutta only proposed and not made a considerable reduction in the minimum age of Matriculation candidates. The note is reproduced below : "No, only proposed." —H. Sharp.
36. 1886-1921; educated at Patna; started his career as a lawyer after obtaining the degree of LLB in 1890; served as Vice-President of the Bihar Congress Committee 1908; became a member of the AICC in 1912; received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1912; became a member of the Imperial Council in 1913; served as a member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor and afterwards Governor of Bihar and Orissa till his death in 1921; worked as the President of the Patna High Court Advocates' Association and the Bihar Provincial Association.
37. Sir Edward Albert Gait, 1863-1950; born August 1863; educated at London; Indian Civil Service, 1882; Census Commissioner for India 1903 and 1909; Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1912-15 etc.; Lt. Governor, Bihar and Orissa, 1915-20; Member, Council of India, 1922-27; died 14 March 1950; wrote *A History of Assam*; *Report on the Census of Assam*, 1891; *Report on the Census of Bengal*, 1901; *Report on the Census of India* 1901 and 1911 etc.
38. For details see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 15.
39. In a subsequent telegram No. 1445 dated 21 August 1915, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, enquired from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa about the constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate of the proposed Patna University and the relationship between the two bodies as suggested by the Lt. Governor in Council, after an informal discussion with Sir Edward Gait. See *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 16.
40. For details see *The Indian Universities Act*, 1904.
41. *ibid.*
42. Omitted. For details see *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 19.
43. 1863-1937; born 16 October 1863; educated at Cambridge; Secretary of State for India, 1915-17; Member, war Cabinet 1918; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1919-20; Lord Privy Seal and leader of House of Commons, 1921-22; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1924-29; died 16 March 1937; wrote *Peace in Our Time*, 1928; *Down the years*, 1935; *Politics from Inside*, 1936; and *Seen in Passing*, 1937.
44. Not enclosed
45. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 22.

46. See *Government of India Resolution on Educational Policy*, 21 February 1913.

47. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, March 1916, No. 22.

48. *ibid.*

49. Names of Hardinge of Penshurst and W.S. Meyer struck out in the original document.

50. (Reference in the original :) *Education Department A. Proceedings March 1916*, Nos. 13-35 (Confidential).

51. The Bill, however, did not receive the approval of a large number of individuals and institutions connected with the subject. Maulvi Saiyid Nurul Hasan of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League, Khawaja Muhammad Nur, Additional Member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, and Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath described the Bill as a "retrograde measure". In the opinion of the Bihar Provincial Conference, 1917, it was "calculated to retard the educational progress of the Province". The Bihar Provincial Muslim League conveyed the following remarks in 1917 to the Government on the Patna University Bill: "The Bill is a highly retrograde measure. The principles underlying the Bill have the effect of preventing the spread of education as also lowering the quality of education, of lowering the quality so far as the external colleges are concerned and of preventing the spread of education in so far as unreasonable and very hard restrictions have been placed upon the establishment of new university and external colleges as well.....If the Bill is not so amended as to give the people a substantial share in the Government of the University and to remove the limitations imposed upon the establishment of new University and external colleges it would be suicidal to accept the proposed separate university". In the opinion of Khawaja Muhammad Nur the Bill made the University "practically a department of the State", and Dwarkanath felt that the Bill was "objectionable on the score of its not providing for adequate popular control". For a detailed discussion on the subject see *Legislative Department, A Proceedings*, October 1917, Nos. 27-52.

52. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 1884-1963; born 3 December 1884; educated at Calcutta; practised law at Calcutta High Court, 1911-1916 and Patna High Court 1916-1920; President, Indian National Congress, 1934, 1939, 1947-48; President of India, 1950-62; *Bharat Ratna*, 1962; died 28 February, 1963; wrote *India Divided; Autobiography; Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran and At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi*.

53. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, 1869-1948.

54. 1877-1928; born 9 October 1877 at Suando in Puri district; educated at Puri, Cuttack and Calcutta; founded a weekly newspaper, the *Samaj* on 4 October, 1919, at Sakhigopal; remained connected with the Utkal Union Conference and the Indian National Congress; wrote *Bandir Atmakatha; Abakash Chinta; Kara Kavita* and many other popular books.

55. E.H.C. Walsh, C.S.I., served as a member of the Board of Revenue during this period.

56. Born in July 1880; educated at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Presidency College, Calcutta; Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1916-1920; Fellow of the Patna University; Member of Syndicate of the Patna University; edited the Oriya monthly *Mukhen* and the English weekly from Orissa, *The Oriya*.

57. In a 'Statement of Objects and Reasons', Sir C. Sankaran Nair remarked on 21 September 1916: "This bill is intended to provide the legislative sanction necessary for the constitution of a University at Patna. A scheme for the establishment of such a University was prepared in 1913 by a large local Committee and was published for general criticism. This scheme, after being in some respects modified in the light of public criticism, and the views of the Local Government has received the approval of the Secretary of State, and forms the basis of the present Bill.

The University contemplated by the Bill will be primarily a residential and teaching University located at Patna. In view, however, of the existence of Colleges in other parts of the Province and the local feeling in favour of their retention, it is provided that in addition to the Colleges at Patna, the University should comprise Colleges situated at four other centres, and the Bihar National College at Bankipur. The Colleges at Patna, which will be under the direct control of the Syndicate in matters of education, and of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor in matters of discipline, while the other or 'external' Colleges will be subject to general supervision and inspection by the same authorities on lines generally similar to those governing the relation of affiliated College to a University under the Universities Act of 1904.

The constitution of the new University will enable the Province of Bihar and Orissa to obtain a University of its own, and will effect some reduction in the large number of students now under the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta." *Legislative Department, A Proceedings*, October 1917, Nos. 27-52.

58. Notified in the *Gazette of India*, (Part II, July-December 1917, p. 1641), the Patna University Act 1917 (No. XVI of 1917) came into force on and with effect from 1 October 1917. *Education Department, A Proceedings*, October 1917, No. 18.

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